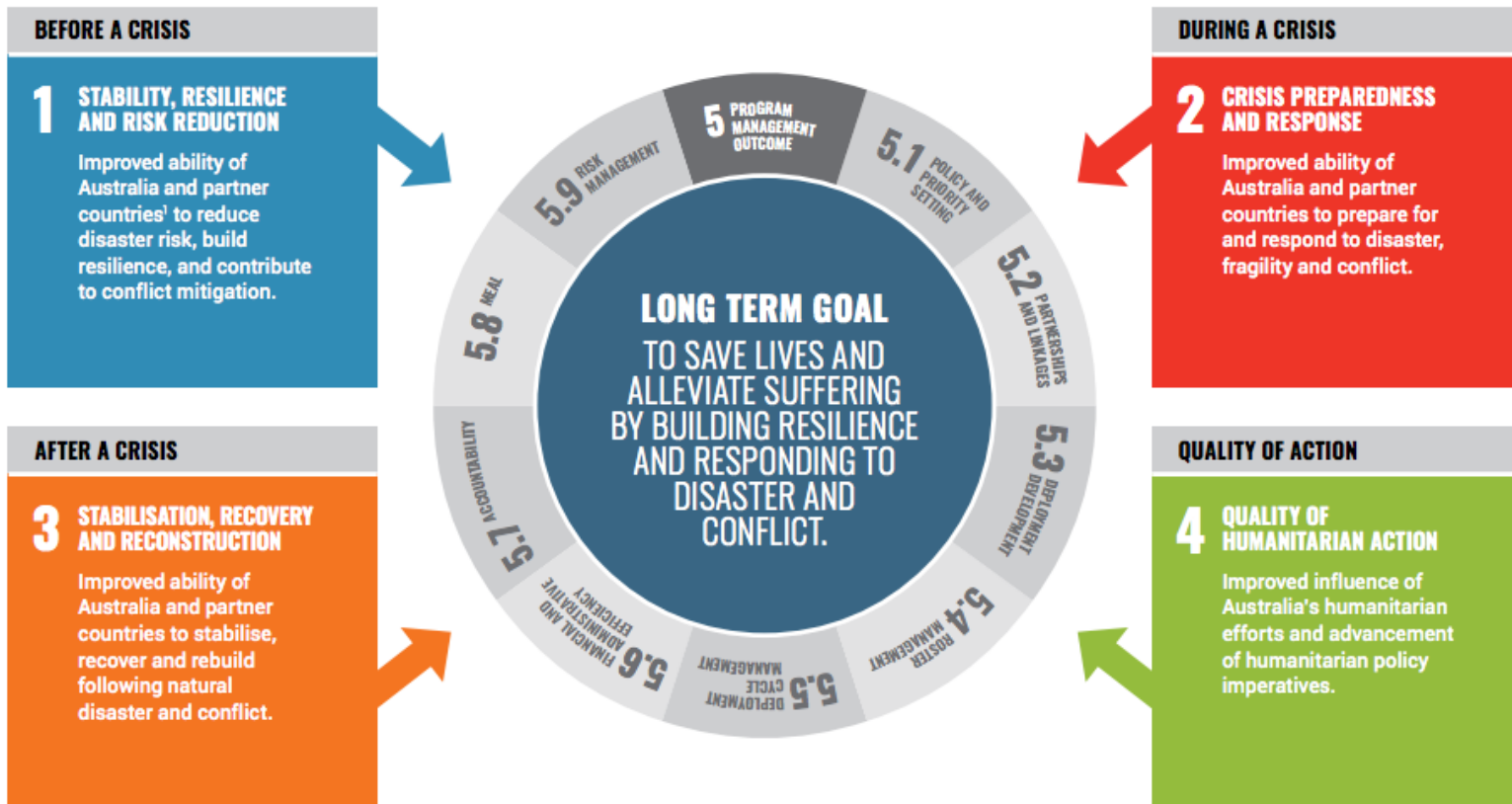




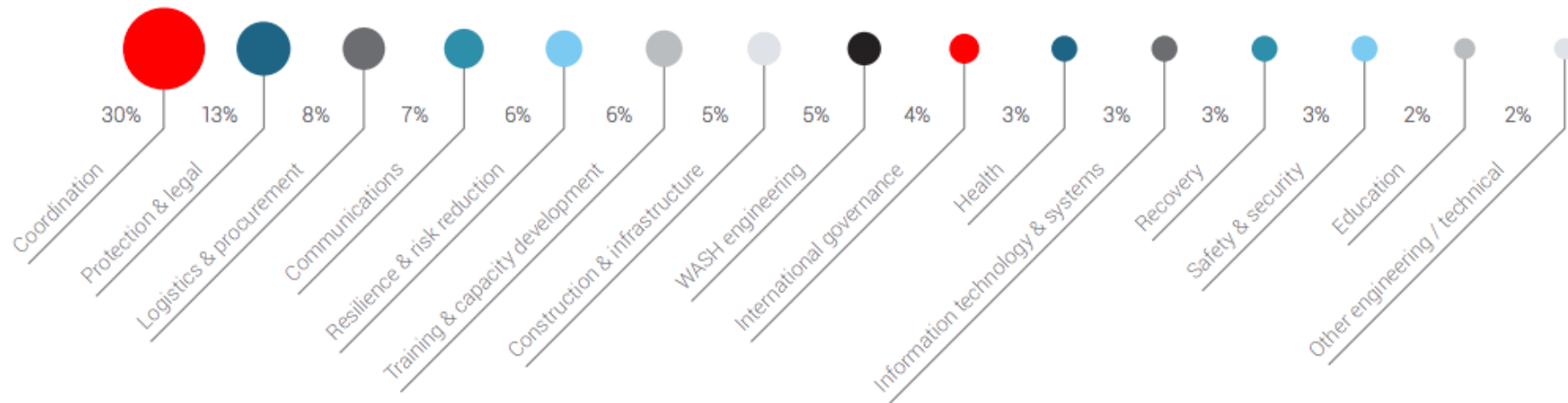
**The Rohingya Crisis Response:
Australia's Contribution through the Australia Assists Program**
Presented by RedR Australia

- In 2017, RedR Australia and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade co-designed a new, integrated civilian deployment capability: **Australia Assists**.
- **Australia Assists** forms part of the Australian Government's toolkit for humanitarian action, alongside AUSMAT, the Australian Humanitarian Partnership, the Australian Red Cross, and the Australian Defence Force.
- **Australia Assists** is a 7 year contract between the Australian Government and RedR Australia and an AUD\$82.2 million program.





Roster Skill Profiles



- The Roster has 71 skills profiles in 15 broad fields of expertise.
- Technical specialists selected for the Roster reflect the skills and experience required in the multifaceted contexts of preparedness, response, and recovery.

- **40** technical specialists deployed to the Rohingya response
- **7** United Nations agencies
- More than **203** deployment months
- More than **10** sectors, including health, coordination, shelter, WASH, engineering, information management, project management, child protection, gender-based violence, and communications.
- As of December 2018, Cox's Bazar is hosting **909,235** Rohingya refugees, **740,476** of whom arrived after August 2017. *(Source: UNHCR)*
- Over **1.2 million** people are in need, including refugees and host communities. *(Source: UNICEF)*





Camilla Bachet
WASH Officer, UNHCR



Marina Drazba
Shelter Officer, UNHCR



Dr Regan Potangaroa
Shelter Specialist, UNHCR





Welcome



Integrated WASH Systems into Water Security Frameworks

Camilla Bachet
UNHCR through RedR Australia



redr
australia



Water

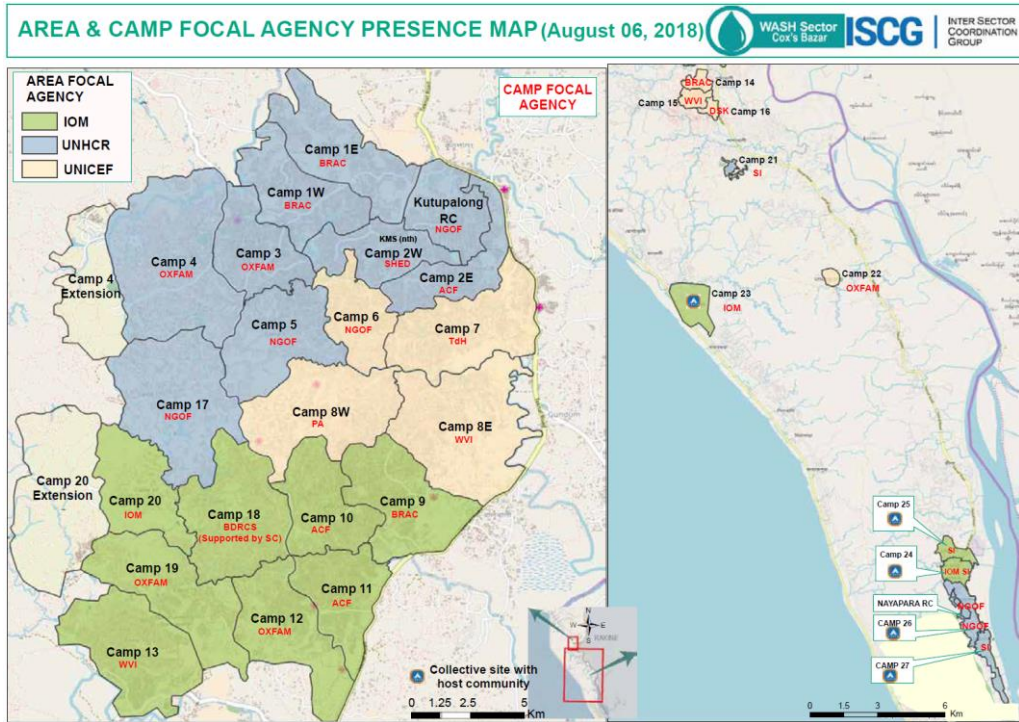
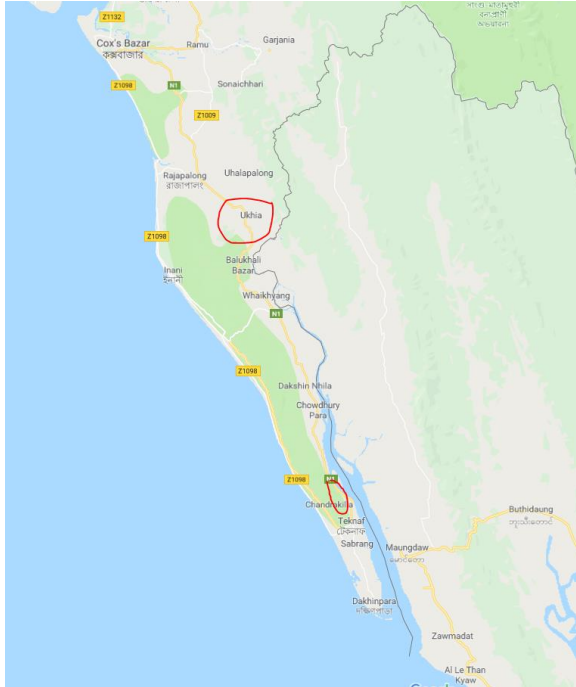
- Ground Water
- Surface Water
- Collection
- Treatment
- Distribution



Sanitation

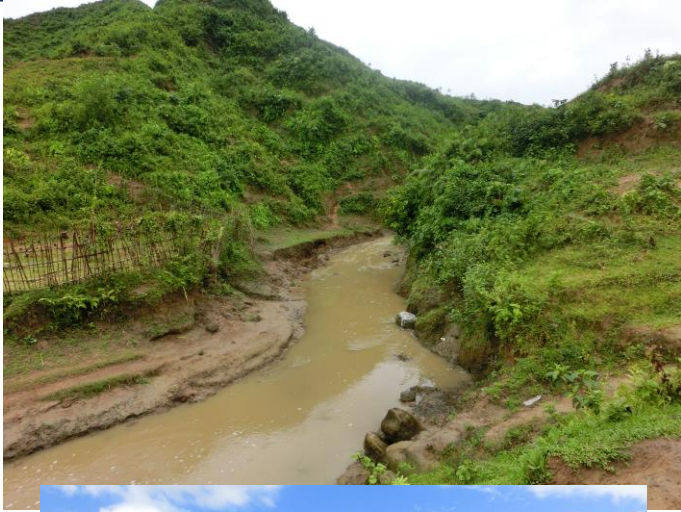
- Collection
- Transport
- Treatment





WASH interventions aim to assist the host community, as well as the refugees

















KPT

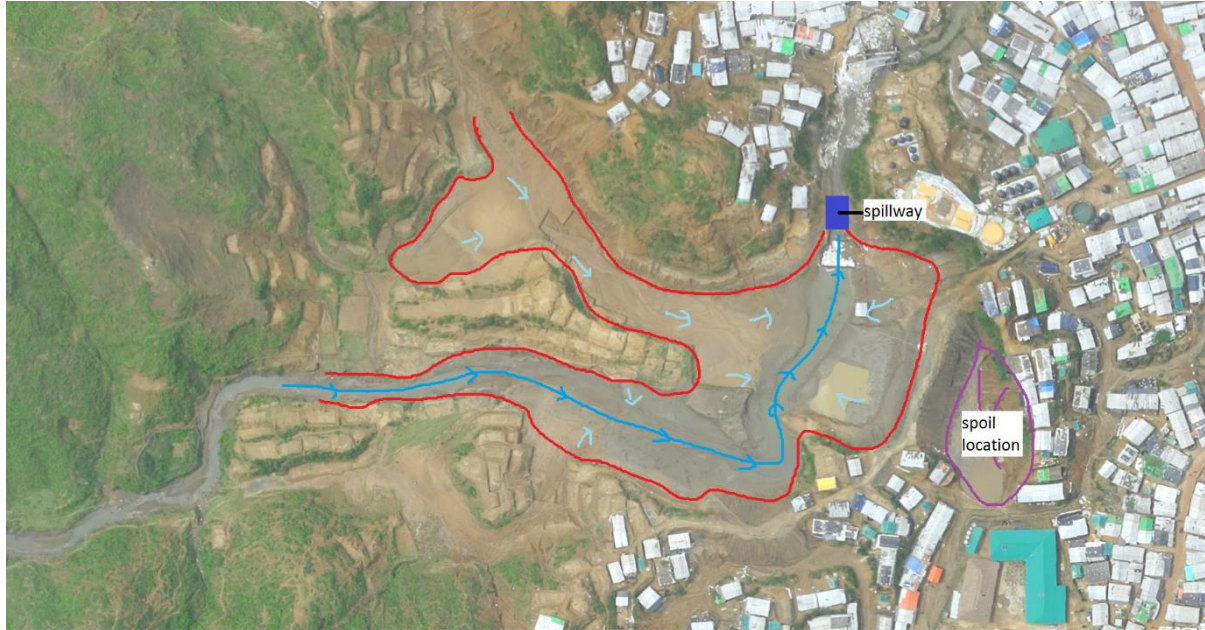
- Research into the groundwater sustainability / volume
- 140 deep tube wells, with storages and chlorination are allocated to agencies to implement – this covers the KTP camps
- Potential affects to the land and stability of the camps


Teknaf

- Sourcing more surface water
- Creating more storages – temporary and/or permanent
- Increasing the treatment capacity
- Removing the reliance on water trucking


Temporary/permanent future water storages



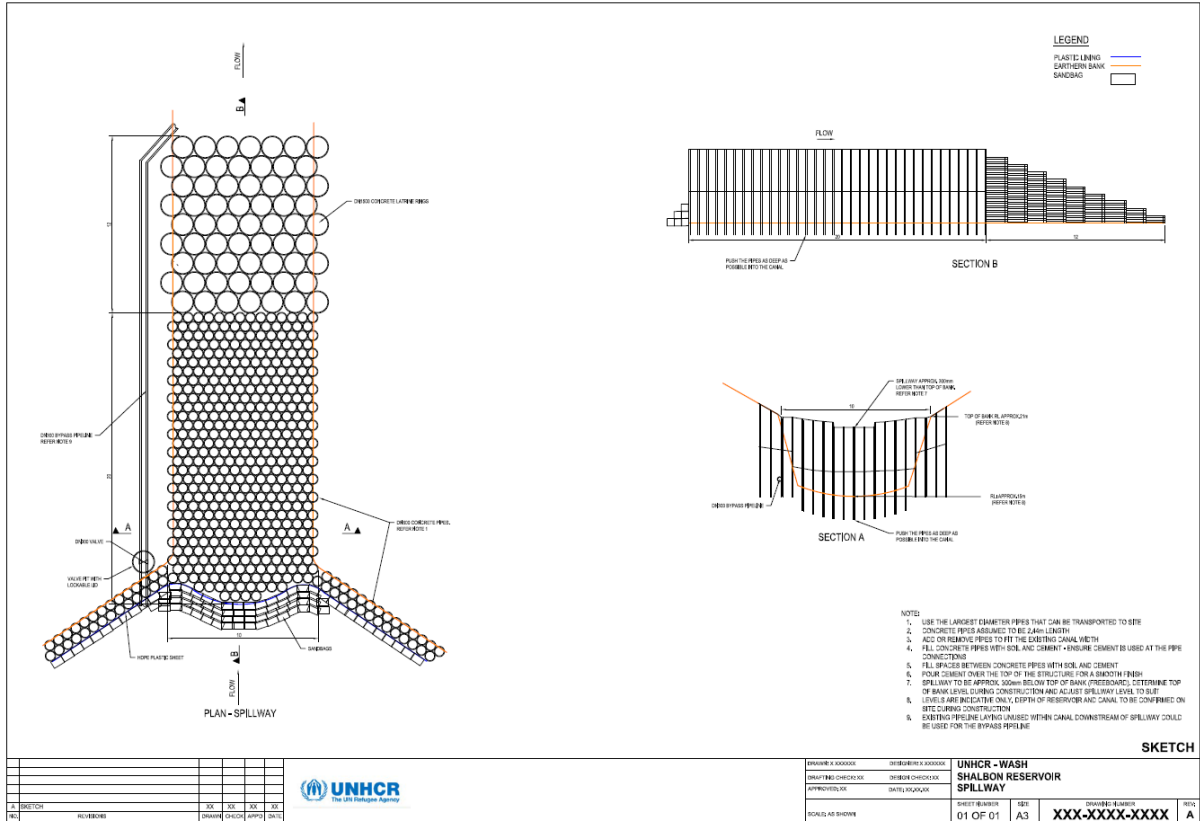


 rough outline of section to be desilted - approx 6,500m²,
and banks to be stabilised - approx 620m

 grade of reservoir bed to be towards the existing
waterway

 initial spoil location

vehicle access
ends here

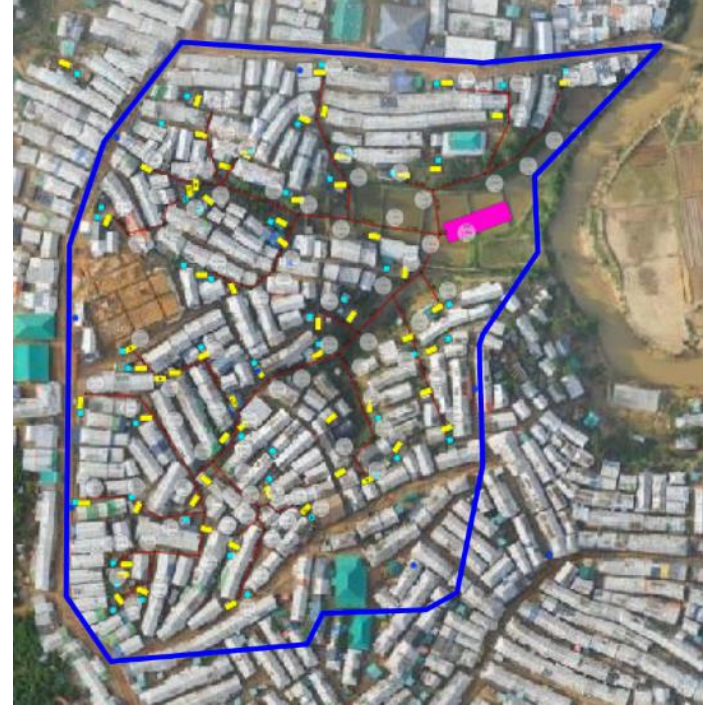
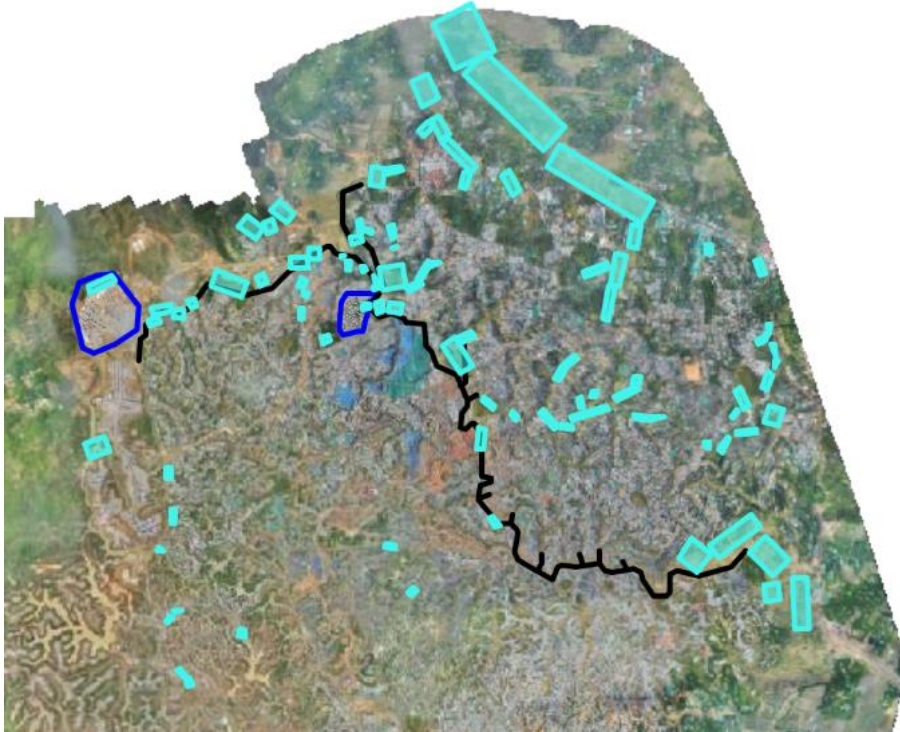


Pilot Sewer Networks

- 2 x existing camps
- 1 x new camp
- Water volume survey
- Water characterisation study

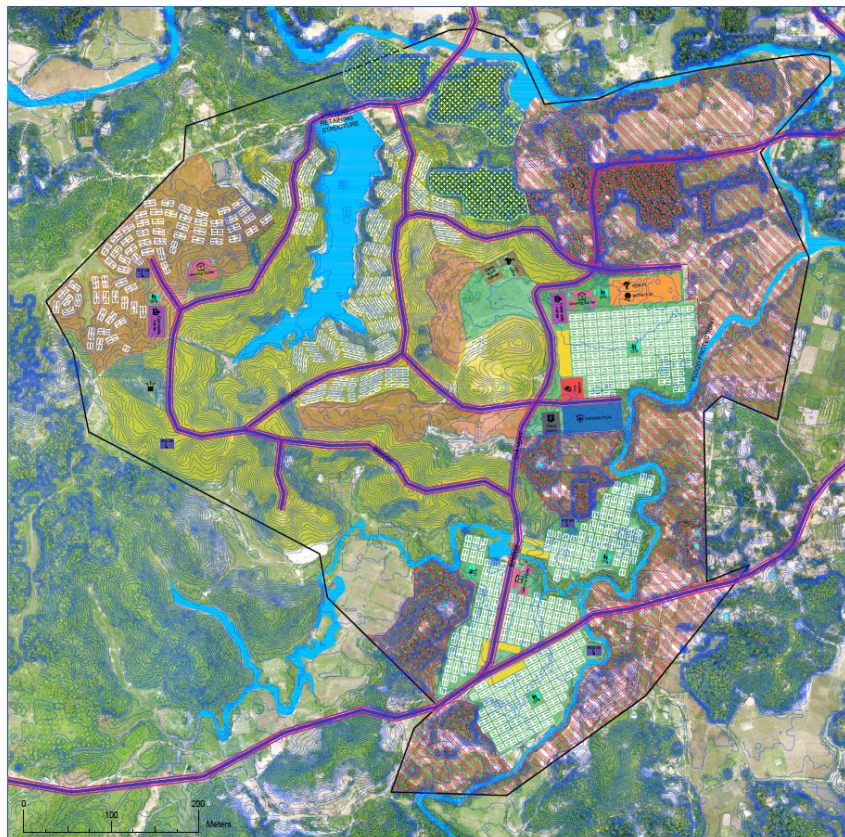
Treatment Pilots

- OXFAM/UNHCR opened the worlds biggest waste treatment plant in a refugee camp
- Treatment ponds
- Anaerobic Baffled Reactor (ABR)
- Wetlands
- Etc.....





- Challenging Environment
 - Different topography
 - High groundwater level
 - Steep slopes
 - Flood prone area
 - Different shelter designs
- Sewer Network
- Non-Standard sewer design



RESPONSE
ROHINGYA

COUNTRY
BANGLADESH

LEGEND

- AREA 1: Block of 4 Huts (Denser Shelter)
- AREA 2: Block of 4 Flat Lured 2'x12'
- AREA 3: Rows of Huts: 1'x10' shape
- HOST COMMUNITY
- FOREST
- WATERBODY
- MAJOR ROADS

PROJECT
CHOUKHALI

DRAWING TITLE
DRAFT

DATE
04/10/2018

REVISION DATE
06/10/2018

SCALE
NTS

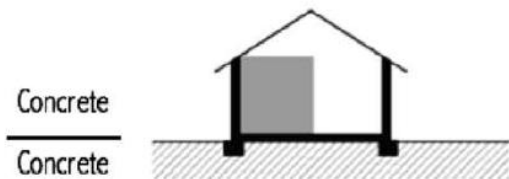
DRAWN BY
I.V.

DRAWING NUMBER

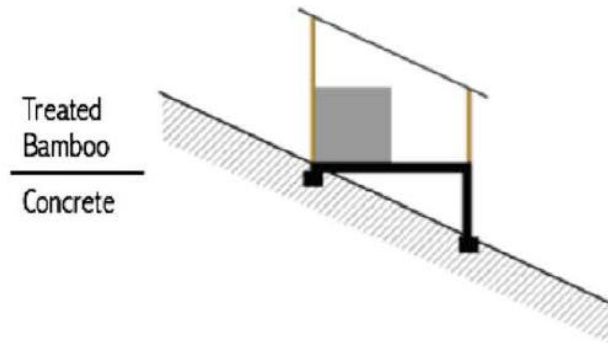
Page XX of YY

THE LOGO AND NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE ORGANIZATION

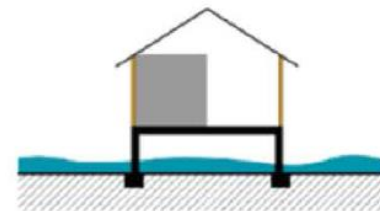
Standard House
Flat Land Non-Flood Prone (0-10 deg)



Elevated House
Hillsides of Various Slopes (10-30 deg)



Elevated House
Flat Land Flood Prone





**Australian
Aid** 

Thank you

redr
australia



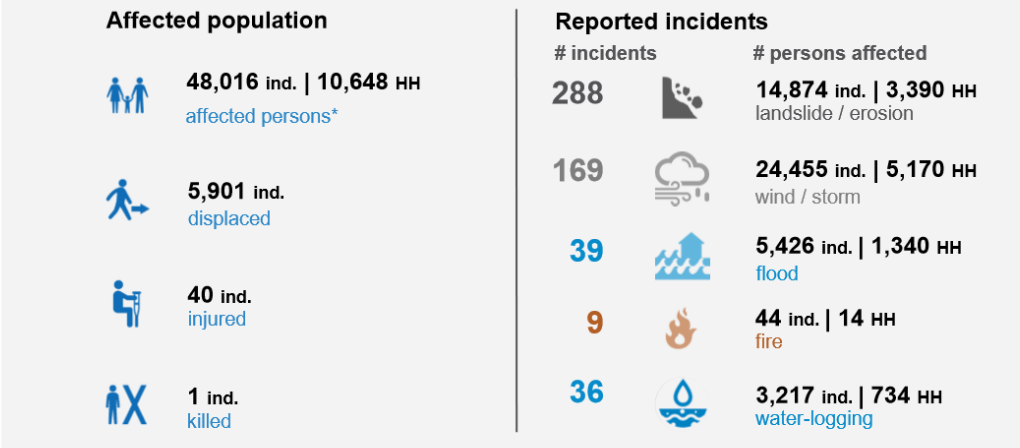
Disaster Risk Reduction: Building Capacity Towards Landslide Risks within a Displaced Population

Marina Claire Drazba
UNHCR through RedR Australia

Natural Hazards

- Fire
- Cyclones
 - Flooding
 - Winds
 - Landslides
- Monsoon Rains
 - Flooding
 - Winds
 - Landslides

Cumulative incidents (since 11 May 2018)



Daily incident report for 28 July 2018 as of 18:00

	Total	Landslide/ erosion	Wind/storm	Flood	Water- logging	Lightning	Fire	Other
Reported incidents	10	4	5		1			
Affected households	390	54	332		4			
Affected individuals	1771	214	1537		20			



Anthropogenic Hazards

- Fire
- Rapid Urbanization
 - Flooding
 - Landslides
 - Congestion
 - Potential Disease Outbreaks
- Planned/Unplanned Camps
 - Flooding
 - Potential Disease
 - Landslides



October 2017

© Philipp Hübner



August 2018



Physical and Mental

- Building Materials
 - Bamboo
 - Tarpaulin
- Mental
 - Education
 - Language
 - Learning Style
 - Teaching Style
 - Gender Norms



Awareness

- Hazards

Understanding

- Human Interactions
- Triggering Mechanisms

Attitude Change

- Community

Capacity Building

- Preparedness
- Mitigation





Built Environment

- Construction works
- Construction placements

Human Interactions

- With the environment
- Local Knowledge





Environment

- Geology
- Triggers
- Rain



Awareness





THE MOUNTAIN THAT WALKS

ভূমিক্ষসের গল্প: পাহাড় ,যেটি চলতে থাকে।
শ্ৰেণীবিভিন্দ:অক্রোন্ড: পুঁপ্ৰিঁ - লর্ম:ল্লেপার্নদ্যপ্তুঁ ঠোন্ড

There were mountains covered in trees and shrubs.

একসময় পাহাড়গুলো গাছ এবং লতাপাতা দিয়ে আবৃত ছিলো।

ဟိုးတုန်းက သစ်ပင်များ နှင့် ချုံပုတ်များ ဖုံးလွှမ်းနေသော တောင်ကုန်းများရှိခဲ့သည်။









Identification

- Problems
- Solutions
- Materials



Landslide Catalog

- The **RED ARROWS** show the direction of the land moving.
- The **BLUE ARROWS** show the direction of the water cutting into the slope.
- The water is coming from homes itself is causing the slope instability.
- RELOCATION







**Australian
Aid** 

Thank you

redr
australia



Welcome

Australia
Assists

Quality of Life Survey / Drone Today, Map Tomorrow

Dr Regan Potangaroa
UNHCR through RedR Australia

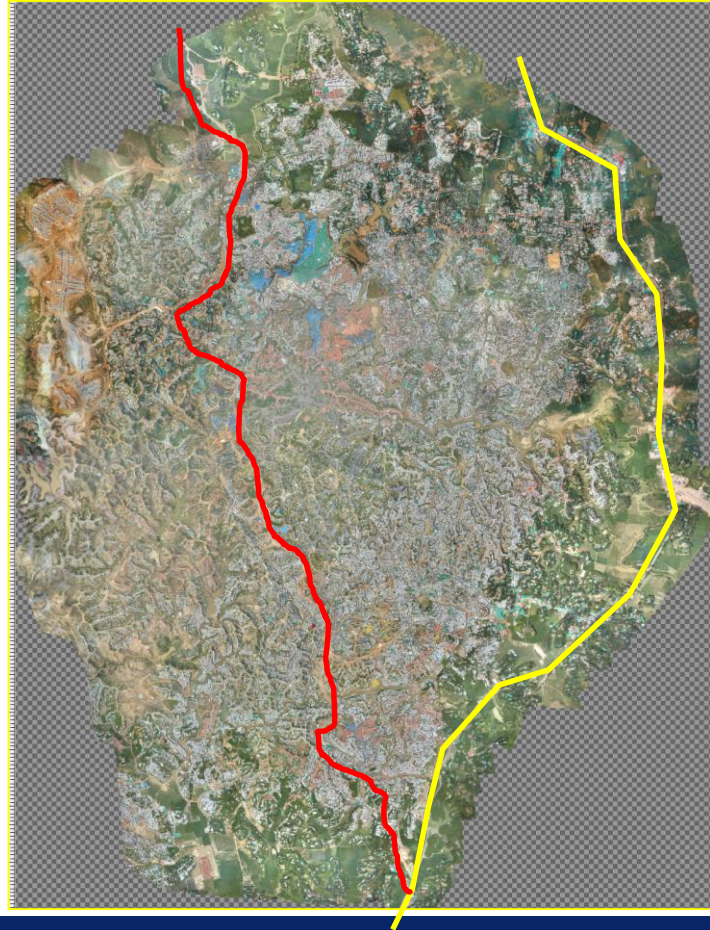


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KUTUPALONG CAMP



KUTUPALONG CAMP



Banda Aceh, Indonesia 2004 Tsunami



It is a “set of three self-report scales designed to measure the negative emotional states of depression, anxiety and stress” and was “constructed not merely as another set of scales to measure conventionally defined emotional states, but to further the process of defining, understanding, and measuring the ubiquitous and clinically significant emotional states usually described as depression, anxiety and stress” (Lovibond, 1995), (DASS, 2006).



- Depression scale: self-disparaging, dispirited, gloomy, blue, convinced that life has no meaning or value, pessimistic about the future, unable to experience enjoyment or satisfaction, unable to become interested or involved, slow, lacking in initiative.



- Anxiety scale: apprehensive, panicky, trembly, shaky, aware of dryness of the mouth, breathing difficulties, pounding of the heart, sweatiness of the palms, worried about performance and possible loss of control.

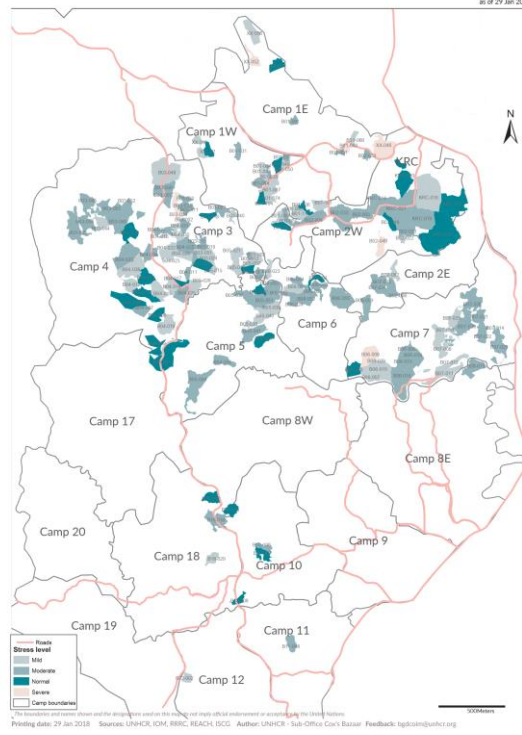
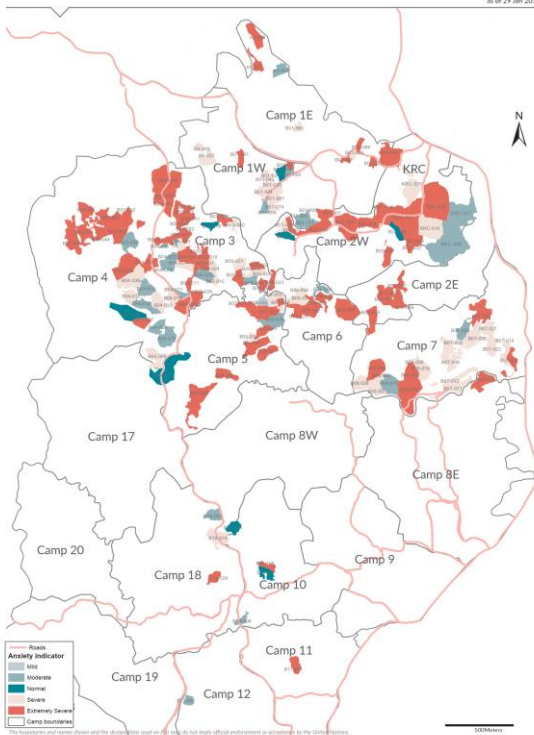
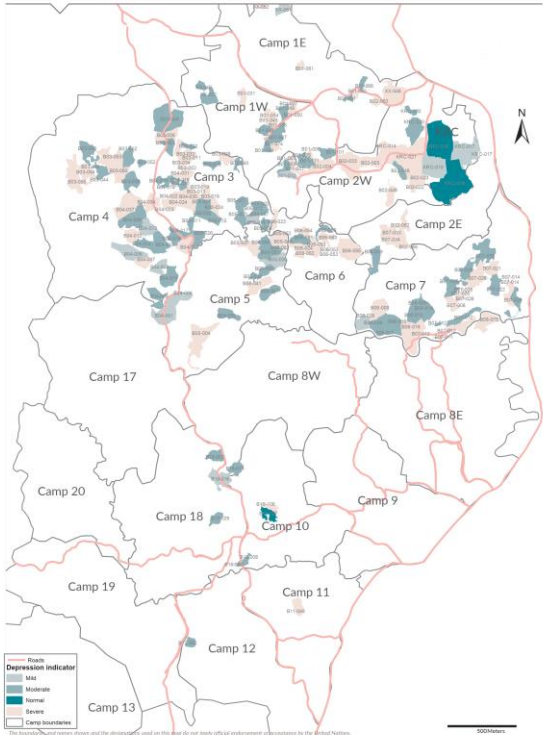


- Stress scale: over-aroused, tense, unable to relax, touchy, easily upset, irritable, easily startled, nervy, jumpy, fidgety, intolerant of interruption or delay.



	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Mild</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Severe</u>	<u>Extremely Severe</u>
Depression	0-9	10-13	14-20	21-27	28+
Anxiety	0-7	8-9	10-14	15-19	20+
Stress	0-14	15-18	19-25	26-33	34+

DASS RESULTS for the CAMP



“What has been the role of provided shelter to this person and their family”? or

“What is the ‘value-add’ of the provided shelter from their perspective”?

- 1) What would the loss your shelter mean to you and your family?
- 2) What has having a shelter meant to you and your family?
What can you now do that couldn't previously?
- 3) What is different about your shelter now and compared to your life in Myanmar?
- 4) If you were to thank your shelter for something what would it be?
- 5) What alterations or additions have you done or are planning for your shelter?

INTERVIEW ANALYSIS

	High QoL (Happy)				
Crisis		Disorder		Assistance	
Own place		Loss		Home	
Homeless	29	Forced to move		Death	
Fatal		Cost		Damage	
Catastrophe		Calamity		Harm	
Accident		Waste		Mishap	
Fate		Defeated		Destruction	
Disaster	4	Failure		Injury	
Trouble		Disadvantage		Ruin	
Loss		Need		Bad luck	
Want		Hurt	1	Pain	1
Curse		Disadvantage		Security	36
Sanctuary	11	Haven	15	Roof	24
address	21			tin	27
problem	27			wooden	25
financial	8			rooms	39
fence	7			kitchen	24
protect	47			women	8
harmful	10			family	16
strong	25			rain	22
bamboo	11			cold	33
material/s	5			homeless	29
tin	28			safe from	11

	Low QoL (Unhappy)				
Crisis		Disorder		Assistance	
Own place		Loss		Home	
Homeless	33	Forced to move		Death	
Fatal		Cost		Damage	
Catastrophe		Calamity		Harm	
Accident		Waste		Mishap	
Fate		Defeated		Destruction	
Disaster	10	Failure		Injury	
Trouble		Disadvantage		Ruin	
Loss		Need		Bad luck	
Want		Hurt	2	Pain	4
Curse		Disadvantage		Security	44
Sanctuary	4	Haven	24	Roof	33
address	24			tin	35
problem	34			wooden	33
financial	26			rooms	67
fence	3			kitchen	30
protect	68			women	15
harmful	9			family	34
strong	49			rain	19
bamboo	25			cold	35
materials	22			homeless	34
tin	36			safe from	70

	Comparison (Happy-Unhappy)				
Crisis	0	Disorder	0	Assistance	0
Own place	0	Loss	0	Home	0
Homeless	-4	Forced to r	0	Death	0
Fatal	0	Cost	0	Damage	0
Catastroph	0	Calamity	0	Harm	0
Accident	0	Waste	0	Mishap	0
Fate	0	Defeated	0	Destruction	0
Disaster	-6	Failure	0	Injury	0
Trouble	0	Disadvanta	0	Ruin	0
Loss	0	Need	0	Bad luck	0
Want	0	Hurt	-1	Pain	-3
Curse	0	Disadvanta	0	Security	-8
Sanctuary	7	Haven	-9	Roof	-9
address	-3		0	tin	-8
problem	-7		0	wooden	-8
financial	-18		0	rooms	-28
fence	4		0	kitchen	-6
protect	-21		0	women	-7
harmful	1		0	family	-18
strong	-24		0	rain	3
bamboo	-14		0	cold	-2
material/s	-17		0	homeless	-5
tin	-8		0	safe from	-59

The study established that the role of shelter as delivered addressed:

- Identity,**
- Sanctuary,**
- Homelessness,**
- Pain/discomfort,**
- Protection from the elements (rain+cold).**

The value add from the perspective of the refugees were:

- Safety and protection;**
- Having more room;**
- Having the family together in a stronger building/haven built of better materials;**
- That solved financial issues for them.**

Drone Mapping Workflow:

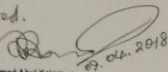
The first part was the development of a work flow for drone mapping. While the technology is available it is really only available to the “techy”

The second was the development of a disaster drone protocol and capability for the monsoon season response.

 **UNHCR**
National Refugee High Commissioner for Bangladesh
Field Commissioner, Bani Naikura, Unnao (DPO) sec. 80/2018

UNHCR Sub-Office
New College, Bani Road
Cox's Bazar - 4700, Bangladesh
Tel: +88-241-62590, 63716-7
Fax: +88-241-63679
Email: BGDCO@unhcr.org

Name/Our code: BGDCO/HR/ADM/0078/18

Noted.

09. Apr. 2018

2 April 2018

Mahamud A. Bul Kalam (cc)
Field Security Officer
Kajapa Field & Registration Commission
Cox's Bazar

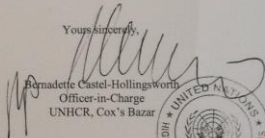
To Whom it May Concern

The holder of this letter has permission from the relevant authorities including BRRC, Bangladesh Police and Military HQ to fly a drone for the purposes of Emergency Preparedness undertaken by UNHCR. The drones used by UNHCR are commercially available models under 15 kg in take off weight and will be flown under Part 101 of the CAA flight regulations. And UNHCR respectfully requests that access be provide for them and their team to complete their work. Please note the holder is a UNHCR staff member on official duty.

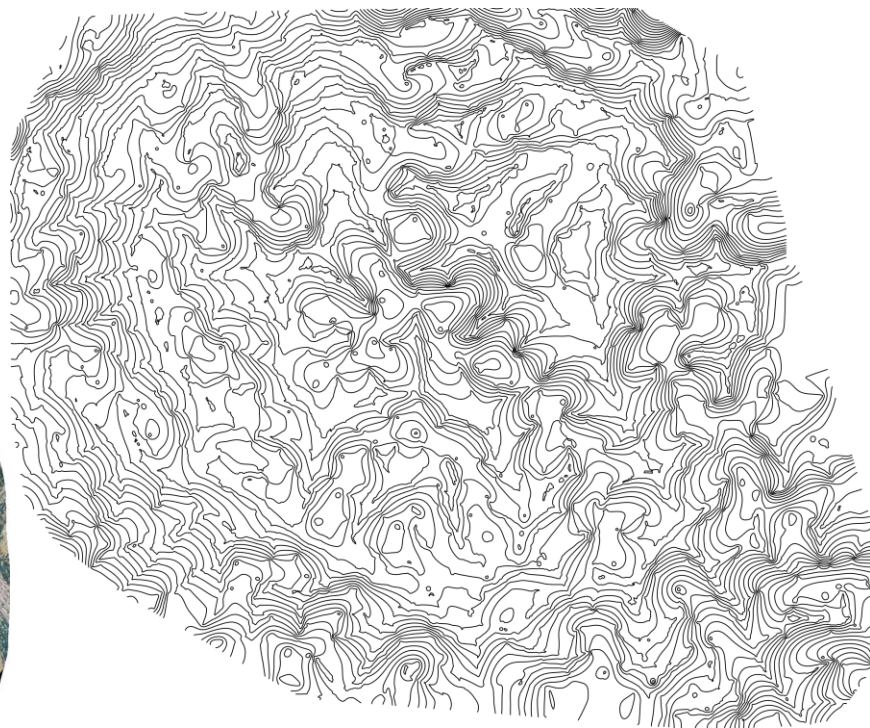
Their authenticity can be confirmed first by this letter, second by asking for an ID from the team and third (if required) by contacting the Field Security Officer at UNHCR (Cox's Bazar) on 01872699862.

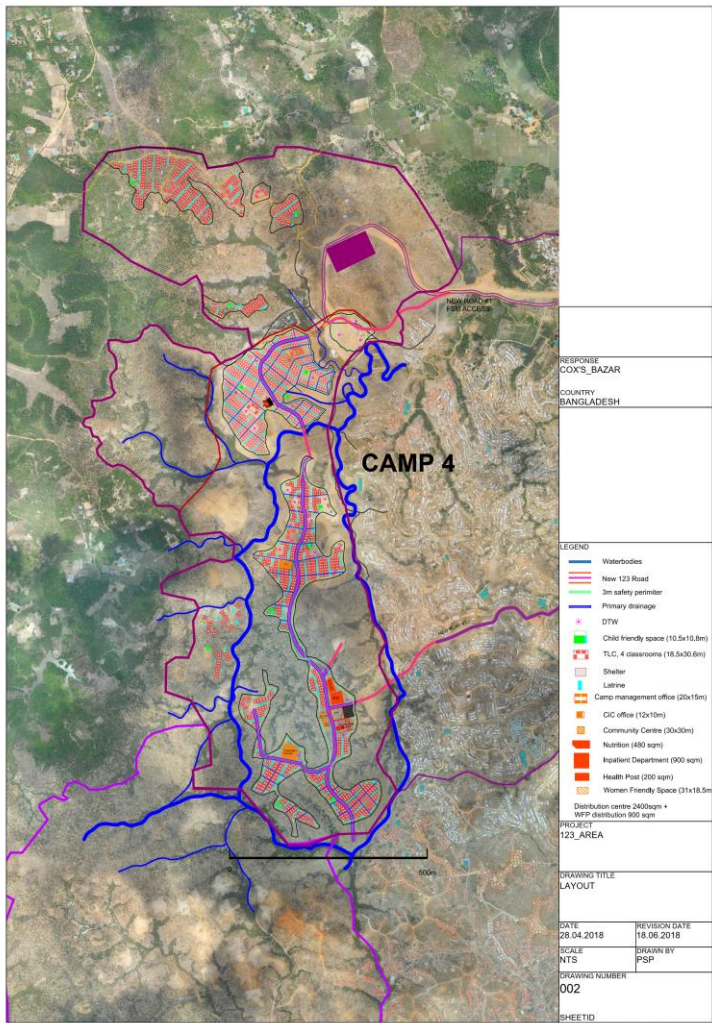
Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,


Bernadette Castel-Hollingsworth
Officer-in-Charge
UNHCR, Cox's Bazar







WHY DISASTER DRONES?

Annex B: Landslide Hazard Maps

PROFILE OF POPULATION IN AREAS WITH LIMITED ACCESS: 222,133 Individuals

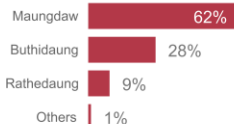
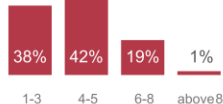
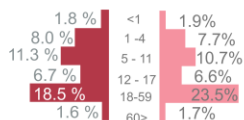
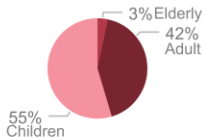
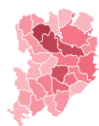
Density of affected populations

Age distribution

Demography

Family size

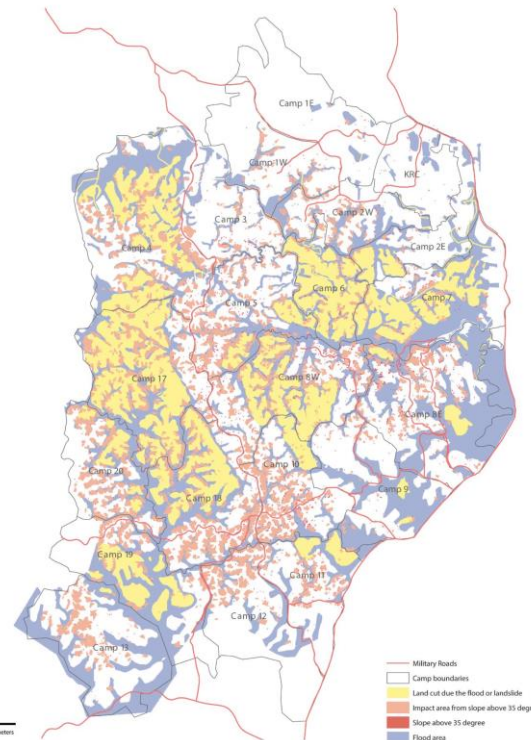
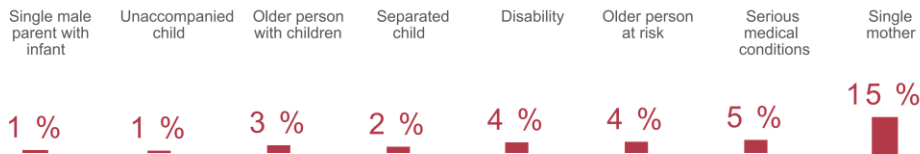
Place of origin



Breakdown of vulnerabilities

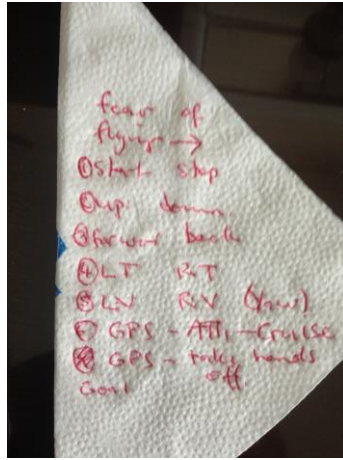
31 %

of households in areas with limited access have been identified with at least one vulnerability*



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

DISASTER DRONE TRAINING





THE PRACTICE RESEARCH GAP

- Practice based research is often ‘looked’ down on as being problem solving (actually more about problem resolution)
- Certainly our ‘clients’ want/need ways that are productive, that work
- And our ‘masters’ require evidence-based material
- In a place where Knowledge Transfer is complex and context sensitive
- Finally, research is often inaccessible (hence the AAC Conference).



**Australian
Aid** 

Questions?

Australia
Assists



www.redr.org.au

redr
australia