



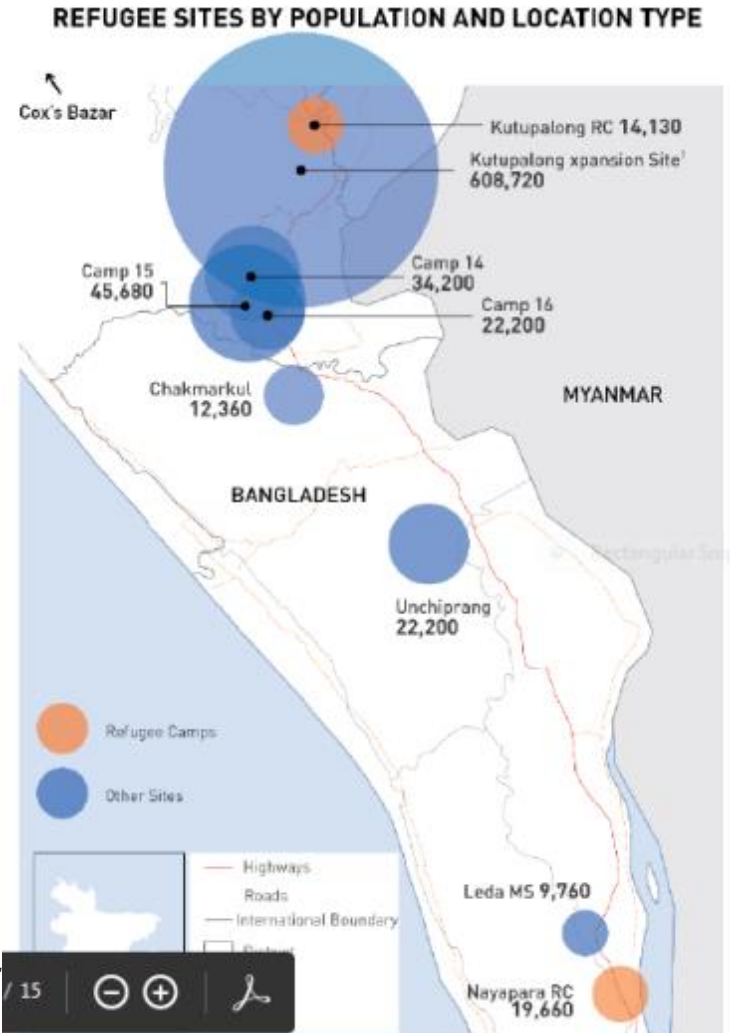
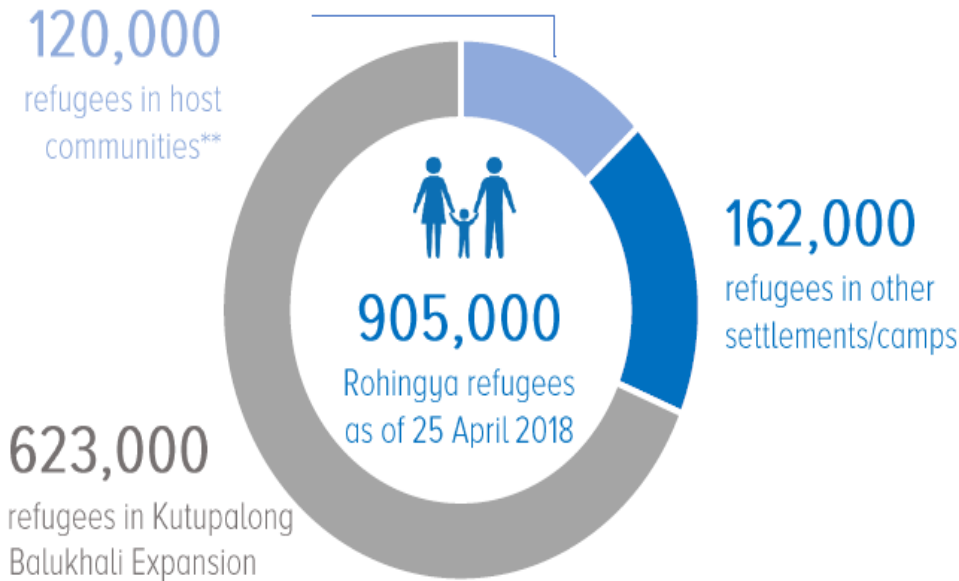
Contextualization of NFIs, experience from Bangladesh

Save the Children Rohingya Response



Rohingya Response at a glance !

900K Myanmar Nationals are staying in multiple locations of Cox bazar district



Source: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.org>

ROHINGYA RESPONSE Program- Introduction

Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) is functional & implementing any kind of activities in coordinated way

Office of Refugee, Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) is representing Government at the district level.

Camp in Charge (CiC) represents RRRC at the camp level.

Foreign Donation (FD-7) approval from Government is mandatory for INGOs to implement any programs in Bangladesh (except UN funded)



Save the Children is working in 7 Thematic area

1. Shelter and NFI
2. Education
3. Child Protection
4. Health
5. Nutrition
6. Emergency Food Security
7. WASH



NFI distribution is the first intervention in the camps followed by shelter, Health support and WASH interventions.

Saving Lives of Children women and men is the main objective of the response.

Establishing infrastructures to provide basic services is the main entry point in community

Distribution of Non Food Items (NFIs) was main priority in the beginning which has been replaced by USK Kits.

- **Distributed LSK kits for 40K+ HHs**
- **winterization kits for 7K families,**
- **ESK for 5K HHs and**
- **Upgrading Shelter Kits (USK) is being distributed for 11K HHs**

- **Life Saving Kits (LSK) consists of basic shelter kits, hygiene kits & Kitchen utensils**
- **Winterisation kits: Basic winter clothes, blanket and others.**
- **ESK/USK: 4 pcs of borak bamboo, 60 pcs of muli bamboo, nylon ropes & 2 pcs of tarpaulins.**

Distributed LSK kits for 40K+ HHs, winterization kits for 7K families, ESK for 5K HHs and USK is being distributed for 11K HHs



Contextualization of NFIs

1. Distributed materials as per need (CHS1):

- a. Named as Life saving Kits (LSKs) which consists basic shelter kits, hygiene kits & Kitchen utensils.
- b. Families received complete sets of basic materials
- c. No need to visit different distribution centres on various dates.

2. Distributed NFIs in coordinated way to avoid duplication and to cover more HHs within very short interval of time (CHS 2 & 6):

- a. 4W was taken as a key guidance document for distribution.
- b. Shared distribution plan, target and distribution centres to other organisations

Contextualization of NFIs

3. Mobilised Local suppliers and volunteers from host communities to **strengthen local capacity and to avoid negative effects (CHS 3)**

- a. Most of the materials purchased locally
- b. Selected hundreds of volunteers locally to identify beneficiaries, to distribute coupons and distribute materials.

We purchased materials locally but ensured quality



Contextualization of NFIs

4. Worked very closely with Majhi (community leader of every 100 or XX HHs, religious leaders & security forces. Now days, Office of Refugees Relief and Repartition Commissioner (RRRC) has assigned 26 Camp in Charge (CiC) who is overall responsible in respective camps.

5. Distribution centres were established near the community however it was depended upon road condition, weather and security situations. Save the Children used bar code to identify the right beneficiaries. Used UNHCR HHs number to track beneficiaries.

Contextualization of NFIs

6. Additional materials were supported to those families who has extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs). Also provided porters and labours for such families.

7. Families were mobilised to construct basic infrastructures, site development & portering. Such Families received 4-5/day to buy other needs like fuel



Contextualization of NFIs

8. Distribution report was reflected in 4W report, approved by RRRC Office and Government which is mandatory for FD7 compliances.

9. Government of Bangladesh constructed 13.5 km new ARMY road in the northern part which is very helpful for NFI and Food distribution. **This model should be replicated.** Also, GoB has extended 9 km power line from main grid.

Challenges in NFIs Distribution:

- 1. Foreign Donation (FD-7) approval from Government is always delayed .To avoid this, we started procurement process prior to approval and issued purchase order (PO) immediately after FD7 approval**
- 2. Huge number of influx per day created complexity on supply chain management.** There was a what's up group to disseminate information about influx. FWA with supplier worked very well.
- 3. There was no any proper distribution centres as there were no registered or fixed camps in the initial phase. We mobilised local volunteers & established mobile distribution centres. We communicated distribution date and venue through volunteers (teachers and leaders)**



Settlement upgrading and establishment of infrastructures were done after NFI distribution



**Food distribution centres were also established after NFI distribution.
SCI is distributing Food for 60% of families in partnership with WFP**



Contextualization of NFIs

October 2017 to April 2018

Camp in charge (CiC) is overall responsible : Focussing USK and mid term solutions

Mobilised Families for construction activities . Daily wages was helpful to manage fuels and other NFIs

Provision of focal organisation, Majhis and CiC
Started distribution of Emergency Shelter Kits combined with NFIs

Coordinated with Sector, security personnel, difficulties to get exact information, There was no distribution centres, difficulties to identify beneficiaries.

So decided to distribute LSK kits

Families received Hygiene kits, Shelter kits and Kitchen kits in the beginning and upgrading shelter kits (USK) later on





Save the Children

THANK YOU