



Partnership Meeting

Red Cross Red Crescent response to the population influx in Bangladesh

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, 13 – 15 February 2018



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1. The Partnership Meeting at a glance

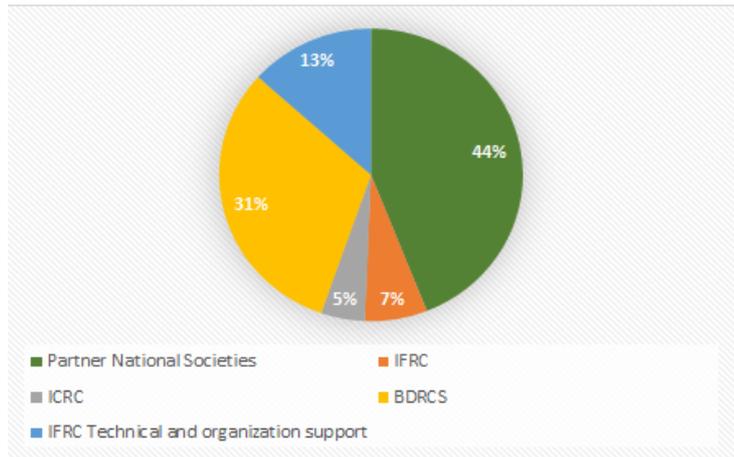
The scale and speed of people fleeing violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, and seeking shelter and protection in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, has created one of the most critical, complex and challenging crises in the region in decades.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has been addressing the needs of displaced people from Rakhine and host communities in Cox's Bazar since the 1990s and has increased operations and support as a result of the large-scale influx of displaced persons from Rakhine since October 2016. The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and its Movement partners - International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and 31 Participating National Societies (PNS) - have since August 2017 been conducting a robust response to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance and services, which are increasingly shifting the focus on medium and longer-term community development interventions.

With the aim of increasing coordination among partners of the Movement to scale-up and improve RCRC collective humanitarian footprint, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and the IFRC organized a Partnership Meeting as an Operational Summit from **13th to 15th February 2018** in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.

The Meeting on Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Response to the Population Influx Bangladesh has been the largest in the history of Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

The meeting welcomed a total of one hundred fifty participants with sixty-six representatives from twenty-one different Partner National Societies. See details in *Annex 6b. List of participants.*



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Prior to the Partnership Meeting, BDRCS led an inclusive and participatory process with the Movement members to review the different strategic and operational documents that guided the agenda and the content of the forum.

Meeting Objectives

The overall objective of the Meeting was to foster greater cooperation and coordination amongst Red Cross Red Crescent actors and across different sectors to support BDRCS in facing the current humanitarian crisis and responding at scale to the need of both displaced and host communities.

The specific objectives were:

- to agree on strategic directions and targets for Red Cross Red Crescent Response and humanitarian footprint in 2018-2019;
- to support BDRCS development and capacity enhancement; and
- to strengthen coordination, accountability and partnership mechanisms.

Expected outcomes

The meeting resulted in the creation of a Movement consensus on both cooperation mechanisms and accountability framework, while keeping the focus on helping BDRCS develop stronger operational and institutional tools.

More specifically the outcomes were:

- a validated final draft of the One Window Framework;
- an agreed coordination, accountability and integrity framework;
- an agreed plan to support BDRCS development to ensure a strong National Society.

Key highlights

The Partnership Meeting has generated a constructive debate among partners that has proven conducive of fruitful long-term commitments and consensus for the benefit of the operation, the beneficiaries of the Movement response, while prompting the consolidation of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society as a strong actor. These are:

- the commitment to provide humanitarian assistance and sustained services to meet the needs of 200,000 people, addressing both host community as well as displaced people;
- the provision of health services to a catchment area of up to 300,000 people;
- the commitment to a contingency planning for weather events, disease outbreaks and possible repatriation scenarios;
- the commitment to improve the resilience of both the host community and the displaced;
- the commitment to ensure two-way communication with communities in all sectors of the intervention;
- the consensus on a One Window Operational Framework: a final draft will be shared by mid-March 2018 and a detailed Plan of Action will follow soon after;
- the acknowledgement of the role of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and the importance of supporting its organizational development and enhancing its capacities through the provision of up to five per cent of the foreseen operational budgets to National Society Development;
- the presentation and the adoption of the concepts of Shared Leadership and Shared Accountability, although further discussions are needed to implement these coordination and accountability mechanisms;
- the pledge of BDRCS and partners to apply the Standing Order to Zero Tolerance for Fraud and Corruption (training, tools, systems);
- the adoption of the Federation Wide Reporting System, currently under consideration is the use of some type of macro-level report for the whole Movement response;
- the development of an Accountability plan of Action with the IFRC/partners support, currently planned by March 2018;
- the creation of a Risk Management position to start in March 2018;
- the obligation for all staff to sign the Code of Conduct within 6 months;
- the reinforcement of internal control mechanisms, external reviews, evaluations and audit;
- the decision to share the ongoing Population Movement Operation (PMO) internal review with management comments for wide distribution by mid-March 2018.

2. A participatory approach

An inclusive process

In order to ensure early ownership and inputs from Movement partners in the planning process for the Partnership Meeting, an inclusive and participatory mechanism was put in place in the design of the event. Led by Mr. BMM Mozharul Huq (ndc, Former Secretary General of BDRCS and current Chief Coordinator PMO) together with two BDRCS coordinators and IFRC Surge Partnership Coordinator, this participatory approach materialized through three working groups:

- **The Advisory Group** was comprised of 6 members of the BDRCS Governing Board, Secretary General of the BDRCS and the Heads of Delegation of IFRC and ICRC;
- **The Planning Group** led the event planning process with its members being the BDRCS Secretary General, 2 co-coordinators, 12 BDRCS Directors and IFRC, and supported by representatives of American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and ICRC;
- **The Organizing Group** included the 2 co-coordinators and a team of 12 officers from BDRCS and IFRC representing the areas of PMER, Logistics, Admin, Fleet, Communication, Finance and ICT.

Participation in developing a common response framework

The preparation process also built on an inclusive development of the draft One Window Framework. All partners shared their respective plans and prospects for 2018-2019 in responding to the crisis, which enabled a consolidation exercise and common platform to define key priorities and approaches for the response.

A Response Planning Workshop took place on 21-22 January 2018 with the participation of BDRCS and IFRC leads (Bangladesh and Regional) as well as the ICRC and most of the PNSs involved in the response. More than 50 participants attended this meeting that enabled the development of the zero draft of the One Window Framework.

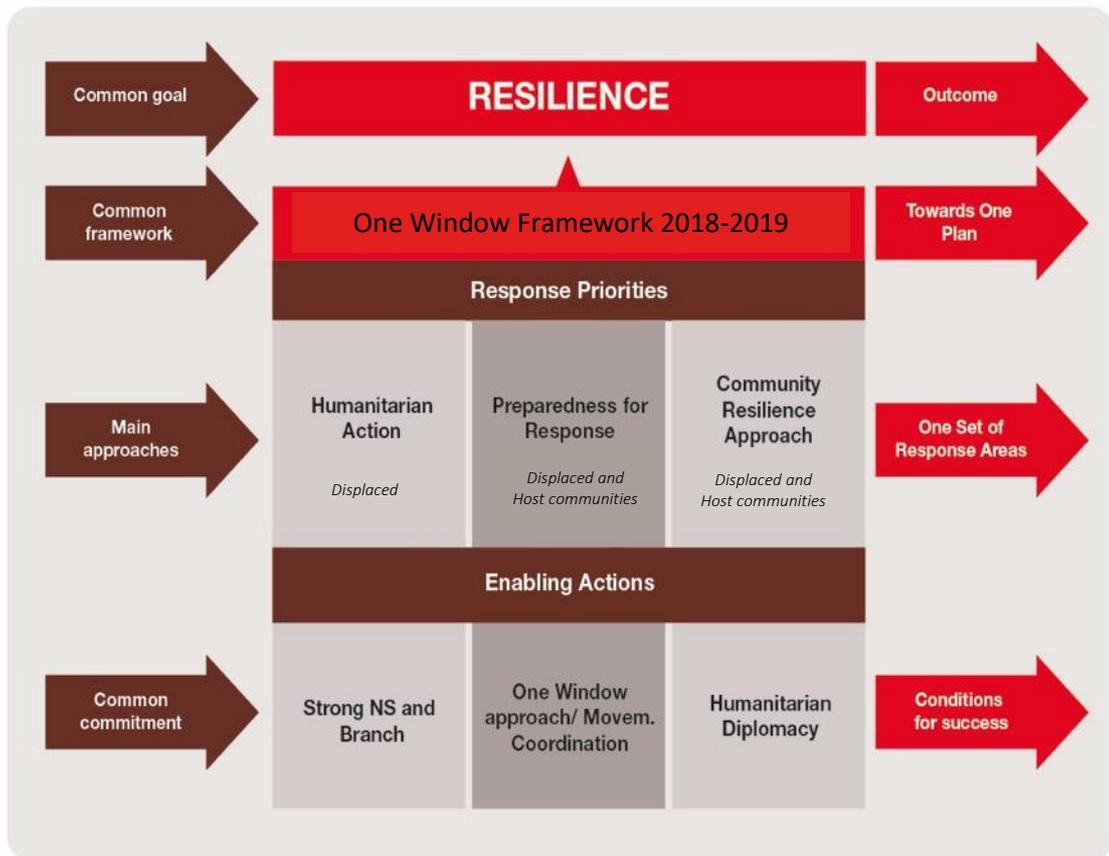
3. The One Window Framework

The notion of a One Window Framework has been conceived and developed with the intent to ensure a harmonized and well-coordinated Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement response. In the short and mid-term, a concerted Federation-wide action to address the needs of the displaced population from Myanmar as well as their host community in Bangladesh aims at achieving a positive and sustainable impact on the affected communities. In the longer-term, a harmonized response would contribute to the efforts of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to accomplish its overall mission and strategy in line with its Strategic Plan 2017-2020.

The One Window Framework has been conceived and developed to guide the BDRCS and its partners in establishing an overall strategic plan of action to respond to the population influx in Bangladesh. This Movement-wide tool is built as a mechanism for coordinated response that, nevertheless, preserves the mandated role and responsibilities of each participating partner. It articulates the shared vision and goal for Movement partners aligned with the BDRCS Strategy, it provides guidance in relation to shared operational objectives, implementation methodologies, coordination mechanisms, roles and responsibilities, and it establishes the basis for quality and accountability. The One Window Framework aims to generate:

- One common operating and delivery model;
- One Movement Coordination mechanism;
- One Federation-wide plan and reporting system;
- One set of common priorities for BDRCS operational and sustainable development.

The One Window Framework has been jointly crafted in a participatory process that included inputs and contributions from a variety of sources. These encompass internal assessments, analyses and triangulation of secondary data from key external sources, e.g. the Government of Bangladesh, the UN and INGOs, lessons learnt from other BDRCS operations and major global operations. Key Movement documents were also incorporated as background literature including the Seville Agreement and Supplementary Measures and the Resolution 17 on strengthening Movement Coordination and cooperation adopted at the Council of Delegates in 2015, the Principle and Rules for RCRC humanitarian action endorsed in the 2013 General Assembly, and extensive feedback and comments from Movement partners.



The first draft of the One Window Framework was shared with participants ahead of the meeting with a focus on three response priorities and three enabling actions that shaped the discussion and agenda of the partnership meeting. It also included a common budget exercise including funding requirements for each priority.

In order to maintain the tool up-to-date, regular revision of the Framework is recommended to always be consistent with the ever-changing situation on the ground. This Framework will be followed by a One Common Plan of Action detailing activities, resources and commitments. It is expected to be developed by March 2018.

4. Key sessions and highlights

Opening Ceremony

The inaugural ceremony was chaired by Mr. Hafiz Ahmed Mazumder (BDRCS Chairman) and by Mr. Mostaq Ahmed Chowdhury (Chairman Zilla Parishod and Chairman of BDRCS Cox's Bazar Unit). Mr. MJH Javed (Director South Asia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) was present as chief guest. Mr. Feroz Salah Uddin (Secretary General BDRCS) and Mr. BMM Mozharul Huq (ndc, Chief Coordinator PMO, BDRCS) welcomed all the participants. Mr. Prof. Dr. Habibe Millat (MP, Vice Chairman, BDRCS), Mr. Xavier Castellanos (Director, Asia Pacific Regional Office IFRC), Mr. Ikhtiyar Aslanov (HoD, ICRC-Bangladesh) and Mr Alper Uluca (Head of International Programs of the Turkish Red Crescent Society) were also present as special guests.

Video on the PMO: Together we can do it.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lqapOtOZH4s>

Session 1. Presentation of the Government of Bangladesh, MOFA

In the first intervention of the Partnership Meeting, Mr. Mohammad Abdul Kalam, Additional Secretary of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) has presented the Humanitarian Assistance provided by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) to the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs).

The GoB has given official figures of 920,000 people currently present in the camps, most of whom are settled in Greater Kutupalong-Balukhali (670,000) while 16,198 are being relocated from Bandarban for a total land allocation of 4,800 acres.

The Government has so far provided support in Shelter (195,000 constructed), WASH (8,000 tube wells and 48,115 latrines), Health and medical care (7 field hospitals, 162 PHC), Nutrition for SAM, MAM and PLW, Education, Protection, 19 makeshift warehouses, site planning and electric wiring.

The main challenges encountered in achieving these goals were the planning of the site, which is highly landslide- and flood-prone. Rapid deforestation has aggravated this problem despite the supply of CRH that contributed to limit the speed of the environmental damage. Alternative fuel for cooking is an immediate need. Shelters are very fragile and are unlikely to resist the upcoming monsoon season whereas the latrines have a foreseen limited lifespan. In the health domain, there is a lack of a holistic referral system and this aggravates the already precarious situation in the camps.

BDRCS is acknowledged to have had an important role so far, especially when it comes to establishing health facilities that were deemed vital in the overall humanitarian response.

Session 2. BDRCS - Achievements to date and perspectives for 2018

The Chief Coordinator of the PMO in BDRCS, BMM Mozharul Huq, has presented the session on achievement and perspectives of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

In accordance with the Strategic Priorities 2017-2020, four are identified as core areas to which all programme activities are to be aligned. Since the last Partnership Meeting, 16 new projects have started under the auspices of 50 local and international partners. All the programmes carefully keep a focus on cross-cutting issues that were given relevance during the last meeting in February 2017, such as gender and diversity, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and Civil Protection. Since the last Partnership Meeting, four major emergency response operations have been set up, including the current PMO. In the PMO response, the needs addressed are WASH, health, nutrition, security and shelter, and epidemic control. Within this framework BDRCS responded with Food and NFI, Health care, PSS, drinking water, latrine and bathing facilities, shelter, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), restoring family links (RFL), CEA with a total number of people reached by the Movement of 254,000.

Among the governance-related achievements of 2017 is the election of BDRCS as member of the Governing Board of IFRC last November 2017.

For 2018, BDRCS prioritizes the enforcement of the One Window Framework, the strengthening of localization of response and integration of programming as well as the enlargement of the scope of intervention in support of the host communities.

Comments to the Session

Some partners asked for more details on how BDRCS plans to expand its operations while ensuring NS sustainability. Mr Huq highlighted how the support of Partners remains vital to reach these goals, but a deep revision of the HR recruiting system and the adherence to the One Window Framework are also important guiding tools in that direction.

Session 3. Contextual analysis, challenges and scenarios

Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham (IFRC Regional Migration Coordinator) presented the humanitarian context and scenarios in the face of this complex emergency.

He highlighted how 680,000 people fled violence from Rakhine State into Bangladesh, the majority of which are living in spontaneous settlements with no pre-existing infrastructure. Their arrival has also created pressure on previously displaced people as well as on the host communities. This can be easily regarded as the most complex and challenging humanitarian crisis in the region in decades.

Three moments in time are key in this scenario: 6 months ago, when the last wave of arrivals took place; 26 years ago, when the previous wave occurred and consists now of the previously displaced people; 50 years ago, when the current population crisis set its roots.

There are often shifts in opinion on how camps are to be structured: mega camps, super camps or even displacement to an offshore island, while repatriation has increasingly entered in the agenda of Bangladesh and Myanmar Governments.

In any displacement scenario, there generally three types of durable and sustainable solutions: the resettlement to a third country (option not floated in this particular context); local integration; and return (which is most often the preferred solution). On the other hand, the actors involved must ensure that return, if this is the final option, are voluntary, safe and dignified even though a big challenge for repatriation is raised by the fact that most people in the camps do not have any documentation, which makes it extremely hard to prove their identity for a potential return.

In conclusion, durable solutions often take time. In a context as complex as this one, the welfare of host and displaced communities are inter-linked in all domains (education / health / WASH / child protection / social protection / livelihoods / shelter / natural resource management). What the international community must ensure is that displaced people receive humanitarian assistance with safety and dignity, fostering self-reliance, including skills and education in preparation for sustainable and durable solutions.

Comments to the Session

When some partners stimulated the debate by asking how the Movement can best support BDRCS for durable solutions, the attention was drawn to the long-term planning, to a reach that goes beyond the One Window Framework and encompasses community volunteers, humanitarian engagement and skill development activities. Temporary solutions will only be able to provide minimum impact. Our focus and long-term involvement must be to think of our beneficiaries as “life-long individuals and communities” and to stimulate both the organizational dimension and the human dimension in “life-long” terms. Human as well as community mobilization are critical to enhance self-reliance and to build safety nets, but investments are necessary to achieve long-term plans.

Session 4. Operational challenges – Perspectives from BDRCS, IFRC and the ICRC

Three key representatives of BDRCS, IFRC and ICRC have introduced the challenges of the Population Movement Operation in the perspective of their own organizations.

BDRCS

The current Movement response comprises three areas: Ukhia, Naikhongchari and Teknaf. What has so far driven the success of the PMO for BDRCS and its partners has been the independent humanitarian access the National Society is granted by its principles and its auxiliary role to the Government of Bangladesh. Thanks to the privileged position of BDRCS, the Population Movement Operation has been able to reach the target of 40,000 families (200,000 people) with strong health and relief programmes, matching them with a good integration of PGI and PSS as well as the development of contingency plans for cyclones and communicable diseases.

The biggest challenges encountered were related to the immediate scale up of the operation post August 2018 when the BDRCS had to exercise acute humanitarian diplomacy and at the same time to ensure rapid delivery. This exercise was actively coordinated by the IFRC as well as its support to the BDRCS in terms of humanitarian services delivery. ERUs that subsequently came in under the IFRC umbrella or bilaterally with the BDRCS were quickly brought up to speed. At the same time, the host communities have been sidelined in this response process and there is often disparity of attention by the service providers and the international community in offering services to them. Insufficient coordination with non-RCRC actors in the field has also been mentioned as a challenge in the response so far. Inadequate standards of assistance were also highlighted as an issue for all humanitarian actors operating in the camps and settlements.

The gaps identified in the Movement response were mostly related to HR. The capacity of the hired staff is rather overstretched and there is often scarcity of suitable candidates for the positions required. Additionally, the high turnover is an obstacle to continuity and the support service system such as HR, Logistics, Admin and Finance in the field as well as HQ is considered inadequate. Finally, there is a clear need for greater effort in managing and training the volunteers along with other branch development initiatives locally, hence scaling up BDRCS capacities within a sustainable National Society Development plan.

IFRC

With the massive scale up in August 2017, the IFRC was very quick to respond to its support to both the BDRCS and Movement Partners to meet the acute humanitarian needs not just for the PMO at the time but also with massive floods at the same time where nearly half the country was under flood waters at the time. A swift mini- summit along the lines of SMCC was held between the BDRCS/ICRC/IFRC heads in late August. The coordination and delivery mechanisms set up were appropriate in terms of qualitative and timely delivery together with inclusive coordination in an agile manner. The coordination and the accountability mechanisms continues to be streamlined and strengthened. One of the main challenges was the constant turnover of short term staff but the transition from a surge set up to longer term is beginning to gain traction. In a protracted crisis such as this one under a complex environment, the main challenge will be the financial resourcing of the operation in time to come.

ICRC

The ICRC has been operating in two phases (prior to and after 25 August 2017). ICRC enjoys the status granted by the legal agreement signed with the Government in 2010 that allowed a direct access to MOFA along the past months of the crisis. Challenges for ICRC consisted in the unpredictability of the phenomenon, that started with 30,000 people, surging to 300,000 up to the current 670,000 people at present time. For this reason, ICRC is looking into setting up a new delegation structure in Cox's Bazar scaling up its HR system. Additionally, climate and access have been an important factor of hinder to the ICRC operation that culminated in a truck accident that resulted in the death of 9 people during ICRC operations. There is continuous change and adaptation of the programme to the

evolution of the situation, that is regarded as a protracted crisis with few options for sustainable interventions.

Comments to the Session

BDRCS highlighted how from their perspective, the One Window Framework contributed towards continuous strengthening of inclusive coordination as well as shared accountability and transparency. Issues relating to the recruitments and management of volunteers in the operation were raised by some participants. BDRCS responded it has so far engaged in the PMO more than 200 Red Crescent Youth volunteers and a framework has been finalized and disseminated to ensure their adequate management. All in all, BDRCS considers that volunteers have been well trained and deployed according to their specialties, currently utilizing even more than 200 community volunteers within the specific sectors.

Attention was finally drawn on the host community, perceived as hardly visible in the One Window Framework and pointing at the fact that they must be considered as part of the plan and as part of the solution, rather than a non-resourced or unskilled group. BDRCS confirmed that host communities will be mostly addressed with DRR and livelihoods interventions.

Session 5. Strategic Priorities

Azmat Ulla and Nazmul Azam Khan have introduced in the plenary the Strategic and Sectoral Priorities of the One Window Framework.

Strategic Direction

As an opening remark, it was highlighted how the current operation is sensitive since the authorities view this to be a political issue. In fact, it falls within the purview of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and not of the Ministry of Disaster Response.

In this particular scenario, the One Window Approach is understood as a vehicle for greater efficiency, effectiveness and quality of delivery; it aims at strengthening the role of BDRCS as auxiliary to the Government; it increases the coordination in responding to the current and the future needs and optimizes the resources available based on shared leadership.

The Framework serves as a commitment of the parties to comply with the highest standard of accountability both nationally and internationally, guaranteeing stronger and sustainable operational capacity within BDRCS as well as development models towards resilience. The final desired achievements of this Framework are the establishment of a unified operating and delivery model, a Movement coordination mechanism, a single Federation-wide planning and reporting system and one set of agreed priorities for BDRCS development. The final goal is the emergence of a common plan of action with common activities, resources and commitments.

In the context of the PMO, the partners' common operation has a target of 200,000 people out of the 1.2 million in need of support. The funding gap for 2018-2019 is CHF 60.5 million. In the current IFRC Emergency Appeal, CHF 33.5 million are required to cover all planned activities. At the time of the Partnership Meeting only CHF 16.5 million CHF had already been raised, out of which 4 million are already spent.

The three sectoral response priorities of the One Window Framework are:

- Humanitarian Assistance;
- Preparedness for Response;
- Community Resilience.

In order to achieve these targets, three enabling actions have been identified as follows:

- Strong National Society and Branches;
- One Window Approach / Movement Coordination;
- Humanitarian Diplomacy.

The principles driving this commitment are the humanitarian imperative that requests the Red Cross and Red Crescent to respond to needs at scale for as long as needed, ensuring compliance with the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian standards, while acknowledging the BDRCS auxiliary role and always respecting the centrality of its mandate. Shared leadership and shared accountability are also vital principles in guiding the Movement while ensuring that the Red Cross and Red Crescent approach protects dignity and empowers communities across all interventions.

Sectoral response priorities

Priority 1: Humanitarian Assistance

- Health & PSS account for 14 partners involved together with BDRCS addressing up to 300,000 target population for an estimated needed budget of CHF 17 million. The current funding gap is CHF 2.8 million.
- WASH & Hygiene Promotion account for 12 partners involved together with BDRCS addressing up to 200,000 target population for an estimated needed budget of CHF 10 million. The current funding gap is CHF 3 million.
- Protection and Gender Inclusion account for 5 partners involved together with BDRCS addressing up to 200,000 target population for an estimated needed budget of CHF 1 million. The current funding gap is CHF 0.3 million.
- Shelter and NFI account for 12 partners involved together with BDRCS addressing up to 200,000 target population for an estimated needed budget of CHF 10 million. The current funding gap is CHF 3 million.
- CEA account for 5 partners involved together with BDRCS addressing up to 100,000 target population for an estimated budget of CHF 0.5 million with a funding gap of CHF 0.4 million.
- RFL is currently serving the needs of 10,000 people whereas the service is currently made available to 656,000 persons.

Priority 2: Preparedness for Response

Priority 2 consists of contingency planning for cyclone and monsoon season, epidemics, population influx, relocations and repatriation, readiness and business continuity, and institutional response readiness. Preparedness for response covers up to 200,000 target population with an estimated budget of CHF 2.5 million. The current funding gap is CHF 2 million.

Priority 3: Community Resilience

- Livelihoods / Self-reliance and Food Security account for 6 partners involved together with BDRCS addressing up to 200,000 target population for an estimated needed budget of CHF 7 million. The current funding gap is CHF 2.5 million.
- DRR accounts for 3 partners involved together with BDRCS addressing up to 200,000 target population for an estimated needed budget of CHF 2 million. The current funding gap is CHF 1.7 million.

Enabling action 1: Stronger BDRCS

In the National Society Development plan, three main components emerge: branch development, programmatic capacities and HR, human resource support service and accountability system. All these are in line with the Strategic Plan of the National Society.

National Society Development accounts for an estimated needed budget of CHF 2.5 million. The current funding gap is CHF 2 million.

Enabling action 2: Coordination and accountability

This enabling action is covering issues of internal and external coordination, accountability and transparency, to exercise “zero tolerance to fraud and corruption, zero tolerance to sexual exploitation and abuse, commitment to accountability and transparency, accountability to communities i.e. guest and host communities, accountability to partners” as also included into the One Window Framework.

Coordination and accountability have an estimated needed budget of CHF 2.5 million. The current funding gap is CHF 1.5 million.

Enabling action 3: Humanitarian diplomacy

This enabling action includes BDRCS auxiliary role and capacity to influence, IFRC representation role, and contextual analysis and evidence-based advocacy, with an estimated needed budget of CHF 1 million. No funding has been raised for this enabling action yet.

Comments to the Session

Some partners expressed surprise to see the Framework presented has only a vague mention of PNS support going to NSD and HD, while during the planning meeting some had clearly stated they are willing to back these specific areas. On the other hand, some PNS may be counting their ongoing contributions to activities as collaterally beneficial to NSD and HD as well. These instances are not accounted for in the budget contribution scheme as explicitly devoted to NSD or HD. Additionally, the number of partners supporting NSD and HD were not defined in the Framework because there is nothing in writing, though it was discussed in the planning meeting and many showed their interest.

Session 6. Thematic discussions

The plenary has been divided into three groups to discuss one of the three One Window Framework priorities, to highlight challenges and ways forward for the Movement to act upon. The three simultaneous thematic discussion sessions were moderated by Mr. Achala Navaratne (American RC), Mr. Emilio Tejeira (German RC) and Ms. Rita Petralba (Swedish RC) with IFRC support by Mr. Martin Faller, Mr. Necephor Mghendi and Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham. Group rapporteurs Mr. Kalle Loovi (Finnish RC), Mr. Oliver Behn (British RC) and Ms. Marina Calvino (Italian RC) presented the conclusions into the plenary room for discussion.

Session 6.1. Group Discussions: Humanitarian Action

Working group 1 has started a discussion on sector-wise humanitarian assistance, attesting the total target population to 300,000 including both guest and host communities as recipient of the services. Challenges and ways forward were identified on all sectors.

The Emergency Hospital was largely mentioned as the most prominent health-related activity currently ongoing. The challenges identified are primarily related to HR (including specialist doctors, surgeons and gynecologists-obstetrics). The quality of medical staff is often not good enough and many doctors do not always adhere to basic standards (using masks, being vaccinated); nurses and midwives are not enough to cover all the needs of women and children. The management of the Emergency Hospital is another challenge along with the funding since the hospital, and the health sector in general, are largely the most expensive sectors in humanitarian response. Lastly, concerns emerged around the fact that the Movement is mainly looking at the Hospital and not enough at the entire network of health activities of the BDRCS / Movement partners and others (Government, agencies, etc.).

To cope with all the above challenges, possible ways forward were identified. The setup of capacity building trainings and orientation for doctors, nurses and midwives, the development of proper guidelines and trainings for community volunteers and the review of curricula of BDRCS nurses training centres and hospitals were mentioned. Members of the group also proposed the institution of a Hospital Management Committee including BDRCS, the hospital management, the Government and other experts as members. In a recent meeting in Dhaka, GoB has started it is planning forward for a combined health system for host and migrant communities. It would be therefore of strategic importance to include this referral service in the Government system.

Working group 1 also discussed WASH and analysed the challenges to implementation. First of all, the diverse contexts in the camps and the nature of the geographical locations account for the most immediate obstacles identified. Space in the camps is also very limited for hardware activities since there is a very high population density making it difficult for WASH operations to start. The group also remarked that there is a strong need for a solid handover plan.

Tackling the above challenges implies upgrading both staff and volunteers through a capacity building plan for all persons involved. WASH interventions involving host communities like WinS, urban WASH, CLTS have to start with VCA as assessment tool, while it would be vital to mainstream DRR and PGI into all WASH components. Additionally, the upcoming monsoon season requires to strengthen and apply mitigation measure for WASH infrastructures. Finally, it was stressed that the WASH cluster has asked RCRC to take lead in Health Promotion, which was regarded as an opportunity.

Working group 1 has also analysed the Movement coordination system asking for a reform. The existing coordination system was not perceived as strong enough between BDRCS, IFRC, PNSs. On the Shared Leadership scheme, the debate led to suggesting the setup of a group of people taking responsibilities in supporting sector representatives with a long-term perspective, ensuring effective presence of HR in the operations, pooling all PNSs knowledge and experiences to be used in Shared Leadership. This was also proposed in the attempt of tackling what is seen as lack of coordination between the PMO and BDRCS HQ.

Comments to the Session

Most of the attention of partners here was on the management of the emergency hospital and its future handover to the Government. The hospital and the clinics need to be connected to the wider strategic plan. In this regard, a question was asked on which levels of Government authorities have been involved in the discussion. All health forum meetings have a reporting system that conveys information to the civil surgeon and the GoB is collecting these data to plan for health and welfare for both host and guest communities. On the other hand, as Mr Gerhard Tauscher, former PMO Emergency Operation, stated, the next step is now to clarify with the Government a roadmap for it to take over the emergency hospital and the clinics.

Session 6.2. Group Discussions: Preparedness for Response: Disasters, disease outbreaks, returnees

Working group 2 was debating on preparedness and response in view of the nearing monsoon seasons but also taking into consideration other potential threats like health related or politically driven emergencies.

There are currently at least 100,000 people at high risk because of the upcoming monsoon season. Natural disasters come with the additional risk of disease outbreaks, pressure on the environment, depleted water resources, displaced-host community, tensions, further influx from Rakhine/or repatriations, the possibility of relocation to an offshore island. Additionally, the possibility of other parts of Bangladesh being affected by mega disaster would demand the re-direction of focus and resources.

With this perspective, there is an urgent need to focus on community preparedness as well as on institutional preparedness and response. As a consequence, coordination of Movement partners with public authorities and the military is required, along with a strengthened dialogue with the other organizations present (ISCG, UN, etc.).

A potential intervention for 40,000 families would include:

- Non-food relief and food assistance based on agreement with WFP;
- Cash;
- Shelter;
- Health and WASH;
- Livelihood interventions (host communities);
- Self-reliance interventions (focused on people from Myanmar).

In order to properly respond to destructive scenarios, it is vital to ensure more precision on the time, the location and the impact of events; awareness must be raised and spread across the potentially affected communities ensuring precise message on mitigation, response and evacuation along with a more robust contingency planning on logistics available and procedures to follow. National Society Branches are to be integrated in the contingency planning phase given the historical involvement they have in this. Contingency plan needs also coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, a joint

program with the engagement of Ministries, the identification of local volunteers, training, practical resources such as first aid kits, and the establishment of wireless radio station. In this context, it is also vital to identify potential threats to business operations to guarantee operation functionality, staff accommodation, logistics, IT/Telecom, emergency and service centres during cyclone and monsoon seasons.

The creation of a technical working group including the HNS, IFRC and PNS would facilitate the definition of responsibilities. A decision to develop terms of reference with these specifications was taken and a first draft would be ready by the third week of February 2018; a meeting will follow to validate the document.

Comments to the Session

Many were the concerns about the upcoming monsoon season. People in communities are known to be afraid because they are aware of the weather hazard that is approaching. If half of the camp should get flooded and 20.000 to 30.000 people were to begin to move and disperse unsystematically in a wide area, the situation will be critical and very difficult to control and manage. Community engagement should here be key and it is urgent to begin activities and dialogue with men in the camps, raising awareness about the state of infrastructures, the terrain and potential mitigation measures. There is an immediate need for family preparedness.

To do so, there should be more data on the expected amount of rainfall. The response system needs more information on the scale of the expected floods: average rainfall or unexpected amount of rain, duration of rain falls in a day time, etc.

Last, there is a need for preventive logistic provision mechanisms that would ensure the Movement to secure key items, vehicles with traction, etc. before all aid agencies start to compete for the same scarce resources and the market runs out of stock.

Session 6.3. Group Discussions: Community resilience: Livelihoods/self-reliance, community mobilization and community-based response

Working group 3 concentrated on community resilience and analysed the current scenario and its possible evolutions dividing it per topic.

Livelihoods: With an estimated target community of 200,000 persons and a budget of around 7 million CHF, the possible intervention that have been identified by Working group 3 are linked to income generating activities (IGA) such as livestock rearing and homestead production as entry point to the local market. Besides, skill development and vocational training were suggested as possible alternative to livelihood, considering cash grants as a drive to small business activities.

DRR: With a budget of around 2 million CHF, DRR interventions could focus on the formation of CBOs and the organization of capacity building on DRR for them. This would create awareness on family and community level preparedness measure that could lead to tree plantation efforts and the implementation of PASSA tools for households, camps and schools.

Cross-cutting: The working group also envisaged the setup of DAPS centres covering components of PGI, PSS, CEA and RFL. By developing volunteer guidelines to communicate with the guest communities and organizing radio broadcasting systems, it would be possible to raise awareness among the population on health, hygiene promotion, potential disease outbreaks.

The challenges to these initiatives as identified by the group are the nearing monsoon seasons, the language barriers across communities, the limited integration of CEA within different sectors, the presence of social taboo and stigma.

As ways forward to achieve these goals are the conduction of a feasibility study (CTP, livelihoods and market analysis) and the creation of a plan in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders to develop skills and knowledge of the targeted communities. At the same time, there is a need to activate the

DAPS centres and to ensure that PGI and CEA at camp level and at host community level are in place with the collaboration of the Government, the UN, INGOs and NGOs.

Comments to the Session

When asked how this population movement operation is integrating past experiences from similar scenarios, BDRCS stressed out that it has been dealing with population movement in 1978 and in 1992 with an influx from Myanmar that was later on repatriated. Moreover, IFRC pointed out they are treating this operation as a code red, which means technical support is provided from national, regional and global levels even though doors are open to learn from past experiences from both within and outside the Movement.

Some partners highlighted the relevance of CEA in allowing people to have a voice. People are looking for ways to participate and to share their thoughts to help find solutions. Similarly, PSS is another relevant entry point to understand communities since a feedback mechanism is in place.

Session 7. Enabling actions: Movement Coordination and Accountability

In the framework of accountability, Mr. Habibe Millat, Vice-Chairman of BDRCS made a very strong statement and commitment to a zero-tolerance policy to fraud and corruption as well as sexual exploitation and abuse.

In practical terms, this policy translates into the endorsement by the governance of the National Society of a resolution to improve and apply a Standing Order on “zero tolerance” and to finalize in the two weeks after the end of the Partnership Meeting an accountability plan of action as well as compliance and monitoring mechanisms This will be delivered with the support of IFRC and other partner National Societies. Besides, there is a will to develop a mandatory code of conduct to be signed by all staff and volunteers within the next six months.

This policy is to be regarded as a BDRCS commitment to transparency to all partners who share expectations and concerns on this specific topic, with the will to openly share information with partners and stakeholders as requested or needed, allowing them to evaluate the actions of BDRCS.

Partners have also been invited to engage to render this shift possible by supporting BDRCS to achieve a greater culture of accountability as well as new monitoring mechanisms. BDRCS will facilitate the process for partners to get familiar with its policies to clarify which are the joint responsibilities that may allow a smoother process in both implementation and reporting.

In this perspective, BDRCS governance commits to have a more effective oversight and leadership on all processes, bridging the gaps affecting human resources as well as reinforcing the control mechanisms, the reviews and the auditing exercises. BDRCS is also willing to use OCAC outcomes as starting point to transform the National Society management with the goal of becoming OCAC certified. Similarly, BDRCS Branches, especially in disaster prone areas, will embark in an effort to become BOCA certified, despite no formal certification for this assessment is technically in place.

Mr Mozharul Huq (former Secretary General and currently Chief Coordinator for PMO) has reinforced this statements by providing the practical measures that BDRCS is ready to put in place to create an accountable mechanism in the National Society. Financial procedures would need to be revised along with a renewed authorization process, which would also include procurements. An internal review is foreseen for programs and activities in place together with a reinforced PMER framework for emergency and long-term operations. Finally, internal audits will fall under the direct reporting line to the Treasurer while independent firms would lead external ones.

Xavier Castellanos (Director of IFRC APRO) further contributed to the debate with a deeper insight on Accountability, Coordination and Shared Leadership. The intervention presented the Federation-wide reporting system that introduces a yearly reporting mechanism for programmatic and financial data based on common indicators shared by BDRCS, IFRC and PNSs involved in the PMO. It would moreover

incorporate both internal and external communications material and case studies or shared advocacy statements, creating an information channel that highlights the collective reach and joint accountability of the Movement.

The concept of accountability in the Federation-wide response translates into the responsibility to be accountable to beneficiaries as well as to partners. Beneficiaries are better helped if there exists a proper system to inform the population of the services available, rendering them aware and capable of voicing their complaints for potential implementation failures. As far as accountability to partners is concerned, IFRC committed to prepare a framework to be finalized by February and disseminated in March including joint monitoring and evaluations mechanisms, IFRC wide situational reports, Emergency Appeal operation updates and an annual progress report. IFRC is also committed to better meet the accountability expectations of its partners by establishing an upgraded Risk Management system that would allow to prevent, detect, investigate and sanction in a more effective manner any acts of fraud and corruption by its employees, leaders and volunteers.

When it comes to the One Window Framework, Xavier Castellanos outlined the following to be integrated to the existing Movement mechanisms:

- The Movement Tripartite Meeting, operating on a strategic level and overseeing the external relations that would consist of the Chairman and/or Secretary General of BDRCS, the IFRC Head of Country Office and ICRC Head of Delegation;
- A second level of coordination chaired by Secretary General and composed by IFRC Head of Sub-Delegation, ICRC Sub-Delegation, Operational Managers, Partner National Society, Country Representatives and Consortia lead National Societies;
- A third technical level comprising BDRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs coordinating the implementation, the integration of technical and thematic areas at Headquarters and field level.

For effective operational coordination, he outlined the need to better distinguish, in the response framework, between coordination positions and operational modalities. A revised organizational framework was presented that mirror the stated priorities in the Framework and emphasized the importance of strengthened capacities in support to BDRCS development, overall accountability and risk management.

Lastly, he encouraged practical exploration of an operational response model based on Shared Leadership along the following principles:

- One collective agreement to go beyond individual agendas;
- One shared research process and needs analysis;
- One set of achievable outcomes;
- One resource mobilisation plan;
- One implementation plan that articulates outcomes, roles and responsibilities;
- One pooled funding and reporting management mechanism;
- One set of consolidated results that demonstrate collective contribution.

Comments to the Session

Despite being the accountability plan good on paper, we risk to be overlooking the organizational culture involving staff and volunteers. For the whistle blower mechanism to be really effective, for instance, there is a need to create a renewed organizational culture that enables this behaviour. More investment is needed to create a transparent HR. PNS should support BDRCS on HR development but also on a cultural renewal.

On coordination, questions were raised on how much IFRC would commit to share all information available. As an example of IFRC willingness to be open, is the review conducted last December on HR, Logistics and Finance that is currently shared online on the IFRC website.

As per Shared Leadership, National Societies will have a high-level coordination role and the Action Plan to be developed from the Framework will be the key way to achieve the ultimate goal of Shared Leadership. ERU is an example of that: for instance, Finnish RC is now taking over the hospital as part of a shared leadership mechanism, although the real challenge is the transition from ERUs to early stage recovery. Moreover, Shared Leadership without a strong host NS will not work.

Session 8. Enabling actions: Strong National Society and humanitarian diplomacy

A strong National Society is one that consistently delivers through volunteers and staff relevant country wide services to vulnerable people for as long as needed and that contributes to the strength of IFRC and the Movement.

BMM Mozharul Huq presented the achievements of the National Society up-to-date and highlighted strengths and weaknesses at Branch at Headquarter level. This analysis was a formulation of the Strategic Plan 2017-2020 and it included a strong focus on National Society Development, whose key priorities are: an enhanced HR capacity, improved volunteer management system, improved and transparent financial management and control mechanism, a potentiated and cost-effective logistics planning and management, a strong PMER and information management system, humanitarian diplomacy, strong communication, strong external coordination and clear policies and procedures for fraud and corruption prevention.

The legal framework of the State, allow BDRCS to operate at a privileged level and it is crucial to leverage this position in the National society future actions to address the communities and to develop as an organization. As per the law of Bangladesh, BDRCS is recognized as auxiliary to public authorities that maintains autonomy and acts at all times, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement. The Standing Order on Disaster (SOD) of Government of Bangladesh prescribes the following roles and responsibilities for BDRCS: Risk Reduction and Emergency Response (normal time, alert stage, warning stage, disaster stage and rehabilitation stage). Currently BDRCS is actively involved in the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (since 1973), it is a Member of the National IHL Committee, a Member of the National Committee for Migration, internal & external displacement issues, it has RC Youth Co-Curricular activities with the Ministry and also in the Myanmar Refugee Relief and Repatriation Operation (since 1978).

Partners are also requested to contribute to this development process, which cannot only depend on BDRCS internal capacities. Partners should commit to:

- Full recognition and respect of BDRCS lead role;
- Contribute to fulfilling BDRCS strategic plan 2017-2020;
- Contribute to BDRCS capacity development and financial sustainability efforts, including at local level;
- Support BDRCS responsibility to take ownership of its capacity development;
- Take part in the mechanisms for the coordination and cooperation towards greater collective efficiency;
- Partners' responsibility to abide by security and safety rules as well as governmental regulations;
- Support BDRCS auxiliary status to public authorities;
- To foster the principles of shared leadership, shared accountability, shared results.

Mr. Azmat Ulla (IFRC Head of Country Office) presented the efforts so far made in strengthening Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. OCAC assessment was undertaken and the BOCA has been conducted in 63 branches out of 68. Strong finance development initiatives, Branch development tools and operational manuals are in place along with improvements in Logistics, ICT, PMER, Staffs and

volunteers Resource Management. At the same time, IFRC is supporting BDRCS in linking with Asia Pacific countries and beyond through various networks and groups. National Society Development is focusing on a sustainable, more organized and structured management that includes a comprehensive HR reform (new systems, processes and policies), more transparency, community engagement and accountability, complaint and response mechanism, enhancing the coordination with Movement partners and with other stakeholders, including the adoption of fraud and corruption prevention policies, the mainstream of CP and G&D on programming and the strengthening of the PMER.

If the above relates to a nation-wide perspective, a PMO-focused NSD was also presented. Great relevance was given to the support for an accountability system by allocating resources to create a joint Risk Management team and to develop an accountability plan of action to be monitored across this process. IFRC is supporting the HR development by devoting resources to help BDRCS hire qualified staff through a joint HR Committee and by designing new protocols for recruitment, performance appraisal and capacity building. Similarly, Branch development includes upgraded financial systems, improved volunteer management and procurement processes.

Comments to the Session

In the context of Humanitarian Diplomacy, a question was asked on whether BDRCS, recognized as having an auxiliary role, has an advocacy agenda being concretely pushed forward. BDRCS and IFRC reassured that advocacy is part of the agenda. There is a culture of influence that BDRCS has been promoting successfully. Advocacy in terms of technical sector is also done, taking into account Logistics, WASH and Health. Sector-wise advocacy is also done through ISCG.

Further, it was stressed that there is a need to do in-depth contextual analysis, and for this more information is required. In March a humanitarian-focused analysis will be undertaken.

Session 9. One Window Framework: Commitments

Ms. Ritva Lahti, consultant in facilitating the development of the One Window Framework, explained the participatory process in drafting this document. Many bilateral meetings with BDRCS, ICRC, IFRC and Partner National Societies with presence in the country took place. Additionally, in January 2018 a two-day workshop was organised to debate the content and the structure of the first zero draft of the Framework.

During this process a compilation was made to gauge the magnitude of the Movement response. The excel sheet that compiled this information showed the following data:

- Sector
- Status
- Activities
- Location
- Number of beneficiaries
- Timeline
- Estimated budget

According to an estimation done with all data available, it was concluded that the response until June 2019 from all the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is expected to reach a 60 million CHF budget. Since some partners had declared no precise allocation of funds, an estimated extra 10 million CHF were added to cover for still unplanned or unconfirmed activities.

Both the One Window Framework and the general discussion had during the Partnership Meeting have given big emphasis on host communities, that are considered central in the response. The Emergency Appeal currently foresees 8% of the budget earmarked for this section of the population. However, in the meeting partners reached a consensus to target at least 10% of the directly affected host.

Ritva presented the still existing funding gaps in the Movement planned intervention, currently amounting to 23,5 million CHF.

	Estimated needs (CHF)	Funding gaps (CHF)
Health	17 Million	2.8 Million
Shelter & NFI	12 Million	5.5 Million
WASH	10 Million	3.0 Million
PGI	1.0 Million	0.3 Million
Preparedness for Response	2.5 Million	2.0 Million
Livelihoods/Self-reliance	7.0 Million	2.5 Million
DRR	2.0 Million	1.7 Million
CEA	0.5 Million	0.4 Million
Strong National Society	4.5 Million	2.8 Million
Coordination & Accountability	2.5 Million	1.5 Million
Humanitarian Diplomacy	1.0 Million	1.0 Million
TOTAL	60 Million	23.5 Million

Besides, there was clear support and agreement from all partners on the need to push the National Society Development agenda forward and a consensus to allocate at least 5% of the operational budgets to strengthen BDRCS capacities was reached. This specific percentage was agreed on the basis of the discussion around the 'Grand Bargain' that envisages that 25% of aid goes to local and national responders by 2020. See further details in the Annex f. Commitments.

5. Moving forward and follow-up plan

As per the Cox's Bazar Statement shared and read at the end of the Partnership Meeting by Mr. BMM Mozharul Huq, BDRCS and its partners have committed to support this humanitarian response by providing services that meet the needs of up to 200.000 people of all communities in the affected regions of Cox's Bazar (Bangladesh), supporting the host community with a 10% of the total number of persons assisted. As MOFA South Asia Director requested during the Opening Ceremony, the Government expects the Movement to continue supporting and even extending the response, especially in areas at high risk of hazards and high vulnerability. One of the main challenges highlighted throughout the meeting and that requires further discussion is the overall sustainability of the operation. This protracted crisis demands the involvement of Partners in a medium and long-term perspective, while the analysis of the scenario and the possible destructive developments given by the recurrent monsoon seasons need constant observation and discussion.

The RCRC response will be guided by the agreed One Window Framework, the result of an inclusive process of engagement and drafting that started prior to the Partnership Meeting and that was validated in the days of plenary. Emphasis was given by both the Framework and the discussion with partners, that this crisis requires to think for medium and long-term solutions and a constant conversation and review must be done to guarantee that the Movement remains at synch with a volatile and ever-changing scenario.

In this perspective and following the outcomes of the debates had at the meeting, the One Window Framework will be integrated by a structured Plan of Action that will encompass the different sectors and priorities following the recommendations below:

a) Pillar 1: Humanitarian Assistance

Health

- capacity building by systematic training and orientation of doctors, nurses and midwives;

- guidelines and training for community volunteers;
- support services to be extended (HR, warehousing, logistics, etc.);
- health contingency plan for the rainy season and potential disease outbreaks;
- advocacy to Government, UN Agencies, INGOs, etc;
- closer cooperation with other organisations;
- formation of Hospital Management Committee with members from: Government, BDRCS, field hospital management, experts;
- adoption of curative public health approach;
- special attention to be drawn on the health network as a whole and not only on the Emergency hospital;
- use of a combined health system as key feature in this humanitarian context (host and migrant communities);
- consideration of a gradual scale down to ensure sustainability;
- more relevance to community based / public health components;
- further discussion on allocating some parts of the Emergency hospital in more durable shelters.

WASH

- capacity building through training of staff and volunteers;
- WASH intervention in host communities (e.g. WinS, urban WASH, CLTS) started with VCA as assessment tool;
- established water testing & fecal sludge laboratory;
- mainstream DRR and PGI into all WASH component;
- strengthen and apply mitigation measure for WASH infrastructure for the upcoming rainy and monsoon season;
- contingency plans with necessary stocks are being prepared;
- ICT/ Evidence based WASH Monitoring System;
- simple measures do work: buckets and aqua tabs;
- qualified and experienced, trained wash HR required from volunteer to staff;
- WASH cluster has asked RCRC to take lead in HP;
- transition management from ERU to long-term staff;
- address WASH in schools of host community to reach these host communities;
- customize WASH approaches to camp situations;
- need solid plan for hand-over;
- general recommendation: review of global WASH tools.

Other subsectors

There was no time to agree on follow up recommendations on other subsectors of this pillar. However, the guide would be the One Window Framework and the future Plan of Action. The Emergency Appeal will be revised as per the coming Plan of Action.

b) Pillar 2: Preparedness for Response

- improvement of information management to raise awareness within all sectors;
- review the contingency plans ensuring their robustness;
- urgently finalize the contingency plans ahead of the monsoon season;
- mainstream of preparedness within all sectors through a focal point per sector;
- selection of a person/function that is responsible for the operationalization of the contingency plan and emergency response;
- integration of the Cox's bazar Unit in Community Preparedness;
- creation of a technical working group including BDRCS, IFRC and PNS with defined responsibilities to ensure the above-mentioned issues are closely followed-up (agreed deadlines: ToR to be developed by IFRC by 17 February 2018 and the first meeting to take place on 23 February 2018);

- PMO linked to IASC Emergency preparedness groups and external partners (IFRC Head of Sub Office or delegated).

c) Pillar 3: Community Resilience

- conduct feasibility study in livelihoods (livelihoods profile, market analysis, cash interventions, etc.) for host and displaced;
- inclusion of both communities in the design of skills and training programmes;
- income generating activities: livestock rearing and production; fisheries; homestead gardening, vegetable and cereal crops seed, salt cultivation, brickmaking and linkage to markets for host community ;
- skill development, vocational training for both ;
- cash grant for small business for host;
- watershed management to protect livelihood and reduce disaster risks: reforestation activities, construction of physical structures, micro-basins, etc for both.

d) Mainstreaming Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

- mainstream PGI into PSS components of the operation;
- PGI integrated in health services linking to the broader health network (mobile and fixed teams);
- the Movement response on PGI has to cover the Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency programming for Health, in particular survivor-centred approaches and clinical support to victims of sexual and gender-based violence;
- need to include staff and volunteers with PGI capacity in each operating team.

e) Enabling action 1: Strong National Society

- clear commitment towards strengthening the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society;
- agreement on at least 5% of the operational budget foreseen allocated to the National Society Development effort (both cash or in kind, trainings, etc);
- a new HR framework to provide highly qualified and more numerous human resources;
- improved volunteer management system;
- improved and transparent financial management and control;
- improved and cost-effective logistics planning and management;
- strong PMER and information management system.

f) Enabling action 2: Coordination and Accountability

Coordination

- the One Window Framework and the Partnership Meeting highlighted the need of coordination to optimize capacity and resources;
- partners agreed to recognize bilateral agreements and arrangements but also the application of the principle of shared leadership and accountability among them that need further discussions to ensure its implementation;
- the Code for Good Partnership (Council of Delegates, 2009) would remain the reference partnership framework in place to guarantee coherence and different modalities of cooperation in the current response;
- further coordination needs to be emphasized with relevant stakeholders and specifically with the Inter Agency Standing Committee to improve effectiveness, efficiency and a bigger humanitarian footprint in our response;
- review PMO structure with greater distinction between coordination and operational roles, and stronger capabilities for accountability and support services;
- establish a risk management unit;

- establish a Partner Advisory Group (senior level) on PMO.

Accountability

- the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement committed to be accountable to the communities, Government, donors, staff, volunteers and all stakeholders;
- supporting the design of BDRCS accountability plan of action and associated compliance and monitoring mechanisms;
- complete the PMO internal review with management comments for wide distribution by mid-March;
- a detailed Plan of Action will be finalized to enable the development of a joint reporting system to account for the consolidated Federation-wide achievements;
- joint monitoring and evaluations will be carried out to ensure operational accountability;
- Federation situation reports will continue to be published, but a macro-level report is being considered for the whole Movement response;
- IFRC will be conducting a mid-term review in the 2nd quarter of 2018;
- improve and apply Standing Order to Zero Tolerance for Fraud and Corruption country wide (training, tools, systems);
- finalize in two weeks' time the accountability plan of action with the IFRC/partners support, endorse a whistle-blower policy;
- create of a Risk Management position to start in March;
- require that all staff sign the Code of Conduct within 6 months;
- reinforce internal control mechanism, external reviews, evaluations and audit;
- use OCAC outcomes to transform BDRCS management system and to become an OCAC certified National Society as well as to support Cox's Bazar Unit in BOCA certification;
- an annual consolidated external audit report will be disclosed following the approval of the relevant IFRC governance functions, within six months following the period being audited.

Community Engagement and Accountability

- plans to establish independent information hubs;
- plans to upgrade and expand DAPS centres;
- community radio;
- ongoing training of volunteers in CEA;
- ongoing enhanced information dissemination.

g) Enabling action 3: Humanitarian Diplomacy

- BDRCS and its Movement Partners commit to undertake Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD) in the adequate fora to influence decision-making to support the most vulnerable, while respecting the Fundamental Principles;
- BDRCS supported by Partners will ensure that the RCRC humanitarian response is professionally communicated and supported by internal and external stakeholders;
- first steps on HD will be undertaken in March with the development of a humanitarian analysis that will support the advocacy mission.

6. Annexes :

a. Agenda

DAY 1 – 13 February 2018

09.00-13.00	Airport reception and Hotel check-in
09.30-13.30	Departures from Hotel (there will be different departure times according to the schedule of arrival of participants to Cox's Bazar)
9.30 - 16.30	Field visit
16.30-18.30	Rest time Hotel
18.30-19.30	Opening ceremony
19.30-21.00	Welcome Dinner hosted by BDRCS

DAY 2 – 14 February 2018

08.30 - 08.45	Welcome and Introduction
08.45 - 09.15	Presentation of the Government of Bangladesh/RRRC
09.15 - 09.25	Video
09.25 - 10.00	BDRCS: Achievements to date and perspectives for 2018
10.00 - 10.45	Contextual analysis, challenges and scenarios
10.45 - 11.00	Tea break / Photo session
11.00 – 11.45	Operational challenges – Perspectives from BDRCS, IFRC and the ICRC
11.45 – 12.30	Plenary discussion
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 15.00	Strategic Priorities (focus areas, targets, gaps) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Response Priority 1 – Humanitarian Assistance• Response Priority 2 – Preparedness for Response• Response Priority 3 – Community resilience• Enabling Action 1 – Strong National Society• Enabling Action 2 – Coordination and accountability• Enabling Action 3 – Humanitarian diplomacy
15.00 – 17.00	Thematic group discussions: Response Priorities (targets, contributions, gaps) Humanitarian Assistance: Health, WASH, PGI Preparedness for Response: Disasters, disease outbreaks, returnee Community resilience: Livelihoods/self-reliance, community mobilization and community-based response
16.00 – 16.30	Tea break

17.30 – 18.00	Thematic Group Rapporteurs / main conclusions and wrap-up
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18.00 – 18.45	Market Place
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19.30 – 21.00	Dinner
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DAY 3 – 15 February 2018

08.30 - 09.00	Wrap-up session from previous days
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09.00 – 10.30	Movement Coordination and Accountability (Enabling Priority 1) Movement Coordination mechanisms Rules of engagement Federation/Movement Wide Accountability
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10.30 - 11.00	Tea break
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11.00 - 12.00	Enabling Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong National Society. Unpacking components for the response framework• Humanitarian Diplomacy. Unpacking components for the response framework
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12.00 – 12.45	One Window Framework and commitments
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12.45 - 13.00	Cox's Bazar Statement/Closing ceremony
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13.00 - 13.30	Meet the press
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13:30 – 14:30	Lunch
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b. List of participants

#	Organization	Name	Position
Partner National Society			
1	American Red Cross	Mr Jono Anzalone	Vice President – International Services
2	American Red Cross	Mr Achala Navaratne	Country Representative - Bangladesh
3	American Red Cross	Mr Manish Tewani	Country Representative Myanmar
4	Australian Red Cross	Ms Kate Bunbury	Regional Manager Asia
5	Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	Ms Caroline Delori	Benelux supported Surge Cash Delegate
6	British Red Cross	Mr Oliver Behn	Head of South East & South Asia Region
7	British Red Cross	Ms Gen De Jesus	Country Manager
8	British Red Cross	Mr Pete Jones	Disaster Management Coordinator
9	Canadian Red Cross	Mr Douglas MacDonald	Head of Asia-Pacific Region
10	Canadian Red Cross	Mr Jean-Baptiste Lacombe	Delegate of the Canadian Red Cross
11	Canadian Red Cross	Ms Jennifer Vibert	Delegate of the Canadian Red Cross
12	Croatian Red Cross	Ms Marija Juzbasic	Delegate of the Danish Red Cross
13	Croatian Red Cross	Mr Tiho Strelj	Delegate of the Austrian Red Cross
14	Danish Red Cross	Mr Sven Bak-Jensen	President
15	Danish Red Cross	Mrs Anne Lerche Nordlund	Vice President
16	Danish Red Cross	Mr Anders Ladekarl	Secretary General
17	Danish Red Cross	Mr Bjarne Andersen	Head of Region, Asia
18	Danish Red Cross	Mr Peder Damm	Regional Disaster Management Delegate
19	Danish Red Cross	Ms Emmeline Untaran	
20	Finnish Red Cross	Managbanag Mr Kalle Löövi	Country Representative Director of International Operations and Programmes
21	Finnish Red Cross	Ms Sonja Bjorklun	Regional Representative / Asia
22	German Red Cross	Mr Christian Hörl	Deputy Head of International Cooperation
23	German Red Cross	Mr Daniel Becker	Desk Officer South Asia
24	German Red Cross	Mr Emilio Teijeira	Senior Representative, GRC Bangladesh
25	German Red Cross	Mr Joerg Fischer	Program Coordinator BDRCS/GRC projects CXB
26	Hong Kong Branch, RCS of China	Ms Hiu Yee Karen Poon	Senior Programme Coordinator
27	Hong Kong Branch, RCS of China	Dr Tai Wai Wong	Chairperson of ERU Advisory Committee; and Management Committee Member of International & Relief Service Department
28	Hong Kong Branch, RCS of China	Dr Chi Ho Wong	International & Relief Service Officer
29	Icelandic Red Cross	Ms Anna Bryndis Hendriksdottir	Project Manager - International Delegates
30	Iranian Red Crescent Society	Mr Alikhani Afshin	Director General of Health & Treatment Department in Health, Treatment & Rehabilitation Center
31	Iranian Red Crescent Society	Mr Kanani Saeid	Director General of Health International Department, Operation Section
32	Iranian Red Crescent Society	Pazhoohheshjaroomi Hadi	Director General, International Department, Operation Sector
33	Iranian Red Crescent Society	Mr Azami Jafar Hassani	
34	Italian Red Cross	Ms Marina Calvino	Head of international cooperation
35	Italian Red Cross	Ms Barbara Contini	Under-Secretary General and Director of Operations
36	Italian Red Cross	Mr Riccardo Bagattin	Field Coordinator for Bangladesh
37	Italian Red Cross	Mr Francesco Sofia	Regional Representative for Asia Pacific
38	Japanese Red Cross Society	Mr Saito Yukiya	Director International Department

39	Japanese Red Cross Society	Mr Hori Otohiko	Director General, International Department
40	Japanese Red Cross Society	Mr Tanaka Yasuo (PhD),	Councillor for International Affairs, Operations Sector
41	Myanmar Red Cross Society	Mr Khin Maung Hla	Secretary General
42	Myanmar Red Cross Society	Ms Kim Bawi	Executive Committee Member
43	Myanmar Red Cross Society	Ms Aye Aye Nyein	Operation Manager, Rakhine Special Operation
44	Myanmar Red Cross Society	Mr Aung Naing Lwin	Hub Manager, Rakhine Special Operation)
45	Netherlands Red Cross	Ms Kim de Vos	Disaster Response Coordinator
46	Norwegian Red Cross	Mr Omar Ashraf Kayani	Deputy Asia Representative / Asia Finance Manager
47	Qatar Red Crescent	Mr Bassam Khaddam	Head of Bangladesh Misson
48	Swedish Red Cross	Ms Anna Ernestam	Acting Secretary General
49	Swedish Red Cross	Mr Melker Mabeck	International Operations Director
50	Swedish Red Cross	Mr Karl Tarring	Head of Region, Asia and Pacific
51	Swedish Red Cross	Mr Patrick Fox	Head of Disaster Management Policy Unit
52	Swedish Red Cross	Ms Rita Marie Petralba	Country Representative
53	Swedish Red Cross	Mr Daniel Wallinder	Regional Disaster Management Officer
54	Swedish Red Cross	Mr Khalid Bin Masud	Intern
55	Swiss Red Cross	Mr Juerg Frei	Head of the Division Asia and Europe
56	Swiss Red Cross	Ms Eva Syfrig	Program Coordinator
57	Swiss Red Cross	Mr Amitabh Sharma	Country Representative
58	Swiss Red Cross	Mr Pascal Morf	Program Coordinator
59	Turkish Red Crescent	Mr Alper Uluca	Head of International Programmes
60	Turkish Red Crescent	Mr Kadir Akgunduz	Head of Delegation
61	Turkish Red Crescent	Mr Sedat Denger	Financial Delegate
62	Turkish Red Crescent	Mr Selman Demir	International Relations Delegate
63	Turkish Red Crescent	Mr Ahmet Erbil	Operation Delegate
64	Turkish Red Crescent	Mr Serdal Caglak	Relief Delegate
65	Turkish Red Crescent	Mr Yasir Arefin	Administrative Officer
66	Turkish Red Crescent	Mr Muhammed Shahjahan	Relief Officer

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

67	SMT/Head	Mr Azmat Ulla	Head of Delegation
68	SMT/Head	Mr Joy Singhal	Head of Delegation
69	SMT/Head	Ms Linda Muller	Director, Partnerships & Resource Dev.
70	SMT/Head	Mr Martin Faller	Deputy Director Regional Office Asia Pacific
71	SMT/Head	Mr Nelson Castano	Head of DCPRR, Disaster Management Unit
72	SMT/Head	Mr Pierre Kremer	Head of Partnerships, Asia Pacific
73	SMT/Head	Mr Sanjeev Kafley	Head of sub-Office
74	SMT/Head	Mr Xavier Castellanos	Regional Director, Asia Pacific
75	EOPs Manager	Ms Christina Duschl	Head of Operation
76	EOPs Manager	Mr Gerhard Tauscher	Operation Manager
77	Technical support	Mr Ashfaque Ahmed	Senior Supply Chain Manager
78	Technical support	Ms Christina Haneef	PGI Delegate
79	Technical support	Ms Ewinur Machdar	WASH Delegate
80	Technical support	Mr Ezekiel Semperingham	Coordinator Migration
81	Technical support	Mr James Sport	CEA Delegate
82	Technical support	Ms Lynette Neyman	Communication Delegate CXB
83	Technical support	Ms Mausam Bohara	Health Delegate
84	Technical support	Mr Moshior Rahman	National Security Officer
85	Technical support	Mr Motiar Rahman	Finance Manager
86	Technical support	Mr Necephor Mghendi	Operations Coordinator
87	Technical support	Ms Niddhi Dhutt	Communication Delegate CXB
88	Technical support	Ms Nur Hayati Ahmad	PMER delegate
89	Technical support	Mr Panu Saaristo	Team Leader, Community and Emergency Health

90	Technical support	Mr Olav Aasland	Emergency Medical Services Delegate
91	Technical support	Mr Raqibul Alam	Senior Manager, PMER, Communications
92	Technical support	Mr Robert Frazer	Senior Officer, WASH, Health & Care Dept.
93	Technical support	Mr Sam Reed	Security Delegate
94	Technical support	Mr Sune Bulow	Manager Emergency Operations Center
95	Organising support	Mr Praxedes Merchan	Surge Partnership Coordinator
96	Organising support	Ms Ritva Lahti	Consultant on OWF

International Committee of the Red Cross

97	ICRC	Mr Bayram Valiyev	Cooperation Delegate, ICRC Cox's Bazar
98	ICRC	Mr Fabrizio Carboni	Head of Delegation in Yangon Myanmar
99	ICRC	Ms Fitore Pula	Head of Office, Cox's Bazar
100	ICRC	Mr Ikhtiyar Aslanov	Head of Delegation, Dhaka
101	ICRC	Mr Paul Keen	Regional Cooperation Advisor, Kuala Lumpur
102	ICRC	Mr Walter Jeanty	Deputy Head of Delegation, ICRC Dhaka
103	ICRC	Ms Yun Kyeong Han	Cooperation Coordinator, ICRC Dhaka

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

104	BDRCS	Mr Hafiz Ahmed Mazumdar	Chairman
105	BDRCS	Prof Dr Md Habibe Millat MP	Vice Chairman
106	BDRCS	Mr Advocate Tauhidur Rahman	Treasurer
107	BDRCS	Mr Talukder Abdul Khaleque, MP	Member, Managing Board
108	BDRCS	A K M Awal Saydur Rahman, MP	Member, Managing Board
109	BDRCS	Mr Lutfur Rahman Chowdhury Helal	Member, Managing Board
110	BDRCS	Mr Dr. Sheikh Mohammad Safiul Azam	Member, Managing Board
111	BDRCS	Mr Advocate Shihab Uddin Shaheen	Member, Managing Board
112	BDRCS	Mr Alhaj Principle Afzal Khan, Advocate	Member, Managing Board
113	BDRCS	Mrs Rehana Ashiqur Rahman	Member, Managing Board
114	BDRCS	Mrs Razia Sultana Luna	Member, Managing Board
115	BDRCS	Mr Shaikh Raishul Alam Moina	Member, Managing Board
116	BDRCS	Mr Mahbub Zaman Vulu	Member, Managing Board
117	BDRCS	Mr Rabindra Mohan Saha Rabi	Member, Managing Board
118	BDRCS	Mr Gazi Mogammal Hosan	Member, Managing Board
119	BDRCS	Mr Feroz Salah Uddin	Secretary General
120	BDRCS	Mr BMM Mozharul Huq, ndc	Chief Coordinator, PMO
121	BDRCS	Mr Zahir Uddin	Director, Finance Dept., NHQ
122	BDRCS	Mr Sikder Mokaddes Ahmed	Director, Youth & Vol. Dept., NHQ
123	BDRCS	Mr Sirajul Islam Mollah	Director, Health, Admin & HR Dept., NHQ
124	BDRCS	Mr Nazmul Azam Khan	Director, DR Dept., NHQ
125	BDRCS	Mr Belal Hossain	Director, DRM Dept., NHQ
126	BDRCS	Mr M. A. Halim	Director, CD Dept. and CEA, NHQ
127	BDRCS	Mr Imam Zafar Shikder	Director, RFL Dept., NHQ
128	BDRCS	Md Mijanur Rahman	Director Incharge, Fundraising Dept., NHQ
129	BDRCS	Mr Mahmud Hossain	Assistant Director, PS to Chairman
130	BDRCS	Mr Tarun Kanti Shaha	Assistant Director and PS to Vice Chairman and Treasurer
131	BDRCS	Mr A. K. M. Mohsin	Assistant Director, IR, NHQ
132	BDRCS	Mr Khonduker Enayetullah Akram	Assistant Director, Info & Comms, NHQ
133	BDRCS	Ms Afroza Sultana	Officer, PMER
134	BDRCS	Ms Khaleda Akhter Laboni	Communication Officer, IR & Comms. Dept, BDRCS, NHQ
135	BDRCS	Mr Md. Shahinur Rahman	JAD, P&D Dept, NHQ and SoL with American Red Cross

136	BDRCS	Mr Subrata Biswas	Assistant Director and ICT Manager, Logistics dept. NHQ
137	BDRCS	Ms Sayma Ferdowsy	Deputy Director P&D Dept, NHQ
138	BDRCS	Mr Nurun Nabi	Project manager, PMO
139	BDRCS	Dr Mohsin Ahamed	Health and PSS expert, PMO, CXB
140	BDRCS	Mr Ekram Elahi Chowdhury	Project Director, PMO
141	BDRCS	Mr Mustaque Ahmed Chowdhury	Chairman, Cox'sBazar Unit
142	BDRCS	Mr Nurul Absar	Vice Chairman, Cox'sBazar Unit
143	BDRCS	Mr Abu Hena Mustafa Kamal	Secretary, Cox'sBazar Unit
144	BDRCS	Mr Farook Rahman	Officer, DR
145	BDRCS	Mr Md Kamrul Hassan	Sr. Officer, PMER, P&D
146	BDRCS	Mr Md Faridul Islam	PS to SG
147	BDRCS	Mr Md. Rasel	Jr. ICT Officer
148	BDRCS	Mr Rakibul Alam Rabby	Youth Comission member
149	BDRCS	Mr Asif Arafat	Wash and Shelter expert, PMO, CXB
050	BDRCS	Mr Abdul Bari	ULO, BDRCS Cox's Bazar Unit

c. Red Cross Red Crescent: Cox's Bazar Statement



In partnership with



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
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RED CROSS RED CRESCENT: COX'S BAZAR STATEMENT

15 February 2018

WHEREAS, We, the members of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, have gathered in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, from 13-15 February 2018 to advance our common efforts to address the population influx crisis in Cox's Bazar, abiding by a 'One Window' operational Framework;

RECOGNISING, the role that the Government of Bangladesh has played in hosting and addressing the needs of displaced people from Rakhine State, Myanmar; as well as facilitating humanitarian access;

RECOGNISING, that the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), as an auxiliary to the Government of Bangladesh, and with the support of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners – the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and 31 Partner National Societies (PNS) - have since August 2017 conducted a large-scale humanitarian response to the population influx in Cox's Bazar; and that this response has reached more than a quarter of a million people.

We hereby declare and agree, to the following:

Commitment to meeting the needs of more than 200,000 people

BDRCS and its partners, as part of an integrated response, commit to continue to provide humanitarian assistance alongside more sustained services to meet the needs of 200,000 people; towards our common goal, one Plan of Action of supporting the safety, dignity and resilience of all communities in the affected regions of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.

We commit to focusing on the following response priorities:

- (1) **Humanitarian Assistance:** In Health and Psychosocial Support (PSS), BDRCS and its partners will continue providing curative primary and secondary level health services to a catchment area of 300,000 people, complemented by health education and integrated with psychosocial support services. In Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH), BDRCS and its partners will support safe water and sustainable sanitation services for 110,000 people, including safe bathing areas, complemented by solid waste management. In Shelter and Non-Food Items, BDRCS and its partners will provide non-food items to cover the basic needs of 240,000 people and shelter assistance to meet the immediate needs of 300,000 people, as well as training and assistance to support safer and more resilient shelters. BDRCS and its partners will continue to offer services for Restoring Family Links (RFL).
- (2) **Preparedness for Response:** BDRCS and its partners commit to contingency planning for adverse weather events; for disease outbreaks, for repatriation and for further population influx, in order to be ready to act when needed, in close coordination with the Government of Bangladesh and other humanitarian actors.
- (3) **Community Resilience:** BDRCS and its partners, including community volunteers, will support the resilience and work to reduce disaster risk for displaced and livelihoods of the host communities; BDRCS and its partners, through our community level work and humanitarian

diplomacy, will work to ensure the dignity, rights and resilience of host and displaced communities.

Commitment to Cross-Sectoral Priorities

- (1) ***Commitment to Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)***: BDRCS and its partners will act to address the specific needs of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, elderly and other marginalised groups to ensure their safety, dignity, protection and mental well-being. BDRCS and its partners will ensure two-way communication with communities in every sector: ensuring that the perspectives and needs of communities will be taken into consideration in programme design and policy dialogue.
- (2) ***Commitment to Localising Aid through Support to BDRCS National and Local Development***: BDRCS and its partners commit to ensuring that localisation is at the heart of our plans and response, recognising the importance of supporting the host communities. We recognize the central role to be played by the BDRCS as a local and national actor. BDRCS agrees to take primary responsibility for strong national society development, and its partners commit to supporting national society development and organizational capacity enhancement of BDRCS with adequate resources, in fulfilment of the spirit of the One Window Framework and BDRCS Strategic Plan.
- (3) ***Commitment to Effective Coordination***: The One Window Framework provides a practical platform to coordinate and optimise capacity and resources, while recognizing specific agreements and bilateral arrangements. The One Window Framework also supports the application of the principle of ‘shared leadership, shared accountability’ by Red Cross and Red Crescent partners.
- (4) ***Commitment to Humanitarian Diplomacy***: BDRCS and its partners commit to influence decision-making in favour of the needs of the most vulnerable, with full respect for fundamental humanitarian principles.
- (5) ***Commitment to Accountability and Quality Programming***: BDRCS and its partners commit to accountability and transparency to the communities we serve, to government, donors, staff, volunteers and all other stakeholders in delivering humanitarian assistance in Cox’s Bazar. BDRCS and its partners also commit to a zero-tolerance policy for fraud, corruption, sexual exploitation and abuse. BDRCS and its partner agree to establish a common planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting system under the One Window Framework.

Red Cross Red Crescent Perspective on Repatriation

RECOGNISING, that a number of steps have been taken by the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar towards the repatriation of displaced persons from Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh to Rakhine State, Myanmar: we emphasize that sustainable return must take place in conditions of safety, dignity and voluntariness. The needs and perspectives of displaced communities must also be at the centre of any return process. Should a fully informed and voluntary repatriation materialize BDRCS stands ready to extend and facilitate operational support as required, in line with the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

d. Link to all presentations and the video

DAY 2 – 14 February 2018

Session 1. Welcome and introduction

https://drive.google.com/open?id=14i_HlOKsPXkoqwjLRtekud8D9FNwdCPK

Session 2. Presentation of the Government of Bangladesh/RRRC

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1guAlagmyeDZoEJuqP-s_VA3i3SzO1H-

Video on PMO: Together we can do it. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lqapOtOZH4s>

Session 3. BDRCS: Achievements to date and perspectives for 2018

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fW_cr1RilWHdzffoxLywYt10TOZBLTqL

Session 4. Contextual analysis, challenges and scenarios

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bDV_eILktSWtOLQcnqVUeXlZFxPI8ryc

Session 5. Operational challenges – Perspectives from BDRCS, IFRC and the ICRC

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1AOqqbGwagvs0uNvHB4K9o6BTNklzD_mK

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1B0BPY4cAiwwbyhTFBRVdx_go68YZTD-V

Session 6. Strategic Priorities: One Window Framework

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=17hV5hj9W9NPwDZeNbgytW2zl2138Z0Vf>

Session 7a. Humanitarian Assistance: Health, WASH, PGI

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1S3aNP3zqhfMvJVtUPjxwhFHRLCYsKrNe>

Session 7b. Preparedness for Response: Disasters, disease outbreaks, returnee

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LcJ3A-gU1q0nJ7inm43j3LWt4R0I79OU>

Session 7c. Community resilience: Livelihoods/self-reliance, community mobilization and community-based response https://drive.google.com/open?id=18GY_eb5PJZLEnc_dVa5VpPVDLl1b1Dpap

Session 8a. Thematic Group Rapporteurs: Humanitarian Assistance

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nPyIYnPj4rKmw8MbyHDWHgnzuAGudGbD>

Session 8b. Thematic Group Rapporteurs: Preparedness for Response

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fhbWYQlu6UZL4bj98oiHsBV-KRk1gdYS>

Session 8c. Thematic Group Rapporteurs: Community resilience

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1zF4LETat_nQM3ColYhKQkDMoNNWQXEW-

DAY 3 – 15 February 2018

Session 9. Movement Coordination and Accountability

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1O6LILlQteoSvKtVxZ6YFlwFfU6al3jeD>

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hkP-1TR9G-IN_zdEJvu2DF5XKehxqdcn

Session 10. Enabling Priorities: Strong National Society and Humanitarian Diplomacy

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=11duCKKsrwiLMg9G3hAsAC8oPpHjx24JY>

Session 11. One Window Framework and commitments

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1po88ytFySDvRiwy1jlbXsX8IkMmGkz1F>

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=14os2SFsuMi5IG3otzVPp86uokWtNNeaf>

e. Partnership Meeting Commitments

under 6 months

6 - 12 months

over 12 months

B = bilateral

M=multilateral

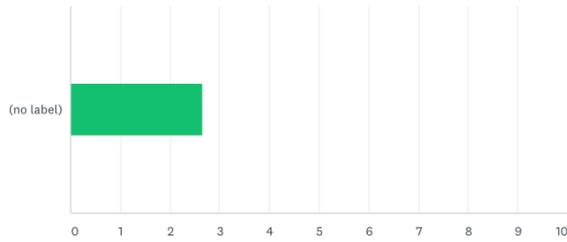
Partner	Response Priority 1 Humanitarian Assistance	Response Priority 2 Preparedness for Response	Response Priority 3 Community Resilience	Enabling Priority 1 Strong National Society	Enabling Priority 2 Coordination & Accountability	Enabling Priority 3 Humanitarian Diplomacy
IFRC	7.200.000	800.000	5.680.000	897.000	1.900.000	300.000
American RC		CPP in CXB Staff for Preparedness for				
Australian RC	AUD 1.4 million (PSS, PGI)					
Belgian RC (Flanders)						
British RC	Total CHF 6 million (GBP 2.5 million needs to be allocated) Appeal open GBP 500,000 (until Sep 2019)					
Canadian RC	CHF 900,000 (ERU, transition of ERU, until end Oct) Details TBD					
RCS of China, Hong Kong branch	Support Health, ERU, health post Professional volunteers Multilateral for relief					
Croatian RC						
Danish RC	Base camp (how long TBD) Continue to second delegates Bilateral contribution for WASH and PSS CHF 1.5 million (WASH, PSS)					
Finnish RC	Continue for field hospital (consortium through 1WA), provide personnel, shared leadership field hospital, shared funding from IFRC					
German RC	Continue in bilateral WASH, Health, NFI, Protection, DRR, Resilience, Capacity building of NS in Teknaf and Ukhia, thinking beyond 2019 EUR 2.3 million					
Icelandic RC	Public campaign (amount and sector TBD in RP1) Delegates to field hospital CHF 170,000 Applying for funding from govt					
Iranian RCS	Dispatching relief items/consignment Emergency clinic - will run until April 2018 Funds for health (to be announced later)					
Italian RC	Multilateral pledge in health (medical staff) until end of 2018 - health post, continue partnering with other PNS in medical settings, committing support in youth and volunteer engagement (bilateral and multilateral). Funding TBD in RP1 - after noon tomorrow					

Japanese RC	Dispatched 110 medical, non-medical personnel (inc. sister societies). CHF 1.6million spent Emergency clinic ERU will continue (additional 1-2 months) April/May downsized - focus shifted to health promotion for BDRCS							
Myanmar RCS								
The Netherlands RC	Support in funding, relief ERU, cash delegates, IM support, (M40 and MSM20), support HR, future: relief, cash, IM (share info/platforms), appeal open (amount and sector TBD)							
Norwegian RC	continue to support HR in field hospital, scoping mission next month to finalize commitment							
Qatar RC	ongoing: Health, WASH, shelter and food security. Staying in Bangladesh as long as the crisis Future: Health, WASH, shelter and food security (amount TBD)							
Swedish RC	CHF 1.1 million already committed CHF 500,000 is new commitment for OWF in WASH (transition from ERU into long term), continue support health sector, PGI, CEA							
Swiss RC	CHF 1.1 million Construct 3 health centres (CHF 1 million) with ICRC WASH sector with GRC Disaster preparedness							
Turkish RC	CHF 500,000 multilateral pledge Food items and NFI Approved budget USD 2 million-campaign ongoing in Turkey for another month Bilateral for NSD in addition to the 5%							

f. Satisfaction survey

Question 1. Has the Partnership Meeting met your expectations?

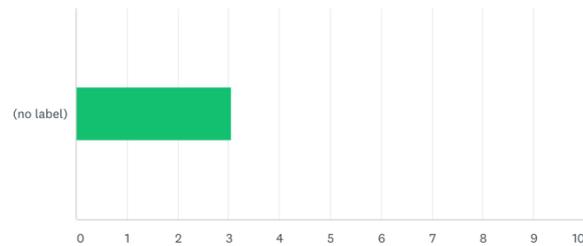
Answered: 17 Skipped: 0



	MUCH BETTER THAN EXPECTED	BETTER THAN EXPECTED	ABOUT WHAT I EXPECTED	WORSE THAN I EXPECTED	MUCH WORSE THAN I EXPECTED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	5.88% 1	23.53% 4	70.59% 12	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	17	2.65

Question 2. Did the Partnership Meeting contain the information and inputs you were looking for?

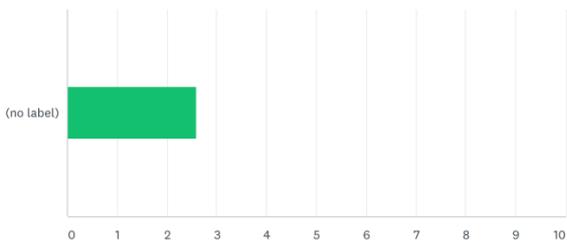
Answered: 17 Skipped: 0



	MUCH BETTER THAN EXPECTED	BETTER THAN EXPECTED	ABOUT WHAT I EXPECTED	WORSE THAN I EXPECTED	MUCH WORSE THAN I EXPECTED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	0.00% 0	11.76% 2	70.59% 12	17.65% 3	0.00% 0	17	3.06

Question 3. Has the draft Operational Framework offered the right content to discuss relevant issues underlining the response?

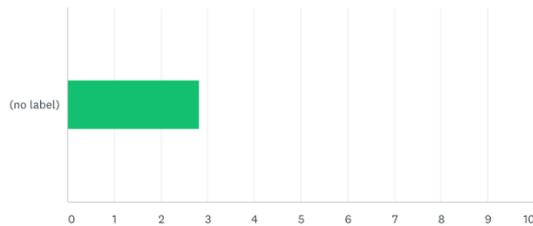
Answered: 17 Skipped: 0



	MUCH BETTER THAN EXPECTED	BETTER THAN EXPECTED	ABOUT WHAT I EXPECTED	WORSE THAN I EXPECTED	MUCH WORSE THAN I EXPECTED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	11.76% 2	23.53% 4	58.82% 10	5.88% 1	0.00% 0	17	2.59

Question 4. Was the format and agenda for the meeting conducive to relevant discussion?

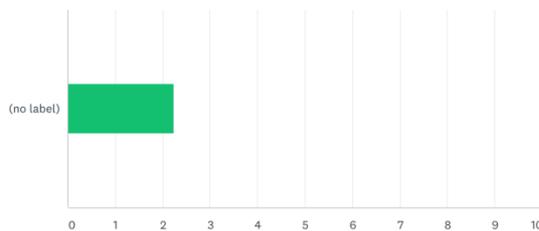
Answered: 17 Skipped: 0



	VERY CONDUCTIVE	CONDUCTIVE	ADEQUATE	IMPROVEMENTS COULD BE DONE	NOT CONDUCTIVE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	5.88% 1	29.41% 5	41.18% 7	23.53% 4	0.00% 0	17	2.82

Question 5. Overall, was the organization of the meeting satisfactory?

Answered: 17 Skipped: 0



	VERY SATISFACTORY	MORE THAN SATISFACTORY	SATISFACTORY	PARTLY SATISFACTORY	NOT AT ALL SATISFACTORY	TOTAL
(no label)	17.65% 3	41.18% 7	41.18% 7	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	17

Question 6. What are your recommendations to improve this type of Partnership meetings focused on operations?

- Less plenary discussions. More chance to separate technical decisions from leadership decisions.
- It could have been helpful to know and get BDRCS' position on repatriation and the stand of the Movement on this one so partners can also anticipate what kind of support and programming they can offer in case this happens.
- I'd like to suggest for Partnership Meeting to improve more and more with knowledge sharing, discussion, learning and group works.
- Provide opportunities for smaller discussion around sectors Bring cash into the discussions
- Bilateral Meetings are as important at ta Partnership Meeting as the overall Venue itself.

Question 7. What are your recommendations to ensure that the discussion on key issues is continued and followed-up?

- Appointment of focal persons for each of the topics to follow-up making sure all partners know who they are. Regular reports on the advancements must be circulated to guarantee tangible developments and avoid that commitments are soon forgotten.
- Better platform for ongoing dialogue.
- I believe there were certain deadlines set to address some of the key issues. IFRC should provide partners update on these key issues and there should a continued dialogue to keep everyone informed of the progress and update and find solutions for unresolved issues.
- Discussion for key issues, should be continuously and followed - up to get more participation from other partner National Societies.
- Stay in touch with relevant stakeholders, esp. from PNS HQs.