



PROCEEDINGS OF STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOP 2023

**MULTI-HAZARD PREPAREDNESS, ANTICIPATORY ACTION
AND RESPONSE IN COX'S BAZAR**



In reference to the Rohingya in Bangladesh, the Government of Bangladesh refers to the Rohingya as "Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals". The UN system refers to this population as Rohingya refugees, in line with the applicable international framework. The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement uses the term 'displaced people from Rakhine' or 'people from Rakhine' in referring to the Rohingya in Bangladesh as an element in maintaining Red Cross and Red Crescent movement operational access to provide vital humanitarian assistance to those in need on either side of the border. In the Joint Response Plan document of 2019, both UN and Government of Bangladesh terms were used, as appropriate, to refer to the same population. In this workshop proceedings, both terms are used, as appropriate, to refer to the same population.

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ACRONYMS

AA	Anticipatory Action
AFD	Armed Forces Division
BDRCS	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
BoB	Bay of Bengal
CBI	Cash Based Intervention
CSI	Capacity Sharing Initiative
CPP	Cyclone Preparedness Programme
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DCRM	Disaster and Climate Risk Management
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DRRO	District Relief & Rehabilitation Officer
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
EPRWG	Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group
EW-AA	Early Warning and Anticipatory Action
FSCD	Fire Service and Civil Defence
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISCG	Inter Sector Coordination Group
JRP	Joint Response Plan
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MHRP	Multi-Hazard Response Plan
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MPC	Multi-Purpose Centre
NFI	Non Food Item
RRAP	Risk Reduction Action Plan
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
SAR	Search and Rescue
SMSA	Site Management Support Agency
SOD	Standing Orders on Disaster
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme



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23 SEPTEMBER 2023

The Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, one of the largest refugee camp settlements in the world, is currently hosting more than 950,000 displaced people from Rakhine state of Myanmar. Considering the adjacent host communities, the total affected population stands at around 2.3 million people who are at risk of multi-hazard including cyclone, slope failure/landslides, flash flood, and fire. The humanitarian actors, jointly with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), have been responding to this critical situation since 2018, employing Joint Response Plan (JRP) where more than 100 partners are working towards increasing preparedness and reducing multi-hazard risks for the vulnerable communities.

Given the scope and complexity of the operation, it is important to involve all relevant stakeholders in participatory planning for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) efforts which will strengthen the collective readiness to respond and reduce the gaps and duplication between multiple agencies working in the 33 camps and affected host communities of Cox's Bazar. One such collective effort is the 'Stakeholder Workshop', which has been held annually since 2018, taking into consideration the official cyclone season. Similar to earlier efforts, the seventh event was scheduled for September 23, 2023, in Cox's Bazar, with the participation of representatives from Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Office-Cox's Bazar, Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), UN Agencies, Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement Partners and humanitarian agencies and key government department including Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD), Armed Force Division (AFD) and others.

In addition to the key guidance from the leadership of the participating organizations, concurrent technical discussion sessions were included in the workshop on relevant areas of multi-hazard preparedness and response, coordination mechanism and climate impacts in camp settlement and host community areas in Cox's Bazar. A wide range of recommendations concerning the underlying issues on the ground and at the strategic level connecting multi-hazard preparedness, anticipatory action, and emergency response were identified and documented during the day-long event.

- Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, which host around one million displaced people with compounding crises including disasters, require effective solutions. While it comes to durable solutions, the GoB advises that facilitation of safe and voluntary repatriation as well as effective advocacy are crucial in the wider humanitarian platform both at the national and international level, where UN, I/NGOs, and RCRC Movement Partners all can play a pivotal role.
- The Rohingya refugee camps are distinct in terms of geography, culture and socio-economic status as compared to Bangladesh host communities. These distinct circumstances require continuous contextualization of the DRM efforts integrating indigenous practices to foster ownership and impact.
- In the era of climate induced disasters, where frequency and occurrence are on the rise, the seasonal and area-based preparedness should be prioritized to make the current multi-hazard risk management effort even more relevant and time-bound.
- In the host community, there are existing policies and institutional arrangements for effective DRM. However, many of them are still not well-known to the users; therefore, there is a need for socialization of existing policies/frameworks to better align agency led approaches with the national level.

- Additionally, there is a need to assess the institutional capacity of the GoB and public facilities related to DRM strengthening national policy and framework to generate evidence-based information on the functionality and implications of resource allocation for further planning, to avoid arbitrary input and resource mobilization in Cox's Bazar.
- The relocation of families at risk during cyclones and landslides in the camps is challenging. Practical actions, including proper mapping of Multi-Purpose Centers (MPC)s (which are currently under construction), identification of pre-existing facilities where people can stay, and accessibility of the facility list to camp level DMCs, can better facilitate these camp level emergency relocations.
- Last year, the DMC guideline for the camps was approved by the RRRC which has enabled DMC members to be better prepared against multiple hazards. Response coordination is the next step where the comprehensive Capacity Sharing Initiative (CSI) will play a vital role across the 33 camps.
- The local DMC members should be involved in conducting the Comprehensive Community Risk Assessment (CRA) to identify and develop Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) for flood and landslide prone areas of Cox's Bazar. Simultaneously, in line with the assessment outputs, an implementation strategy defining the roles and responsibilities of the actors including the Government, UN, RCRC, and I/NGOs, can be further developed for efficient preparedness and response efforts.
- A Comprehensive Environmental Study was conducted in 2018. After five years of intensive interventions with investment in multi-hazard risk mitigation along with the environmental risk management, the situation has significantly changed. We should be documenting improvements for wider resource planning and execution, and, where necessary, revisiting the study findings to provide updated recommendations to actors.
- A comprehensive Fire Risk Assessment is required for the camps, incorporating the notion of fire vulnerability, mapping of existing firefighting capacity, functionality of existing efforts, and wider awareness for preparedness and immediate response actions. This will support the evidence-based planning for fire risk mitigation and response.

Cox's Bazar, one of the coastal districts of Bangladesh, is highly exposed to multi-hazard risks including high winds and surges of cyclonic storms making landfall on the Chattogram coast, monsoon rains, flooding, landslide, summer storms, and inclement weather caused by depressions in the Bay of Bengal (BoB). The Rohingya refugee camps have become vulnerable to soil erosions, landslides, and flashfloods, especially during monsoon season, due to excessive hill-cutting and deforestation. Torrential rainfall disrupts road access, shelter, and causes asset loss due to landslides, creating additional barriers for refugees to access services.

In addition, fire remains the most prominent risk across the camps. The largest fire incident occurred in 2021 which destroyed more than 11,000 shelters in 3 camps. The second significant fire incident happened in March 2023 in camp 11, destroying around 3,000 shelters and leaving thousands homeless. Additionally, soil erosion and landslides are observed as seasonal crises during the monsoon period (June-September). In 2022, 34,144 individuals were affected due to partial and full damage of shelters and water logging in the camps.

The two cyclone seasons a year in Bangladesh pose a threat to the Rohingya refugee camps and host community in Cox's Bazar district. To safeguard people and valuable assets, humanitarian actors are investing resources for preparedness and efficient response actions adhering to the coordination strategy of the ISCG, and under the guidance of the office of the RRRC and DC in Cox's Bazar.

Since the beginning of the massive influx in Cox's Bazar in 2018, BDRCS/IFRC, UNDP, and ISCG, together with the GoB (i.e., MoDMR, RRRC, CPP) have been organizing a periodic pre-disaster consultation workshop among stakeholders to coordinate joint actions for preparedness and response to various hazards within the camps and host communities.

As humanitarian needs grow and climate-driven disasters evolve over time, humanitarian stakeholders with the GoB are now prioritizing improved risk management efforts in Cox's Bazar. This involves taking preemptive steps to reduce losses, mitigate potential impacts, and adapt to the changing disaster patterns in the camps and affected host communities.

Taking a broader perspective of DRM intervention and coordination, the main objective of this event is to improve the effectiveness of existing coordination platform for key DRM stakeholders operating in camps and host communities of Cox's Bazar. This humanitarian coordination platform will serve as a forum for the GoB and humanitarian actors to discuss and consolidate their combined efforts in enhancing multi-hazard risk management in Cox's Bazar.



Stakeholders' Workshop 2023 in Cox's Bazar jointly organized by ISCG, UNDP, BDRCS/IFRC presided by the Head of Refugee Cell – MoDMR (Photo: IFRC)

The Specific Objectives for Stakeholders' Workshop 2023 are:

- Sharing the progress update made on the recommendations relevant to multi-hazard risk management efforts in Cox's Bazar, captured during the last stakeholders' meeting in September 2022.
- Engaging humanitarian actors in the thematic discussions aligning multi-hazards preparedness and response interventions to focus on lessons learned, challenges, and areas of improvement to produce a better mapping of the needs and gaps for further investment in camps and the host community.
- Strengthening DRM coordination mechanism in camp settlement through sharing the progress updates on the implementation of "Guideline for DMC in Camp Settlements".
- Updating district-wide DRM efforts in Cox's Bazar.



Stakeholders' Workshop 2023 in Cox's Bazar jointly organized by ISCG, UNDP, BDRCSI/IFRC presided by the Head of Refugee Cell – MoDMR (Photo: IFRC)

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Participants of the Stakeholders' Workshop

The Stakeholders' Workshop was presided over by the Head of Refugee Cell- MoDMR. The representatives from the Office of the RRRC, District Administration, CPP, FSCD, ISCG, RCRC Movement, UN Agencies, I/NGOs working in refugee camps and host community areas attended the day-long event.

Besides, a few members of the DMC covering the camps and the host community also attended the workshop to share their ground experiences related to the functionality of the disaster risk governance mechanism, associated challenges that are needed to be overcome for a well operating system.

3

Opening Remarks from Key Leaders

On behalf of BDRCS and the organizing team, **Mr. Belal Hossain**, Director, and Head of Operation-Population Movement Operations (PMO), BDRCS, conveyed his satisfaction at seeing all the key stakeholders present to discuss regarding the multi-hazard risk management, which aims for better coherence of efforts in Cox's Bazar. In his short remarks, Mr. Belal mentioned that the event would be successful if the previous experiences and planning gaps were reviewed, as well as the subsequent strategies, particularly on multi-hazard and Anticipatory Action (AA), are discussed actively in this event.

Mr. Hrushikesh Harichandan, Head of Sub-Delegation, IFRC, stated this workshop as a great opportunity to discuss needful areas in group discussions for efficient planning pertaining to multi-hazard risk management in Cox's Bazar. Considering the recent fire incidents in camps, he emphasized the importance of coordinated preparedness and response mechanisms to minimize the loss and damages. He concluded by stressing the importance of embracing greater skills and knowledge as well as enhancing coordination among all stakeholders active in the same cause.

Mr. Keita Sugimoto, Head of Sub Office, UNDP, expressed that the stakeholders' workshop is essential for bringing diverse input to a unique platform and for collective action to wider impact. He highlighted that Cox's Bazar is one of Bangladesh's most disaster-prone regions, where disasters are different from the other parts of the country in both scale and effect. Additionally, the presence of 1 million displaced people increased the likelihood that the situation would worsen once a catastrophic crisis hits the camp settlement. In addition, he stressed on collective climate induced risk management effort integrating climate and environmental perspectives in concurrent DRM effort.

Mr. Samuel Falcis, Head of Operation, IOM, recognized climate change as a growing concern across the globe. Additionally, he shared his experiences with several past hazards including cyclone Mocha, fires, and monsoon and highlighted that the situation is not much better today. Furthermore, he made the point that the ongoing decline of funding is a possible threat and made a call for action: "as a group, we must make decisions about practical measures by examining the current mechanisms and improving operational capability to supplement and complement one another as and where necessary".

Ms. Emmanuela Mashayo, Head of Area Office, WFP, underlined the need for more coordination with the Government to effectively manage multi-hazard risk across the Cox's Bazar district. She believed that the workshop would assist everyone involved in responding to emergencies quickly and effectively. Additionally, she reaffirmed the need to mobilize funds to address climate adversities throughout Cox's Bazar, as well as to develop organizational capacity and response systems by including the local community and simplifying forecast-based finance with contextualization and customization of trigger/threshold.

Ms. Yoko Akasaka, Head of Cox's Bazar Office, UNHCR, emphasized the need to learn from recent experiences referring to the cyclone Mocha. She also encouraged partnership building among the humanitarian agencies and Government/MoDMR for better preparedness and response, while sharing UNHCR's contribution to ensure advanced logistical arrangement for firefighting across the camps and as well as suggesting more efficient utilization of resources.

Mr. Karuppiah Vedharaniyam, Deputy Coordinator, ISCG, started with saying that Bangladesh is one of the worst sufferers of the changing climatic variables and Cox's Bazar is one of the key districts where around 1 million displaced people are living in 33 camps. He expressed his concern regarding losing the legacy of utilizing natural resources of the current generation because of climate change and our activities which are causing environmental imbalance day by day. Amid this situation, he emphasized the need for collective action to identify the best approach to combat climate threats and to focus on initiatives to restore the environment.



Karuppiah Vedharaniyam, Deputy Coordinator, ISCG highlighted on climate action and environmental sensitivity in operational portfolio in Cox's Bazar (Photo: IFRC)

Mr. Ahmadul Haque, Director (Admin), CPP, highlighted the joint effort of the Government of Bangladesh and humanitarian partners in establishing a demonstrable DRM structure across the camps since 2018 and continuous advancement of the system across the district. He also stated that the frequency and pattern of disasters are changing continuously, and considering this, partners need to adhere to streamlined anticipatory actions and a multi-hazard risk management approach.

Mr. Mijanur Rahman, RRRC, emphasized in his opening remarks on climate change aspects and climate induced vulnerability of Bangladesh. He highlighted plastic pollution and environmental restoration activities for reducing vulnerability and associated risk. Additionally, he advised multi-hazard mapping and streamlining multi-hazard risk management initiative should not be a segregated effort in Cox's Bazar, in particular in the camps.

Mr. Hasan Sarwar, Head of Refugee Cell, MoDMR, and the chief guest of the stakeholders' workshop, highlighted the rationalization of urban disaster risk vulnerabilities, lightning preparedness/safety measures, earthquake preparedness/safety aspects which need to adhere to comprehensive DRM effort across Cox's Bazar district. Furthermore, he suggested consideration of the huge population living in the camps while planning for DRM initiatives in Cox's Bazar, and stressed the need for collective learning and sharing initiatives, adhering to indigenous knowledge and socialization of AA protocol/policies for such vulnerable communities.



Hasan Sarwar, Head of Refugee Cell-MoDMR highlighted rationalization, adhering indigenous knowledge for better facilitating multi-hazard risk management (Photo: IFRC)

The key stakeholders presented their disaster preparedness and response portfolios in Cox's Bazar including in the camps and host communities, along with the progress made on the key recommendations from the last stakeholders' meeting in 2022. Followings are the key discussion areas:

4.1 Cyclone Preparedness Intervention in Wider DRM Portfolio

Ahmadul Haque-Director (Admin), CPP, talked about the efforts of CPP related to preparing the community to combat disaster related emergencies. He highlighted the following aspects:

- Geo-physical position of Cox's Bazar along with the underlying factors (i.e., flimsy shelter in camps, fragility, etc.) and the prevailing risks of cyclones within the district. He covered the historical overview of the expansion of CPP system in camp settlement and Ukhiya sub-district with support from BDRCS/IFRC to enhance localized preparedness and response capacity demonstrating the Early Warning and Anticipatory Action (EW-AA) mechanism under the guidance of MoDMR jointly with the RRRC office, ISCG and DC's Office in Cox's Bazar.
- Zero death toll during cyclone Mocha by cyclone EW-AA , which is a significant development in the disaster risk management in Bangladesh. Extended role of CPP from cyclone to multi-hazard aims at scaling up multi-hazard preparedness, relevant AA, and response in Cox's Bazar.



Ahmadul Haque-Director (Admin), CPP presenting the CPP's effort to combat against disaster related emergencies (Photo: IFRC)

4.2 Contribution of RCRC Movement Partners in Wider DRM Portfolio

Md. Belal Hossain, Director, and Head of Operation- PMO, BDRCS shared the overall engagement and contribution of RCRC Movement on the DRM portfolio for camp and host communities in Cox's Bazar which includes:

- Camp level DRM efforts includes local capacity enhancement for cyclone EW-AA, volunteers' capacity enhancement on life-saving skills with trainings (i.e., Disaster Preparedness, First Aid, Cyclone Early Warning System) and distribution of life saving equipment, CRA, household level mitigation/slope stabilization, development and streamlining camp disaster management coordination mechanism. All these remained as a collaborative effort with the RRRC office, ISCG, Site Management AoR agencies (i.e., UNHCR, IOM) and key humanitarian partners in the camps.
- Comprehensive DRM effort in host communities covers strengthening disaster risk governance mechanism aligned with SOD-2019, and critical infrastructure mitigation activities in Ukhiya, Teknaf and Ramu sub-districts. Host community interventions also include supporting CPP on capacity enhancement, disaster readiness efforts in all sub-districts through pre-disaster and post emergency engagements, DRR linked Cash Based Intervention, School-based DRR interventions through safety planning, tree plantation, etc. These efforts are well coordinated with the respective sub-district administration and District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO) of Cox's Bazar.
- Institutional readiness to respond to the disasters consists of strengthening BDRCS's multi-hazard response capacity aligning with the ISCG Response Plan and support to Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group (EPRWG) of ISCG on wider sectoral preparedness, AA, and response, capacity strengthening in the camp settlement.
- Emergency response support entails contribution of BDRCS together with IFRC and supporting Red Cross Red Crescent partners working in Cox's Bazar to several emergencies including fire incidents in camp 11, cyclone EW-AA and response during cyclone Mocha, and monsoon flood in camps and Ukhiya through mobilizing staff/volunteers, DMC members and logistics, jointly with Government and non-Government stakeholders.



Md. Belal Hossain, Director, and Head of Operation- PMO, BDRCS shared the overall engagement and contribution of RCRC Movement on the DRM portfolio (Photo: IFRC)



Md. Jahangir Alam, DRRO Cox's Bazar, presented the effort of the Government related to multi-hazard preparedness and response in Cox's Bazar (Photo: IFRC)

4.3 District Level DRM Effort in Cox's Bazar

Md. Jahangir Alam, DRRO Cox's Bazar, presented the effort of the Government related to multi-hazard preparedness and response in Cox's Bazar. The key points include:

- Cox's Bazar district with its unique topographic features comprised of sea, hill and plain low land is susceptible to multi-hazard risks and associated vulnerabilities of its people.
- Institutional arrangement for DRM is enriched in Cox's Bazar with 763 DMCs at different Government administrative levels (i.e., Ward, Union, Upazila, District) are receiving capacity enhancement support both from DC office and humanitarian/development partners. Each of the DMCs are meeting periodically and calling for preparatory discussion before each of disaster period (i.e., pre-disaster meeting before cyclone, monsoon etc.).
- A well-coordinated DRM effort is ongoing over the sub-districts of Cox's Bazar with the support from RCRC Movement, UN agencies and I/NGOs which required to be continued in coming years as well.

4.4 Progress Update on Key Recommendations

Md. Sazzad Ansari, Programme Coordinator, American Red Cross and **Md. Tanjimul Alam Arif**, Coordinator- EPRWG of ISCG jointly presented the progress of the recommendations/action points which were the outcomes of the last ‘Stakeholders’ Meeting 2022’. The key points are:

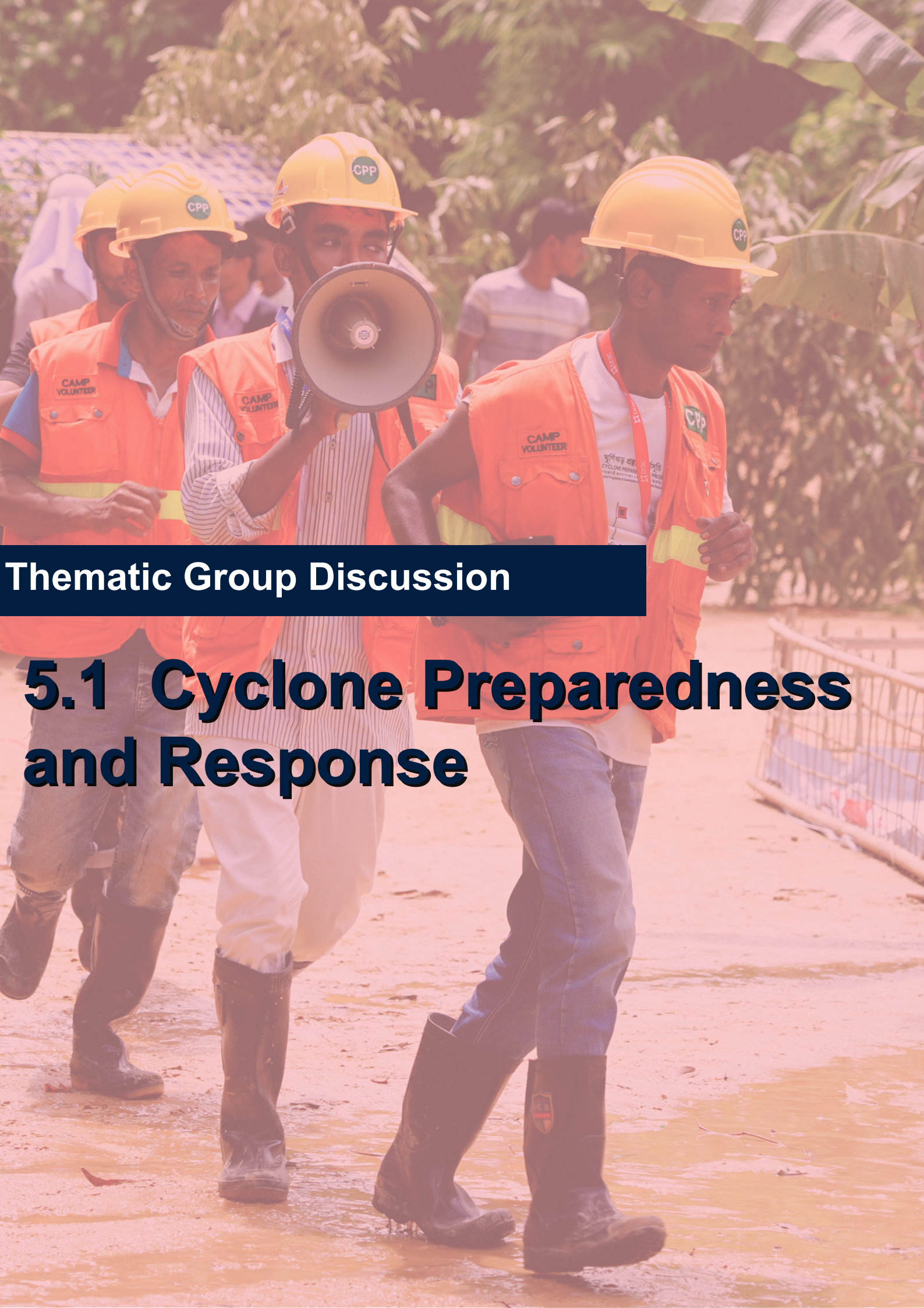
- DRM coordination mechanism in camp settlement is one of the greatest examples of nexus between the GoB and humanitarian partners in Cox’s Bazar. Following the approved guideline for the DMC in camp settlement in 2022, all 33 camps have their DMCs which are functioning and demonstrated their functionality through remaining in the driving seat during several camp level emergencies including fire response in camp 11, EW-AA during cyclone Mocha and Monsoon flooding. However, with the aim to strengthen the DMCs for better facilitating multi-hazard preparedness and response across the camps, IOM and BDRCS/IFRC/American Red Cross initiated and completed Capacity Sharing Initiative (CSI) for the DMCs in IOM AoR 17 camps that covers the basic understanding on Disaster Management, Multi-hazard EWS and DMC roles/responsibilities following the approved guideline. However, scope of further capacity enhancement is there on the thematic areas related to DRM that requires broader engagement following the “One Camp” approach in Cox’s Bazar.
- Fire remains a threat in Cox’s Bazar camp settlement however, remarkable progress has made in terms of scaling up logistical advancement for effective firefighting including sub-station of FSCD, installation of fire tank, streamlining firefighting 3-wheelers and others contextualized firefighting equipment for all 33 camps. Besides, a Fire Safety Campaign was conducted across the camps jointly by the key partners envisioned to scale volunteers understanding and dissemination among the camp dwellers and much improvement in logistical arrangements in 2023.
- According to ISCG, there are 846 lightning arrestors installed across the 33 camps to protect the camp dwellers from devastation by lightning which was declared a hazard in 2016 by the MoDMR.
- Lastly, existing coordination structure and linkages between humanitarian community through the ISCG and GoB was also highlighted. This includes the existing operational capacities, sectoral coordination, and associated linkage with the existing coordination structure of the GoB in Cox’s Bazar. This has been employed in previous emergency preparedness and response efforts jointly among the humanitarian actors in camp and host communities.

Key Discussion Points from the Thematic Group Discussion

The second half of the workshop had five concurrent sessions for the participants to address thematic areas comprising cyclone preparedness and response, DRM coordination mechanism, fire preparedness and response, monsoon preparedness and response and integration of climate and environment in multi-hazard risk management. The technical sessions were designed to solicit participatory discussions on the following questions:

- 👤 **What is the status of the area proposed, incorporating current efforts both in camps and host communities?**
- 👤 **What have we learned so far through field implementation of the actions mentioned above highlighting the key challenges experienced?**
- 👤 **What could we do more as way forward/solution to the challenges for better risk management and smooth implementation of the planned interventions?**





Thematic Group Discussion

5.1 Cyclone Preparedness and Response



Being situated at the South-Eastern part of Bangladesh and having the closest proximity to the Bay of Bengal, Cox's Bazar is highly susceptible to cyclones. Additionally, the large population of the camps is concerning in terms of risk management and to ensuring safeguards. It is worth noting the significant historical devastation caused by cyclones in Cox's Bazar, including Bhola cyclone in 1970, cyclone Gorky in 1991, cyclone Mora in 2017, and recent cyclone Mocha in 2023. Consequently, the state of cyclone preparedness infrastructure and its operational efficacy remain a matter of great concern for humanitarian agencies and the GoB as a whole.

The national CPP system was expanded by BDRCS/IFRC with the guidance of the MoDMR in 2018 responding to the dire need of ensuring the safeguarding of 1 million camp dwellers from cyclones and associated disasters. Currently, 100 Site Management volunteers are present in each camp (the total is 3,300 across 33 camps) who are trained on providing basic Disaster Preparedness, cyclone early warning system, First Aid and equipped with Personal Protection Gears, Search and Rescue kits by the BDRCS/IFRC/American Red Cross in coordination with the Site Management partners across the camps. The volunteers' network has remained functional since 2018 and continuously facilitates the cyclone preparedness efforts including mass awareness through drill/demonstrations, block-level sessions and facilitating dissemination of Early Warning messages and contributing to implementing relevant AA at camp level.

Some of the recommendations to better facilitate cyclone preparedness and required response actions came out in the technical discussion session, and those are as follows.

In the Camps

- We need to continue investing in localized capacity strengthening efforts with the camp volunteers through training on disaster preparedness, cyclone EW-AA, first aid, search, and rescue, therefore, the community can receive guidance and support from the skilled first responders.
- During the cyclone Mocha, it was observed that actors' presence was less in the camps, which created confusion among the camp volunteers and refugees. In this regard, all responsible actors must be present during the disaster period in camps. Even if cyclone happens during weekends or holidays or evenings, actors should be willing to support the communities in coordination with CiCs/SMS.
- A good practice to replicate is the declaration of distribution centers, mosque, learning centers as places where the refugees (including female, pregnant and lactating mother, elderly, persons with disability) can take temporary shelter during danger and great signal periods (even though these places are not sufficient for longer relocation). Considering the at-risk shelters, proper assessment and mapping need to be made in advance to inform the respective communities about where to go, who will support, and type of support they will receive.
- A strong recommendation was made on the need to ensure WASH (i.e., latrine, water network etc.) facilities are gender sensitive at the temporary communal shelters and other facilities.



- There is a clear communication strategy that until is the declaration of Signal 4 (One Flag), there will be no community level dissemination of cyclone early warning information, to avoid panic. Broader coordination is required to enhance the existing communication strategy as well as channels, to get the expected results regarding to prepare the community for combatting against cyclone.
- Considering the emergency preparedness and response to cyclonic events, solidarity and close coordination are required within the actors which might reduce the cost of efforts, avoid duplications, and better service delivery in camps.
- For a proper utilization of resources, agency based contingency stock levels need to be shared centrally or with respective CiC/DMC. The camp DMC can play an active role as they are the sector focal points and have the knowledge regarding their resources for the crisis management.
- An Incident Command System in each of the camps headed by respective CiC needs to be established; the agreed draft needs to be approved by the RRRC.
- Despite overall decreasing funds, disaster response funds need to be ensured by the actors working across sectors in the camps.
- During and after a disaster, proper security also needs to be ensured in the camps, so that assets of the households cannot be stolen.
- Some refugees are reluctant to disclose their disability. Camp volunteers should have basic knowledge regarding disability data so that such persons can be properly identified and supported during disasters.

In the Host Community

- Periodic refreshers, and pre-disaster consultations with the CPP unit team leaders and the DMCs are recommended for better facilitation of cyclone EW-AA in the sub-districts of Cox's Bazar.
- For effective cyclone EW-AA, it is recommended to establish a linkage between DMC and CPP so they can support each other better before, during and after the cyclone.
- District wide CPP members' list needs to be accessible to all stakeholders, including the government and relevant non-government agencies, so that, they can be communicated as and when needed.



Guideline for
DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (DMC)
in Camp Settlements
Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Thematic Group Discussion

5.2 Disaster Risk Management Coordination Mechanism





The intricate coastal topography characterized by a combination of hills and plains along with 1 million displaced people renders the Cox's Bazar district highly vulnerable to the multiple hazards, including cyclone, fire, landslide, flash flood, monsoon flooding, lightning, and drownings. Humanitarian stakeholders have recognized the need for a comprehensive, multi-hazard risk management through a harmonized coordination mechanism both in camps and host communities. In coordination with the DC's office, the agencies put resources to strengthen overall Disaster Risk Governance structure in Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts. However, there is a dire need for a standardized coordination mechanism across the camps. The inclusion of the DRM aspect as a strategic objective of the JRP in 2022 pushed the agenda forward. Finally, through a joint effort of the RCRC Movement, IOM, UNHCR and ISCG under the leadership of the RRRRC office, a guideline for the DMC was approved by RRRRC in June 2022. Currently, the DMC guideline is in the implementation phase by the respective site management partners. And very recently, IOM, ISCG, and BDRCS/IFRC took the initiative of scaling up DMC members' capacity on DRM, which has been kicked off with the Training of Trainers (ToT) for selected humanitarian colleagues from IOM, Danish Refugee Council, CARE and IFRC/BDRCS. To further strengthen the coordination mechanism, a few recommendations came out in the technical discussion session:

Camp Disaster Management Committee

- The appropriate time for DMC meetings should be clarified. In the DMC guideline, along with a provision of ad-hoc/emergency meeting in camps, a total of six annual regular meetings are proposed based on the hazards. The monthly sectoral coordination meeting and the DMC meetings, however, cannot be combined as this could weaken the agenda in the camps.
- A guidance on harmonized agenda for each of the DMC meetings across camps needs to be incorporated in the guideline, however, camp wise contextualization may happen subsequently.
- An assessment or evaluation should be carried out to test functionality of the DMC committees across the 33 camps.
- DMC capacity sharing initiative can be planned in both UNHCR and IOM AoR camps following one camp approach.
- A few members of the DMC committee including DPHE (Department of Public Health Engineering) and FSCD are not seen in the regular DMC meeting in camps, due to their limited presence in camps. Hence, we might need to think about how to cover their contribution in multi-hazard preparedness and response planning and coordination.
- More meaningful role from BDRCS is recommended as they are in DMC committees across camps; IFRC can be in the committees where possible.
- DMC capacity enhancement can be a series of events through which the members can be engaged and do more in line with their responsibilities mentioned in the guideline.
- DRM plan of the stakeholders that integrates preparedness and response relevant activities should be well discussed in the DMC meetings that is happening bi-monthly in each camps.
- Sensitization of the DMC guideline along with the roles and responsibilities of the committee members need to be effectively organized with the stakeholders (i.e., Government and non-government) working in the camps.



Host Disaster Management Committee

- Ensuring the standardization of DMC capacity enhancement module and approaches across all the sub-districts of Cox's Bazar.
- DMC database and digitization of information/archive is required to facilitate timely preparedness, AA, evacuation, and response at district/sub-district level DMCs.
- Arrangement of contingency fund is one of the critical requirements which can be used by the DMCs to facilitate better readiness and immediate response activities in host communities.
- There should be a mechanism to link different DMCs established at various administrative tiers (District to Ward level) of the GoB. The DDMC (District Disaster Management Committee) can strategically support to establish the hub of DMC management/administration from practical point of view.
- Sensitization of roles and responsibilities of the DMCs. The DDMC needs to be in the facilitation role at sub-district level DMC capacity enhancement effort and similar flow should be continued up to ward level.



Participants are engaging in the thematic discussion on disaster risk coordination mechanism (Photo: IFRC)



Fire Preparedness

မီးဘေးကြ

If you see fire
Get out, stay out and call out

Fire Preparedness



Beware of common causes of Fire

မီးလောင်ကျွမ်းမှုဖြစ်စေတတ်သော အကြောင်းရင်းများကို သတိထားပါ။



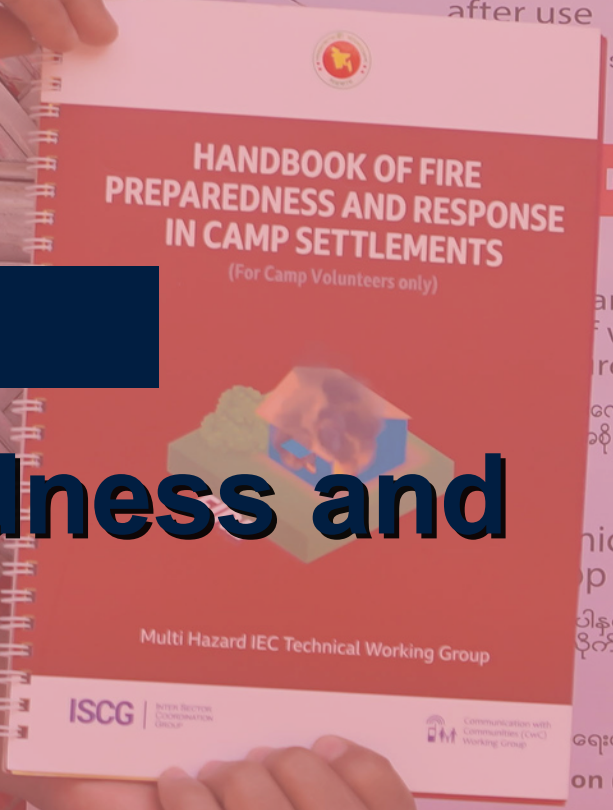
Avoid using kerosene lantern

ရေနံဆီမီးအိမ်များ ရှောင်ကြဉ်ပါ။

Put out matches after use

Thematic Group Discussion

5.3. Fire Preparedness and Response



မီးလောင်ကျွမ်းမှုဖြစ်စေတတ်သော အကြောင်းရင်းများကို သတိထားပါ။



Put off burn
မီးစွဲထားသောပီးကရက်တိုများကို မီးစွဲ



Keep a wet blanket/towel, bucket of sand near cooking
ချက်ပြုတ်သည့်နေရာ အနီးတွင် စေ့





Considering the multi-hazard risk scenarios that caused human sufferings and significant damages to assets, fire incidents remained the most prominent and frequent event across camps in the last few years. The biggest fire that we observed in March 2021 destroyed more than 11,000 shelters and left more than 50,000 people under the open sky within a few hours at camps 9, 8W and 8E. Additionally, there has been substantial damage caused by fires in Camps 5, 16, and 11 in 2022 and 2023, respectively.

The humanitarian actors are investing resources to strengthen the preparedness and response efforts in camps. Actions include satellite fire stations (two stations are available), training for the camp volunteers with equipment, fire drills, fire protection, wall beside cooking stove at shelters, fire campaign, installation of water tanks (with a capacity of 1,000 liters/tank) with extension pipes, and three-wheeler for fire response across all 33 camps.

Additional actions are under discussion considering the resource constraints, where further collective action from the humanitarian agencies is required. Amid this situation, in the stakeholders' workshop during the thematic discussion, participants were engaged to identify ongoing collective actions, lessons learnt/challenges and the way forward in the camps.

- In the camps, fire remains the greatest threat and there is less probability to reduce the frequency of fire incidents except mass awareness among the camp dwellers. One idea is raising community awareness regarding the devastation of fire, and ways to prevent fire in camps. The fire safety campaign which happened in early 2023 needs to be replicated every year, especially in dry season (December-March).
- Given that the communication guidebook is already available, a comprehensive approach/strategy needs to be identified to engage women and youth groups in fire preparedness campaigns, to cascade the lifesaving information across camps.
- Indigenous practices related to firefighting needs to be considered. In this regard, a systematic study should be conducted to identify the possible firefighting options in the camps.
- Comprehensive fire risk assessment across the camps should be conducted, incorporating fire vulnerability, mapping of existing firefighting capacity and mass dissemination of resource mapping among the actors and camp dwellers.
- Scale up camp volunteers' firefighting capacity, including safety and response equipment.



- Revision of site planning approach to keep fire breaks (a standardized space between adjacent shelters, at least space between adjacent sub-blocks to minimize spreading).
- Provision of skilled human resources is needed for managing existing firefighting equipment in the camps.



Participants are engaging in the thematic discussion on fire preparedness and response (Photo: IFRC)

A man in an orange raincoat is using a megaphone to address a group of people in a flooded area. He is standing in the water, and another person in a brown raincoat is visible behind him. The background shows a makeshift structure with a blue tarp and a tree. The scene is set in a rural or semi-rural area with simple buildings and lush greenery.

Thematic Group Discussion

5.4. Monsoon Preparedness and Response



Monsoon-related hazards including torrential rain, windstorms, slope failures, floods/flash floods, drownings, waterlogging, and lightning have caused significant damage in the camps and immense suffering for refugees in recent years. In 2023, there were more than 1,500 incidents in the camps, affecting approximately 162,000 individuals in 32,000 households, resulting in 90 injuries and 11 fatalities (source: SMSD incident tracking mechanism). It was reported that 20,000+ local inhabitants were affected due to flooding, landslide, and canal embankment failure solely in August 2023 in Ukhiya.

Humanitarian organizations are dedicating resources across different sectors interventions including search and rescue operations, training, and equipping camp volunteers, raising mass awareness on preparedness and response across all 33 camps.

In terms of structural mitigation, a wide range of actions have been accomplished across the camps for stabilizing slopes of vulnerable hills and restoration/protection of canal banks by turfing/vegetation and riparian plantation by the partners. Similarly, action including capacity enhancement of DMC members, CPP volunteers and Red Crescent Youth volunteers on landslide early warning system, and community level mass awareness activities are ongoing. However, fund constraints are pushing actors to better integrate and collaborate. The goal is to gather insights that will inform the redesign and improvement of interventions currently in planning and implementation within the camp settlements and adjacent sub-districts of Cox's Bazar.

- Monsoon triggered hazards are less prioritized in DRM intervention across the Cox's Bazar district. In this regard, it is recommended to incorporate monsoon associated emergencies while planning for any DRM intervention.
- CRA at ward level to identify flood and landslide prone areas and the assessment required to be conducted by the ward level DMC leveraging support from the agencies present there. Finally, in line with the assessment outputs, strategy should be developed for monsoon flood and landslide preparedness and response.
- A comprehensive policy that specifically focuses on monsoon preparedness and response should be developed. This policy should outline the roles and responsibilities of various government counterpart, I/NGOs, UN, RCRC Movement and other stakeholders involved in monsoon-related activities.
- Continue with localized capacity enhancement efforts on monsoon related hazards preparedness and response measures covering community volunteers (i.e., DMUs, CPP, Sectoral volunteers, etc.) on the areas like Search and Rescue (SAR), Life Saving Messages, Water Rescue, slope strengthening with locally available materials, therefore, the skilled person can immediately help themselves the surrounding communities during landslide, flash flood in camps and host areas.
- Evacuation/relocation will be critical elements to save lives, hence local DMCs, Government administration with agencies need to work together to prepare the shelters in host communities and the pre-defined places.



- GoB also needs to take the proactive role employing CPP volunteers to sensitize the vulnerable communities for successful sheltering/relocation. Here, the security of the people including protection of dignity/privacy should be the priority of the volunteers and the agencies, which also found as a reason of not taking shelter by the people.
- Invest in improving early warning systems for monsoon-related disasters such as floods, landslides. This can include investing in socialization of existing mechanism and customization taking evidence from ground to ensure timely and accurate information dissemination.
- A few MPCs are at construction stage but compared to the need, the number is low. As durable solutions to this protected crisis may take a while, the GoB and the humanitarian community need to continually invest in the existing infrastructures so these can withstand heavy rainfall and flooding during the monsoon season in camps. This includes constructing robust drainage systems, reinforcing stream embankments, and ensuring proper surface runoff and runoff capacity of camp catchment canal, streams.
- Implementing strict land-use planning measures that take into consideration the vulnerability of different areas to monsoon-related disasters. This can involve zoning regulations, restrictions on construction and living in high-risk areas (i.e., no habitat and facility in landslide prone hilly locations) of host communities. Prepositioning of emergency supplies including Non-food Items (NFI), nutrition sensitive food basket, dry food to support the affected families immediately after the landslide and flash flood. Besides, humanitarian agencies need to ensure the emergency response tools including resource mobilization, response team, medical items in place to mobilize as and when needed



Presentation on the thematic discussion on the monsoon preparedness and response (Photo: IFRC)



Thematic Group Discussion

5.5. Climate and Environmental Aspects in Multi-hazard Risk Management



The climate change initiative began with the observation of increasing pressure on the socio-ecological system and natural resources in Cox's Bazar since the arrival of over 900,000 FDMN in August 2017. The need for cooking fuels by both host and FDMN communities resulted in forest degradation of over 7,000 hectares. The pressure on the natural resources further degraded watersheds in the region, negatively affecting communities and ecosystems and making them vulnerable to natural hazards and disaster risk.

The distribution of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the camp households and over 44,000 host community households since 2018 combined with the plantation of over 560 hectares of land in the camps and rehabilitation of over 2,500 hectares in host communities mitigated the adverse impacts experienced in 2017. In addition, as the camps are not connected to electricity, and to minimize the use of generators, the installation of solar systems to ensure the safety and protection of the camp community using renewable energy solutions are used in a humanitarian context at a mass scale. Apart from these, an initiative such as ecosystem restoration/watershed management has been done in the camps as well. As climate change continues to be a rapidly increasing humanitarian emergency, there is an increasing need to scale up climate action and environmental sustainability across the response.

In the concurrent era, climatic variability is posing a serious threat to mankind and the ecosystem resulting in the intensification of extreme weather events and the loss of biodiversity globally. The world's largest Rohingya camp in Cox's Bazar is also suffering consequently.

A few operational suggestions to address climate/environmental perspectives in current humanitarian operation, were captured during the technical discussion session which would ultimately help to re/design interventions that are under planning and ongoing in the camp settlement.

- Camp greenery actions are happening in camps; however, these require harmonization and standardization. Reforestation requires technical guidance from Bangladesh Forest Department, including what species of trees are suitable and what can extend benefit in the long terms.
- The present endeavors addressing climate and environmental concerns fall short of the actual requirements. The persistent decline in funding, coupled with the absence of a comprehensive long-term program plan, contributes to this inadequacy. It is recommended to address this issue by allocating a dedicated budget for climate and environmental initiatives, incorporating sector-specific interventions.
- Comprehensive environmental study was conducted back in 2018 focusing camp settlement. Given that six years have passed since the initial response, it is essential to revisit the study's findings and formulate new recommendations for evidence-based planning and action.



- Nature based Solutions (NbS) are crucial as a climate action and restoration of ecosystem services. However, more technical, and strategic drive is required to mainstream NbS and associated interventions (i.e., integrated watershed management, stream restoration etc.) into sector-specific initiatives. An example is encouraging NbS in DRM, emphasizing the restoration of protective ecosystems like mangroves, wetlands, and forests.
- Integrate climate and environmental considerations into the assessment of disaster risks is needed. This involves examining how climate change and environmental decline may influence the occurrence and severity of disasters.
- In host communities, infrastructure planning and development should be ensured considering the projected impacts of climate change and environmental risks. This involves building infrastructure that is resilient to future climate conditions and avoids environmentally sensitive areas.
- Foster collaboration and coordination among all sectors to integrate climate and environmental perspectives in the annual plan.
- Adhere to strict solid waste management protocol, ensuring responsible collection and disposal of single-use plastics by the relevant agency both within the camps and surrounding areas.



Cyclone Mocha's effect in the host community (Photo: IFRC)

Construction of MPCs in camp settlement; how far they are with the construction, where are those located, how many people can be accommodated during evacuation?

MPCs are the permanent structures like cyclone shelters/multi-purpose disaster shelters in host community areas of our Bangladesh. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is implementing the MPC construction project with the support from the World Bank. There will be 21 MPCs to be completed by June 2024, and a few are already under construction in camp 16, 17, 4-Ext. The GoB is expecting to complete the construction within the project timeframe.

It was also shared that construction of planned MPCs will not be limited to the camp boundary. Some will be constructed in periphery of the camps, which will be used as community centers, learning centers, and distribution points.

Use of mosques, distribution centers and communal shelter during cyclone; are they being used as evacuation/relocation points in camps?

Communal facilities like mosques, distribution centers and communal shelters have already been used as relocation/evacuation points during emergency specially during the cyclone. However, restriction included women not being allowed to enter the mosques and keys of communal shelters were not available, as experienced from last cyclone. Therefore, we need a standardized relocation guideline incorporating the mapping of facilities for all 33 camps.



In the open floor discussion, Mr. Nasim, ADC Cox's Bazar is expressing the importance of multi-hazard risk management in Cox's Bazar (Photo: IFRC)

Emergency stock prepositioning: Do we have any exercise to check and review emergency stocks, how often we do that exercise?

There is an existing practice where humanitarian actors on the ground check the stock list every three months (also covering pre-monsoon, monsoon, and post-monsoon season) by collecting data from different agencies and actors. A few additional aspects are also incorporated in the list including DMC contact list, status of camp volunteers' training/orientation, etc. There is contact detail of the Sector focal point, the PERU team, Mobile Medical Team incorporated to the list. As part of emergency readiness to respond, broader communication used to take place with the AFD to conduct large scale S&R, which may be required in the camps.

Durable solution in camp settlement: Improved shelters in camps can bring solution of few risks like fire, monsoon flooding even some extend for cyclone, however, durable shelters are not approved by GoB. Is there any shifting of policy for any durable solution in camp?

Bangladesh is bearing the responsibility by hosting one million people from Myanmar and practically thinking the whole crisis as a short-term issue which is why no durable or permanent structures of shelters and facilities have been approved by the Government of Bangladesh yet. Meanwhile, alternative shelter designs have been submitted to the Government of Bangladesh by the UN Resident Coordinator this year (2023) which are under review. However, the Government is exploring all options to a peaceful repatriation which is considered as the durable solution for this crisis.



Participants are engaging in the open floor discussion (Photo: IFRC)

The Director of Disaster and Climate Risk Management (DCRM) Department-BDRCS, M.A Halim gave vote of thanks on behalf of the organizing agencies, expressing gratitude and heartfelt thanks to the workshop participants, Government including MoDMR/RRRC and CPP, and non-government agencies to discuss DRM perspectives in Cox's Bazar.

Mr. Hasan Sarwar, in his closing speech, emphasized collaborative efforts taking place among the stakeholders involving MoDMR, relevant GoB departments, UN, RCRC and I/NGOs in Cox's Bazar. Finally, he expressed his optimism continuing such strategic discussions and decisions for the betterment of the communities living in camps and host communities of Cox's Bazar. In addition, he explained that the conversations initiated here will continue to reverberate, influencing positive change and progress within respective spheres.



M.A Halim- Director of Disaster and Climate Risk Management (DCRM) Department-BDRCS giving his speech in the closing remarks (Photo: IFRC)

Annex 1: Terms of Reference for the 2023 Stakeholders' Workshop

Terms of Reference (ToR) for 2023 Stakeholders' Workshop

Multi-hazard Preparedness, Anticipatory Action, and Response in Cox's Bazar

23 September 2023 Cox's Bazar

Background

Cox's Bazar, one of the coastal districts of Bangladesh, is highly exposed to multi-hazards including high winds and storm surges of cyclonic storms making landfall on the Chattogram coast, monsoon rains, summer storms, and inclement weather caused by depressions in the Bay of Bengal. The camp settlements which are hosting around one million displaced Rohingya people from Rakhine since 2017, due to hill-cutting and deforestation, have become vulnerable to soil erosions, landslides, and flashfloods, especially during monsoon season. Torrential rainfall disrupts road access, shelter and asset losses, and additional barriers for refugees to access services.

Considering multi-hazard risk scenarios that caused the suffering of people and significant damage of assets, fire incident remains the most prominent and frequent event across camps and 350 fire incidents incurred the burning 767 shelters in 2022. Besides, soil erosion and landslides are seen as seasonal crises during the monsoon period, where a total of 34,144 individuals were affected in 2022 due to partial and full damage of shelters and water logging in camps.

Moreover, the two cyclone seasons a year in Bangladesh, pose a threat to Cox's Bazar District including 33 Refugee camps located in Ukhiya and Teknaf Sub-district and the Bangladeshi community across all Sub-districts of Cox's Bazar. To safeguard people and valuable assets, humanitarian actors are investing resources for preparedness and efficient response actions adhering to the coordination strategy of ISCG (Inter Sector Coordination Group), under the guidance of RRRC (Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner) and DC (Deputy Commissioner) office of Cox's Bazar.

Since the beginning of the massive influx in Cox's Bazar, BDRCS/IFRC, UNDP, and ISCG, together with the Government of Bangladesh (i.e., Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief/RRRC/Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)) have been organizing periodic pre-disaster consultation workshop among stakeholders. The workshop aims to coordinate joint actions for preparedness and response to various hazards within the camps and host communities during the official cyclone seasons (i.e., April-June / October-November) in Bangladesh. As humanitarian needs grow and climate-driven disasters evolve, stakeholders are now prioritizing improved risk management in Cox's Bazar. This involves taking proactive steps to reduce losses, mitigate potential impacts, and adapt to the changing disaster patterns in camp settlement and host communities.

From a broader perspective in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) intervention and coordination, the main goal of this event is to improve the coordination platform's effectiveness for key DRM stakeholders operating in Cox's Bazar's camps and host communities. This platform will serve as a forum for government and humanitarian actors to discuss and consolidate their combined efforts in enhancing multi-hazard risk management within Cox's Bazar. The specific objectives are:

- Sensitizing specific objective (No. 5) of the Joint Response Plan (JRP) that entails broader DRM efforts in Cox's Bazar considering the recommendations made during the last stakeholders' workshop in September 2022.
- Engaging humanitarian actors in the thematic discussions aligning multi-hazards preparedness and response interventions focusing on the lesson learned, challenges, and areas of improvement to produce a better mapping of the needs and gaps for further investment in camps and host community.
- Strengthening DRM coordination mechanism in camp settlements through sharing the progress updates on the implementation of "Guideline for Disaster Management Committee (DMC) for camp settlements".
- Updating district-wide DRM efforts in Cox's Bazar.

Participants of the Stakeholders' Workshop

The stakeholders' meeting will be presided over by the Honorable Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR). The representatives from the Office of the Refugee, Relief, and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), District administration, Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD), Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC), United Nation Agencies (UN), National and International Organizations (I/NGOs) working in Refugee camps and host community areas will attend the event. The plan is also to bring the members of the Disaster Management Committee (DMC) covering camps and the host community to share on the ground experiences. The expected participants represent the agencies directly involved in the Disaster Risk Management portfolio among government and humanitarian organizations such as - the UN, I/NGOs, and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

Expected Outcomes of the Workshop

Participants are expected to have a better understanding of the overall DRM interventions in Cox's Bazar that will help align and harmonize the overall multi-hazard preparedness, anticipatory action, and response among stakeholders with guidance from the Government of Bangladesh.

Annex 2: Schedule for the 2023 Stakeholders' Workshop

The stakeholder workshop shall move on with the opening remarks from the government and the key humanitarian partners, followed by the discussion sessions on thematic areas related to wider disaster risk management in Cox's Bazar.

Time	Agenda	Facilitator
08.45-09.30 AM	Registration	Registration Desk
09.30-10.30 AM	<p>Opening remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Director and Head of Operation (HoO), BDRCS [Md. Belal Hossain] o Head of Sub-Delegation (HoSD), IFRC [Hrushikesh Harichandan] o Head of Sub Office – UNDP [Keita Sugimoto] o Head of Operations - IOM [Samuel Falcis] o Head of Area Office (Cox's Bazar) – WFP [Emmanuela Mashayo] o Head of Office (Cox's Bazar) – UNHCR [Yoko Akasaka] o Deputy Coordinator, ISCG [KARUPPIAH Vedharaniyam] o Director (Admin) – CPP [Ahmadul Haque] o Deputy Commissioner, Cox's Bazar [Muhammad Shaheen Imran] o Refugee, Relief, Repatriation Commissioner, RRRC-MoDMR [Mohammad Mijanur Rahman] o Secretary-in charge, MoDMR [Md. Hasan Sarwar] 	Representatives from the Government and respective agencies /institutions
Morning Refreshment: 10.30 – 10.45 AM		
10.45-12.30 PM	Presentations with quick Q&A session	
20 minutes	Overview of Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) in Camps and Host communities.	Director– (Admin) CPP
20 minutes	Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Disaster Risk Management Efforts in Cox's Bazar District.	Director and Head of Operation, PMO-BDRCS
20 minutes	District Level Preparedness and Response Readiness effort in Cox's Bazar	DC Office, Cox's Bazar
30 minutes	Action taken on recommendations of Stakeholder Meeting - 2022.	PC-AmRC, EPRWG Coordinator-ISCG
Lunch Break: 12.30 – 01.30 PM		
01.30-03.30 PM	Stakeholders' Group Discussion on key thematic areas focusing camp and adjacent host communities	
45 minutes for discussion 15 minutes to report back/ group	<p>Area of Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cyclone Preparedness and Response · DRM Coordination Mechanism (i.e., DMC) · Fire Preparedness and Response · Monsoon related hazards; preparedness and response · Climate action in multi-hazard risk management 	BDRCS, IFRC, IOM, UNHCR, WFP, ISCG
03.30-04.15 PM	Reflection from podium and workshop participants (with Q&A)	N/A
04.15-04.30 PM	Closing Session/Vote of Thanks	Director-DCRM, BDRCS

Annex 3: Stakeholders Participated in the Workshop

Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	MOAS
Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Mukti Cox's Bazar
Deputy Commissioner's Office-Cox's Bazar	World Food Programme (WFP)	Norwegian Refugee Council
Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD)	World Health Organization (WHO)	Resource Integration Center
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)	Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) -Sector Coordinators	Relief International
Department of Disaster Management (DDM)- MoDMR	Action Aid Bangladesh	Save the Children
RRRC Office; CiCs/ACiCs	ACTED	
District Education Office	BBC Media Action	
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)	BRAC	
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC)	CARE	
American Red Cross	COAST Trust	
German Red Cross	Concern Worldwide	
United Nation Resident Coordinator Office	Danish Refugee Council	
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Food for the Hungry	
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	HELVETAS	

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Thematic Session: Topic

Name and Agency of Facilitator

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Md. Sazzad Ansari, American Red Cross

Functionality of DMC in Cox's Bazar

Kazi Mizanur Rahaman, IOM
Md. Farhan Arafin Karim, American Red Cross

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