

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Foci and Key Activities

1. Since 25 August 2017, an estimated 702,160 persons have crossed the border from Myanmar into Coxsbazar, Bangladesh. The people and the Government of Bangladesh welcomed them with overwhelming generosity and open borders. Despite the humanitarian aid and relief that has helped to mitigate a critical humanitarian emergency, the displaced persons currently rely upon humanitarian assistance for their basic needs. They are living in congested sites that are ill-equipped to handle the imminent monsoon and cyclone seasons.

2. The humanitarian community led by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) in Coxsbazar and the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) in Dhaka have worked with the government to draw-up a Joint Response Plan (JRP) for 2018. The ISCG is led by United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC) and coordinates all the United Nations (UN) agencies, bilateral donors, and nongovernment organization (NGOs) on the ground. The Strategic Executive Group (SEG) is co-chaired by UNRC, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and coordinates with all international donors in the capital. The JRP lays out a vision for a coordinated response to address the immediate needs of the displaced persons and mitigate the impacts on affected communities.

3. The JRP brings together over 130 development partners. A total of 12 UN agencies are supporting response activities. Some 127 international and national NGOs are known to be supporting the Government in responding to the crisis. In addition, there are several faith-based organizations and government-to-government support responses. See table below.

Table 1: Major Development Partners by Sector

	Education	Food Security	Health	Non-Food Items (NFI)/Shelter	Nutrition	WASH	Site Management	Protection
International Organizations	UNHCR, UNICEF, SCI, OBAT, UNICEF,	WFP, Oxfam, IFRC,	WFP, ACF, IOM, HI, UNFPA, UNHCR, IRC, HAEFA, Mercy Malaysia, RI, SCI, CZM, MI, HelpAge, IHA, MTI	ACF, UNHCR, Tearfund, Caritas, IOM, MHI, SCI, CARE, WVI, AAB, IFRC, CW, WC, HI, Medair	UNICEF, MI, WFP, ACF, SCI, UNHCR, WVI	ACF, CARE, IOM, Oxfam, UNHCR, UNICEF, CCDB, DPHE, ICCO, Caritas, SCI, WaterAid, OBAT, MSF, TDH, AAB, IFRC	IOM, UNHCR, DRC, ACTED, PUI, WVI	UNFPA, SC, HI, UNHCR, TAI, IOM, RI, TDH, WVI
	YPSA, CODEC, Mukti, BRAC, DAM	BRAC, Mukti, SCI, Agrajatra, BDRCS	BRAC, GK, DAM, RTMI, PHD, JRCS, YPSA, ASEAB, FDSR	BRAC, CCDB, COAST, DRC, ADRA, BDRCS, Agrajatra, YPSA, CA	BRAC, GK, SARPV, CW, SHED,	BRAC, COAST, DPHE, SHED, Agrajatra, MoDMR	BRAC	BRAC, Mukti, BNWLA

AAB = Action Aid Bangladesh; ACF = Action Against Hunger; ACTED = Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development; ADRA = Adventist Development and Relief Agency; ASEAB = Association for Socio-Economic Advancement of Bangladesh; BDRCS = Bangladesh Red Crescent Society; BNWLA = Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association; BRAC = Building Resources Across Communities; CARE = Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere; CCDB = Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh; COAST = Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust; CW = Concern Worldwide; CZM = Centre for Zakat Management; DAM = Dhaka Ahsania Mission; DPHE = Department of Public Health Engineering; DRC = Danish Refugee Council; FDSR = Family Development Services and Research; GK = Ganoshastho Kendro; HAEFA = Health and Education for All; HI = Handicap International; ICCO = Interchurch Coordination Committee Development Aid; IFRC = International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; IHA = Intereuropean Human Aid Association; IOM = International Organization for Migration; IRC = International Rescue Committee; JRCS = Japanese Red Cross Society; MHI = Muslims Hands International; MI = Malteser International; MoDMR = Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief;

MSF = Doctors Without Borders; MT I= Medical Teams International; OBAT = Obaid, Bilquis, Aman and Tayyaba; Oxfam = Oxford Committee for Feminine Relief; PHD = Partners in Health Development; PUI = Premiere Urgence Internationale; RI = Relief International; RTMI = Research, Training, and Management International; SARPV = Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for Physically Vulnerable; SC = Support Centre; SCL=Service Civil International; SHED = Society for Health Extension and Development; TAI = Technical Assistance Inc, TDH = Terre Des Hommes; UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund; UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund; WASH = Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; WC = World Concern; WFP = World Food Programme; WVI = World Vision International; YPSA = Young Power in Social Action.

Source: Bangladesh: Cox's Bazar Refugee Response, Inter Sector Coordination Group, 06 April 2018. <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/bangladesh/infographic/bangladesh-cox's-bazar-refugee-response-4w-camp-level-06-april> (accessed on 24 June 2018).

4. The \$951 million JRP identifies key needs such as safe water, food, cooking fuel, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene facilities, health care, decongestion, and relocation to safer shelters, and learning centers for children as the most urgent needs. It recognizes the urgent need to mitigate the risk posed by the imminent monsoon on fragile shelters. The humanitarian response is also designed to mitigate impacts on the local host communities most directly affected by the influx and improve their ability to cope with the strains of hosting nearly a million people. As of early June 2018, the JRP is funded by 21% only.

Table 2: Volume of Assistance from Donors

Development Partner	Status	Assistance Period	Amount (\$ million)
Australia	paid/commitment	2018	1.56
Canada	paid/commitment	2017/2018	15.32
Denmark	paid/commitment	2017/2018	8.96
European Commission	paid/commitment	2017/2018	42.40
Finland	commitment	2018	0.49
Germany	paid/commitment	2017/2018	9.67
Islamic Development Bank	paid	2017	5.83
Japan	paid	2018	21.00
Korea	paid	2018	0.20
Luxembourg	commitment	2017/2018	0.89
Norway	paid	2017/2018	2.38
Portugal	paid	2018	0.01
Saudi Arabia	paid/pledge	2017/2018	5.40
Sweden	Paid/commitment	2018	8.24
Switzerland	paid/commitment	2017/2018	3.80
Thailand	paid		0.10
United Arab Emirates	paid	2018	2.54
United Kingdom	paid/commitment	2017/2018	9.10
United States of America	commitment	2018	49.34
Total			187.23

Source: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Humanitarian Response. <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/hdx-datasets#table/1> (accessed 24 June 2018). Total assistance received as of 24 June is \$201.64 million which includes assistance from other sources e.g. UN agencies, private individuals, non-government organizations.

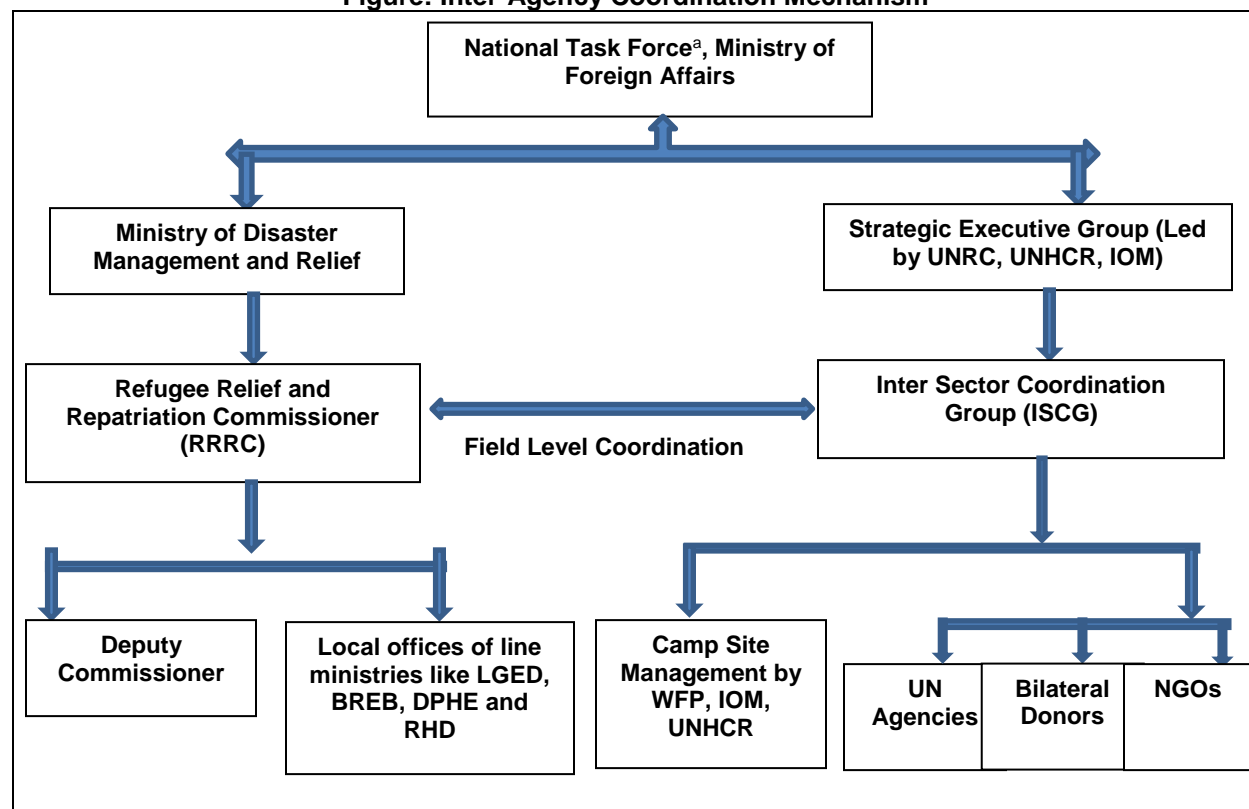
4. The World Bank (WB) is considering providing \$400 million grant from its International Development Association (IDA) 18 Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities. According to financing terms of the implementation arrangements of the regional sub-window, \$200 million will be in the form of a grant and \$200 million as IDA loan. However, the Government requested 100% grant and WB has agreed to provide it and will seek the needed waiver. In

addition, based on the requirements for national IDA contribution provided by “implementation arrangements” of this window, an IDA loan of \$80 million from the country’s allocation will be combined with the grant (1 to 5 ratio). WB is looking for donors and funds to “buy down” the \$80 million IDA loan. Therefore, the maximum grant assistance that can be provided is \$480 million. WB is proposing phased assistance to support: (i) health and nutrition; (ii) water and sanitation; (iii) disaster risk, shelters and reducing vulnerabilities; (iv) afforestation; and (v) education, skill enhancement and livelihood opportunities. WB fielded a mission on 9–15 May 2018 for scoping the details of its first phase assistance and is proposing to submit this for Board approval by 30 June.

B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

5. The ISCG in Coxsbazar together with the SEG in Dhaka are coordinating the humanitarian response to the crisis. ISCG coordinates the relief effort of UN agencies, bilateral partners, and NGOs on ground in close coordination with the government, mainly the offices of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) and Deputy Commissioner (DC). Campsites are being managed by World Food Programme (WFP), IOM, and UNHCR together in coordination with ISCG. SEG is led by UNRC, UNHCR, and IOM and coordinates with government at Dhaka. See box below for inter-agency coordination mechanism.

Figure: Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanism



^a The National Task Force is a body constituted by a Cabinet decision comprising of 37 Ministries and Agencies, with the secretariat in Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

C. Achievements and Issues

6. Responses from the Government, in partnership with the humanitarian community, have been swift and significant since August 2017. Yet the JRP acknowledges that enormous gaps remain. Key needs relate to:

- (i) Decongestion and relocation initiatives to mitigate protection and safety risks for hundreds of thousands of displaced persons. More than 200,000 of whom are estimated by ISCG at risk of direct impact from flood or landslide in camps areas. Construction of access roads is needed to ensure delivery of assistance.
- (ii) Sludge management facilities to process 420,000 kg of human waste generated per day in camps.
- (iii) Continued need for 16 million liters of safe water from hand pumps and surface water treatment plants that need to be constructed and maintained.
- (iv) Continued need for food and cooking fuel; basic healthcare, obstetric and childcare, and disease prevention; education and skills; and eco-system rehabilitation.

D. Summary and Recommendations

7. The response of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will complement the humanitarian aid and relief effort by supporting high-priority basic infrastructure to provide basic services. For example, access to camps is the main bottleneck for provision of food and possible evacuation to safer ground in the event of flooding and landslides. So ADB proposes to take up critical roads that will facilitate access to camps for provision of relief and services, and which may save several lives in the event of disaster. Another example of proposed ADB intervention is to build piped water supply network based on studies and design completed by other development partners, which will ease the provision of safe water in camps. Similarly, the pressure on toilets has led to clogging up which means that human waste must be carried in buckets daily across 7km. A septage system under the proposed ADB project will bring immediate relief and reduce fears of contamination and disease.

8. ADB proposes to join the coordination groups in Coxsbazar led by RRRC and ISCG to avoid duplication of activities, and to maintain quality and speed during implementation. ADB is in regular contact with development partners. For example, ADB consulted development partners on the ground on 15 May and 4 June in Coxsbazar including ISCG, WFP, IOM, UNHCR, and USAID. Further detailed consultations were held on 6 June in Dhaka where 22 development partners including WB, UNHCR, WFP, IOM, UNRC, UNDP, JICA, SIDA, DANIDA, Australia, Canada, US, USAID, UNFPA, ECHO, EU, UNICEF, Netherlands, FAO, etc. participated. Detailed consultations have been held in one-to-one sessions with the WB (on 3 June), with WFP and UNDP, UNRC and several other development partners. The Local Consultative Group (LCG) which coordinates donor coordination has been regularly briefed. ADB will continue to participate in SEG fortnightly meetings. ADB is a member of the LCG Executive Committee, it will continue to coordinate with it, and brief the DP Plenary.