



The displaced households expressed satisfaction, as they received Temporary Safer Shelter (TSS), a new approved model, upgraded with special materials features for fire, weather and extreme heat resilience. (Photo: IFRC)

<p>Emergency appeal No: MDRBD018 Emergency appeal launched: 18/03/2017 Revised appeal published: 26/07/2024 (8th Revision)¹ Operational Strategy published: 26/07/2024 (latest)</p>	<p>Glide No: OT-2017-000003-BGD</p>
<p>Operation update #24 Date of issue: 12/02/2026</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update: From 01/07/2025 to 31/12/2025</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): Secretariat (2017-2027): CHF 198 million Secretariat (2025-2027): CHF 65 million² Fed-wide (2025-2027): CHF 87 million DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1.4 million</p>	<p>Number of people assisted³: Jan – Dec 2025: 451,813 (Secretariat); 564,454 (Fed-wide) 2017 – 2025: 1,477,962 (Fed-wide)</p>

To date, this Emergency Appeal which seeks CHF 198.2 million, is **47 per cent** funded (funding coverage as of 31 December 2025 is **CHF 93.2 million**). Further funding contributions are needed from all sources including IFRC and its membership to enable the **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)**, to continue to meet the humanitarian needs of displaced people from Rakhine, as well as the local community affected by the influx.

¹ Revised Emergency Appeal no. 8 period: 1/1/2025 – 31/12/2027

²2025-2027: CHF 65 million (CHF 56 million- Cox's Bazar and CHF 9 million - Bhasan Char)

³Camp and Bhasan Char: 1,143,096; Host community: 100,000

OVERVIEW

Eight years after the large-scale displacement from Rakhine State, Myanmar in 2017, the humanitarian crisis in Cox's Bazar remains **one of the world's most protracted and critically underfunded emergencies**. As of **31 December 2025**, nearly **1.18 million displaced people** reside in **33 highly congested camps** across Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, with limited freedom of movement, restricted access to livelihoods, and continued reliance on humanitarian assistance. Renewed violence in Myanmar has further intensified needs, driving more than **141,500 new arrivals since 2024**, with projections indicating that this number could reach **200,000 by mid-2026**. Host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf continue to face mounting social, environmental, and economic pressures as the crisis endures. Despite the rising needs and population growth, in 2025, the UN-led response moved toward a more rationalized **'One Camp' approach**, prioritizing life-saving coverage amid **reduced resources and a shrinking partner footprint**.

In response to this emergency, the BDRCS has been supported by IFRC and its member societies to continue the Population Movement Operation (PMO) since March 2017. To ensure funding for the PMO, the IFRC revised Emergency Appeal for Bangladesh (MDRBD018), covering the period 2017–2027, seeks **CHF 198.2 million** to sustain lifesaving and community-based assistance for displaced and host populations. As of 31 December 2025, the appeal is **47 per cent funded (CHF 93.2 million)**, leaving a **significant funding gap** that directly threatens the continuity and quality of essential services.

In 2025, a total of **564,454 people** were reached from Federation-wide coverage (451,813 people from IFRC Secretariat support) through multi-sectors' assistance for displaced people in camps and affected host communities. In parallel, institutional disaster risk management and preparedness interventions supported approximately **1.4 million people** across all 33 camps and surrounding host communities, strengthening community readiness for multi-hazards. This reach matters because it sustained **essential services**, safe water, sanitation, shelter repair and maintenance, basic healthcare services, protection and accountability mechanisms, and disaster preparedness at a time when the **funding cuts** across the wider response reduced rations and services, increased protection risks, and heightened exposure to **cyclones, fires, floods, landslides, disease outbreaks, and insecurity**.

Despite funding constraints, the operation sustained **core lifesaving services and strengthened resilience** in priority areas, reaching 23,789 people with shelter/NFI support, 92,803 with WASH, 193,170 with health care, 53,080 with livelihoods, 148,968 with DRM and 118,967 with PGI alongside 81,724 engaged through CEA protecting public health, safety, preparedness, and inclusion across camps and host communities.

However, progress was uneven due to **funding shortfalls, policy limits on permanent infrastructure, insecurity, and rising new arrivals**. Consequently, shelter upgrades could not be scaled beyond pilots, health service expansion and community healthcare capacity were constrained, and livelihood training has yet to translate into sustained income because of market and mobility restrictions. This protracted response has been under increasing strain from new arrivals, shocks multi-hazards (cyclone, flood, fire etc.), and insecurity. Critical gaps remain in shelter upgradation, WASH operation and maintenance (for faecal and solid waste management), primary and maternal health care, protection, and basic support for new arrivals, leaving women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable displaced people in camps and affected host communities most underserved.

Lessons from 2025 show that care and maintenance and community-driven models deliver strong value under tight budgets, but coordination trade-offs, extreme weather-exposed infrastructure, and security volatility continue to disrupt coverage.

In 2026, the priorities of PMO are to sustain lifesaving WASH, health, shelter, livelihoods, and PGI/CEA services; scale targeted risk reduction across all camps; prioritize new arrivals and extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) with minimum packages; strengthen 'One Team' efficiencies and localization; and intensify humanitarian diplomacy and resource mobilization to prevent further service contraction.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

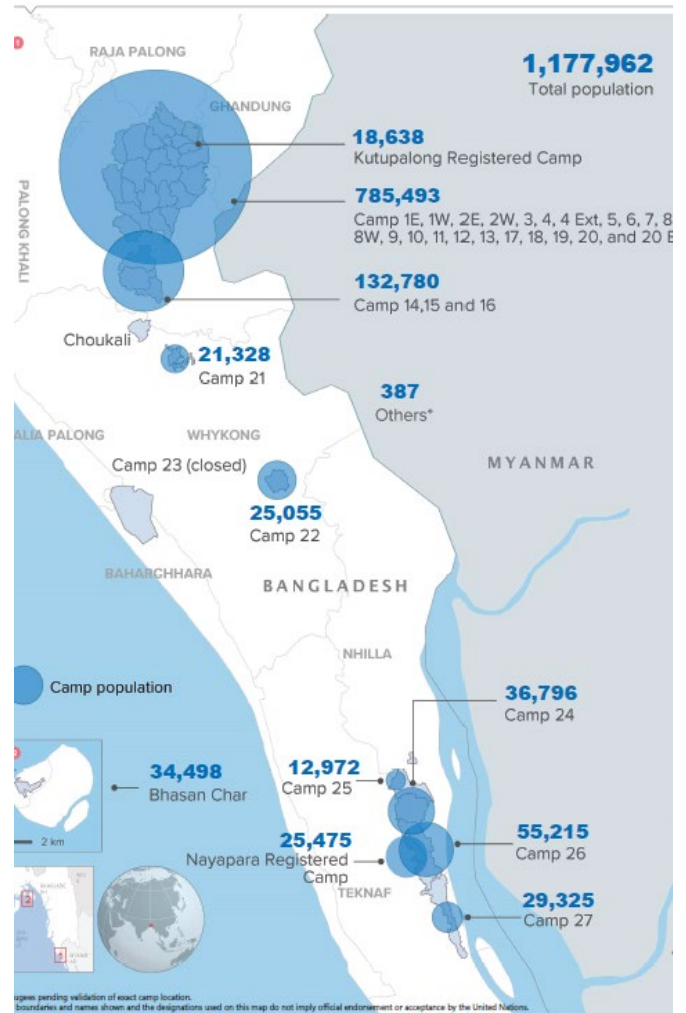
Description of the crisis

Eight years after the large-scale influx of displaced people from Rakhine State in Myanmar into Bangladesh, the situation in Cox's Bazar remains one of the world's most protracted and underfunded humanitarian crises. As of 31 December 2025, a total of 1,177,962 displaced people⁴ live in 33 overcrowded camps in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan char Island (where 34,498 people have been relocated since 2021), with density reaching 47,000 people/km among the highest globally (*Please find Annex 1: PMO 4W map of camp and host*). Displaced people remain almost entirely dependent on humanitarian aid due to restrictions on movement, employment, and the provision of robust shelters or community structures. There are currently no durable solutions to the protracted displacement in sight and continued uncertainty surrounding possible repatriation up to the present. According to the Joint Government of Bangladesh - UNHCR Population Dashboard as of December 2025, while 51.5 per cent of the population is female and 48.5 per cent male, 43 per cent comprises the largest adult group (age 18–59). The people living in camps and on Bhasan Char are particularly vulnerable as 78 per cent of them are women and children, and 12 per cent are Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs), including persons with disabilities, single parents, and the elderly⁵.

The crisis has been further exacerbated by a renewed influx of displaced people from Myanmar. Since 2024, escalating violence in Rakhine State has forced people to flee into Cox's Bazar, resulting in 141,532 newly arrived displaced people who have been biometrically registered by UNHCR as of December 2025, with projections suggesting that by June 2026, it could reach 200,000 people may seek protection in Bangladesh. However, according to Myanmar-Bangladesh Border Situation report, circulated on 11 January 2026 by UNHCR, a total of 12,486 displaced people fleeing Myanmar have reportedly been denied entry or pushed back into Myanmar (refouled) since January 2024.

This ongoing, complex, and protracted displacement crisis has left the affected population living in camps almost fully reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs. The situation is further compounded by frequent cyclones, seasonal rainfall, flash floods, fire incidents, and heightened security concerns within the camps.

The host Bangladeshi community, particularly in the Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts of Cox's Bazar, has been significantly affected by the prolonged displacement crisis. The strain on forest resources, shrinking opportunities in the daily labour market, and rising tensions between the displaced and host communities are ongoing challenges. To



Source: Population Factsheet of Government of Bangladesh and UNCHR, as of 31 December 2025

⁴ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/120506>

⁵ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/120504>

continuously support the host population living close to the camps, as in the previous response plans, the UN-led Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2025-26 includes interventions aimed at supporting more than 392,000 people in the host communities of Cox's Bazar and provide complementary development support for Cox's Bazar district, recognizing the sacrifices made by Bangladesh in hosting such a large population of displaced people for so many years.⁶

The humanitarian response in Cox's Bazar and in Bhasan Char is under severe pressure due to **declining global fund** amidst the **growing unmet needs** in key sectors like food security, shelter, health, WASH and protection. The Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2025 appealed for USD 934.5 million but was only 64 per cent funded as of December 2025. Considering the ongoing funding shortfall, a **'One Camp' approach** has been adopted by UN-led Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) which will be reflected in the forthcoming **Joint Response Plan (JRP)** for 2026 for the Rohingya response in Cox's Bazar. The approach focuses on streamlining and rationalizing humanitarian action across agencies, sectors, and partners to maintain life-saving coverage in a more coordinated, cost-effective, and sustainable way. Also, the coordination mechanism of Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) has been rebranded as **'Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP)'** to reduce secretariat staffing, resources and office consolidation of the existing setup. Subsequently, the draft JRP 2026 reduced requirements by 26 per cent, despite a growing number of displaced people in need of services. This has forced the RCP to prioritize its joint response plan, focusing on life-saving interventions to preserve lives and prevent the most acute protection risks. In 2025, funding cuts led humanitarian partners to scale back critical services across food, health, protection, shelter, WASH, livelihoods and education. Furthermore, women, children, and newly arrived displaced people were disproportionately affected, facing reduced access to essential services, overstretched protection systems, widespread learning facility closures, and heightened risks in one of the world's most densely populated and hazard-prone refugee settings.

In parallel, IFRC revised its current Emergency Appeal (EA) for 2025-2027 in August 2024 to align its operational strategy with the JRP and to incorporate the outcomes of the Federation-wide rationalization exercise. This revision consolidated priority lifesaving, cost-effectiveness, and community-driven interventions within the EA. Without urgent international support, essential services, including food assistance, hygiene, health, education, as well as the capacity to further strengthen the existing emergency preparedness and response systems across the camps, would be severely disrupted, limiting the capacity to prevent or respond to life-threatening hazards and disaster impacts. **The revised emergency appeal asked for CHF 87 million (for 2025-2027), but as of December 2025, it only received CHF 24 million (28 per cent), leaving a 72 per cent funding gap.**

Summary of response

Overview of the operating National Society and ongoing response

The BDRCS Population Movement Operation (PMO) was established in Cox's Bazar in 2017 and currently employs 210 staff. Its Cox's Bazar district unit⁷ of BDRCS has been supporting the operation since the onset of the crisis. The operation, by rotation, deploys its 750 Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers and 667 community volunteers from host and camps. The BDRCS headquarters in Dhaka provides oversight and also deploys staff and resources to support the operation.

As auxiliary to the public authorities, BDRCS serves as a key partner in this response and engages with various authorities at both the national and local levels. Since the arrival of displaced people from Myanmar into Bangladesh starting in 1978, BDRCS' relationship with the Bangladesh authorities has been steadfast. As such, BDRCS has an added advantage to managing population movement operations across 33 camps, in coordination with the public authorities, and the UN-led Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), Strategic Executive Group (SEG) and Refugee Operations and Coordination Team (ROCT)⁸.

⁶ 2025-26 Joint Response Plan for Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis

⁷ Unit is a term equivalent to a BDRCS branch at district or city level. The Cox's Bazar unit is one of 68 BDRCS units across the country in 64 districts and four city corporation.

⁸ The coordination structures for this humanitarian response have been consolidated under the 'Rohingya Coordination Team (RCT)', replacing the previous Rohingya Operation Coordination Team (ROCT) in Cox's Bazar and Strategic Executive Group (SEG) in Dhaka

Apart from the PMO office and unit office (branch) located in Cox's Bazar town, key facilities of BDRCS utilized for this response include three distribution centres located in camps 11, 18 and 19, one warehouse, three logistics hubs and a field office (known as hub office) in Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar. There is also a longstanding collaboration between BDRCS and UNHCR to jointly undertake the Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) - an extensive initiative in place since 1992.

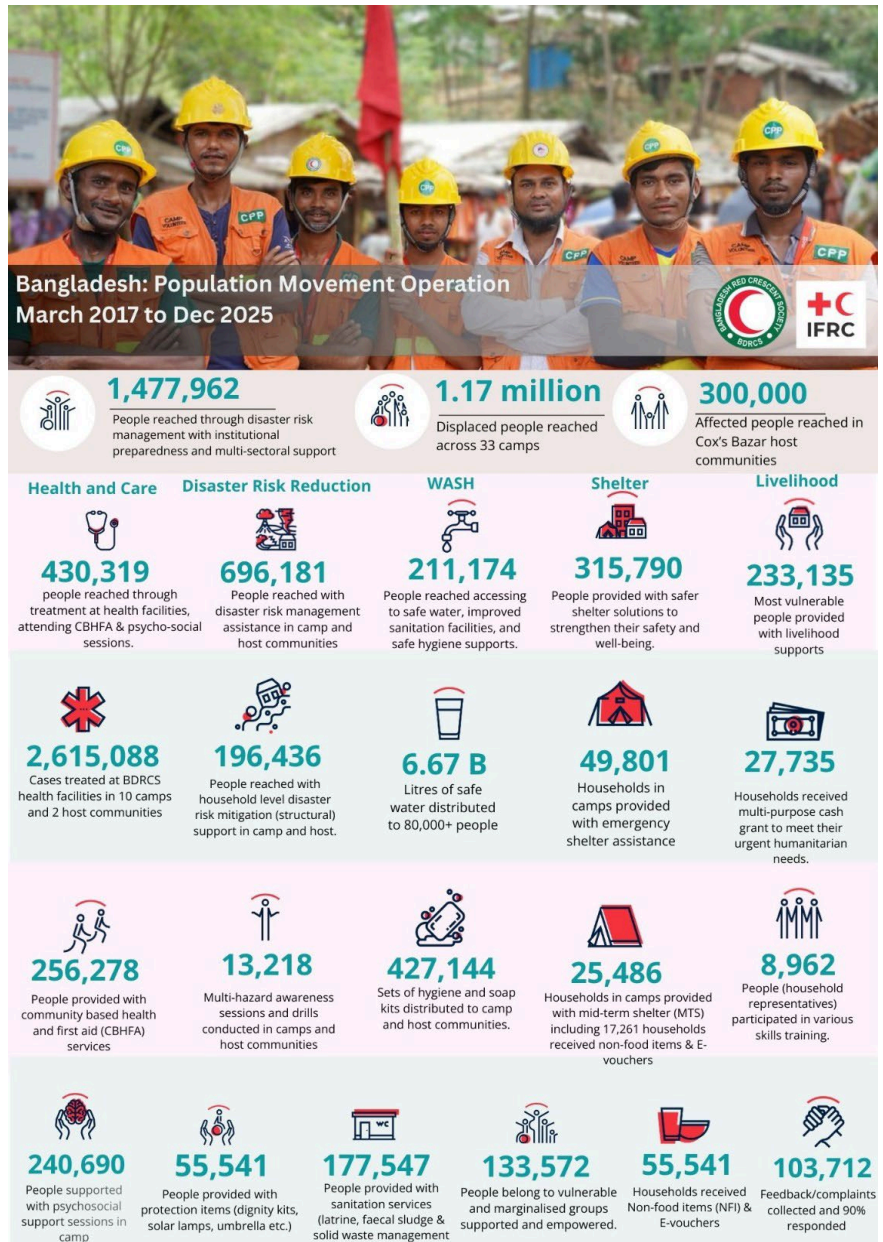
Summary of accomplishments: IFRC Secretariat and Federation-wide

With IFRC Secretariat support for BDRCS, between July and December 2025, approximately 254,368 people – comprising 219,104 people living in camps and 35,264 from host communities, of whom 122,096 are male and 132,272 are female - were provided with humanitarian assistance. This amounted to a total of **451,813 people reached in 2025, including 26 per cent host coverage**. However, through disaster risk management (DRM) intervention and its institutional response readiness portfolio, 1.4 million people were reached both in 33 camps and host communities.

In terms of Federation-wide coverage, between July and December 2025, a total of 341,949 people (164,135 males; 177,814 females, including 27,041 persons with disabilities (PWDs)), comprising 216,112 people in the camps and 125,837 people in the host communities were directly provided with humanitarian assistance through sectoral interventions of disaster risk management, health and care, shelter and settlement, WASH, livelihood, PGI, and CEA. This second-half reach brought the total number of people reached in 2025 to 564,454 through the continuing multi-sectoral intervention.

Alongside IFRC, BDRCS has been supported bilaterally by the Danish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, German Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent to implement the sectoral interventions across 17 camps and five host communities (please see the Federation-wide infographic above and 4W map – detailing Who is Doing What, Where and When – in Annex 1).

Since the launch of the Emergency Appeal in March 2017, with IFRC Secretariat support, approximately 988,782 people have been directly provided with emergency and protracted humanitarian support, with over



Federation-wide infographic as of 31 December 2025

32 per cent host community coverage as of December 2025. Moreover, since 2018, disaster Risk Management interventions (including its institutional readiness support) have been implemented in all 33 camps and surrounding host communities under a shared leadership model, with the IFRC and American Red Cross supporting BDRCS, alongside German Red Cross, resulting in 1.47 million people directly and indirectly benefiting from the BDRCS-led response in Cox's Bazar. (see the infographic for detailed Federation-wide support). *Details on this reach against IFRC-supported EA's Operation Strategy can be found in Section C below.*

Needs analysis

The IFRC Emergency Appeal is guided by UN-led Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), rebranded as Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) from January 2026 onward, and the inter-sector needs assessment (ISNA, 2024)⁹, complemented by BDRCS/IFRC sector-specific assessments within its target camps and host communities. As the crisis remains protracted and funding continues to decline, sectoral priorities have been recalibrated to address life-saving needs, protection risks, and essential service continuity.

Shelter and Settlement

According to ISNA 2025, approximately 97 per cent of households continue to live in temporary shelters made of bamboo and tarpaulin, which are highly vulnerable to monsoon rains, strong winds, landslides, and fire hazards. While safer, weather- and fire-resistant upgrades are being introduced, particularly in camps 11 and 12 where BDRCS is the shelter focal, as an estimated 8,400 shelters still require reinforcement. Without timely intervention, around 42,000 people will remain exposed to heightened protection risks, including repeated displacement, injury, and potential loss of life due to fires and landslides.

Health and Care; and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Primary health care, maternal and child health, and non-communicable disease (NCD) management remain critical gaps in the response. While 93 per cent of households report access to health services, out of which 22 per cent face barriers such as distance, limited-service availability, and lack of transportation. Maternal health care deliveries remain below 50 per cent, essential medicines are frequently unavailable, and the prevalence of Hepatitis C, chronic illnesses, and malnutrition further heightens health risks. The BDRCS health facilities in target camps: field hospital in camp 7, health posts in camps 17, 19 and 20 Ext. serve both camp and host populations and handle an average of 50,000 cases monthly. These facilities also align with the integrated referral system established by the health sector and the public authority. Sustaining the operation is essential, as any disruption could significantly reduce access to health care and increase morbidity and mortality, impacting displaced people and host communities too.

Although 85 per cent of people living in the camps reported having sufficient safe water, 15 per cent of the population still face shortages. While communal latrines remain functional, these require ongoing maintenance and improved protection due to safety concerns, particularly for women and girls. Despite significant improvements in the BDRCS target camps (11,13, 18 & 19), the facilities, such as latrines, faecal sludge management plant, and solid waste management plants, remain highly vulnerable to heavy rainfall-induced flooding and cyclonic impacts. Insufficient or no support of regular operations, maintenance, and provision of hygiene items will lead to an increase in the risk of water-borne and vector-borne diseases, causing to potential epidemic outbreaks for approximately 93,000 displaced population in these camps.

Livelihoods

Livelihood opportunities in the camps remain extremely limited and unstable, with most displaced households relying on casual labour and humanitarian aid. Only 35 per cent of working-age members, mostly men, earn an income, while women's participation is minimal. Earnings remain far below basic living costs, driving debt and dependency despite ongoing BDRCS skills training in several camps (11, 12, 13, 17, 19), which show limited transition to real income. Future

⁹ ISNA 2025: https://rohingyaresponse.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/BGD_CXB_ISNA-2024_Full_Report_Camps_Feb-2024.pdf

efforts should focus on market-linked, gender-sensitive livelihoods, expanding women's and youth participation, and strengthening post-training materials support, market access, and microfinance. Advocacy with government partners is essential to diversify income sources, support small businesses, and gradually enable safe, regulated livelihoods that reduce aid dependency and build resilience in the midst of funding decline.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) & Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Children and women in the camps face serious protection risks, including forced recruitment, child marriage, trafficking, child labour, and sexual exploitation. These risks are further exacerbated by insecurity and food shortages, particularly affecting adolescent girls, children, lactating mothers, and persons with disabilities. According to the ISNA 2025, a significant number of community feedback, complaints, and concerns have not been addressed effectively and efficiently.

BDRCS considers Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) as [*integrated approaches across all sectors*](#), including Shelter, Livelihoods, WASH, and Health, to ensure that everyone is protected and that no one is left behind. Whether during WASH distributions or needs assessments for Shelter and Livelihood programmes, PGI ensures meaningful inclusion. In addition, through Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), PGI plays a crucial role in safeguarding the rights of displaced communities, which is pivotal in this humanitarian context. BDRCS continues to raise awareness on protection, gender, and inclusion by conducting sessions at centres called DAPS Centre (Dignity, Access, Participation, and Safety Centre) that follow Dignity, Access, Participation, and Safety standards for displaced people in camps 13 and 19, as well as by mobilising community protection groups in camps where BDRCS implements its sectoral operations, including camps 7, 11, 12, 14, and 18. Additionally, protection cases are registered at these centres and referred to relevant case management actors. Furthermore, community engagement has been ensured through various feedback mechanisms, including information hubs, information desks, community consultations, and a hotline.

Needs of people newly arrived from Myanmar

Nearly 25,000 people recently displaced from Myanmar have arrived in Bangladesh since February 2024 and are living in the six camps (11, 12, 13, 14, 18 and 19) where BDRCS provides shelter, health, WASH, livelihood, and protection support. According to the JRP-led flash appeal¹⁰, displaced people from Myanmar continue to face severe humanitarian needs due to funding shortages, overcrowding, and limited access to basic services. Many lack adequate shelter, food, clean water, and medical care, with overcrowding worsening as newly arrived displaced people share cramped spaces with displaced people from Myanmar who had arrived previously. Women, children, older people, and persons with disabilities remain particularly vulnerable, as 78 per cent of newly arrived people are women and children, while 11 per cent face heightened risks of exploitation, malnutrition, and protection concerns.

Worsening security situation

The security situation in Cox's Bazar deteriorated in 2025, despite ongoing efforts by law enforcement agencies, as marked by intensified anti-narcotics operations, organized criminal networks, and escalating spillover from Myanmar. Large drug seizures, arms recoveries, and recurring gunfire incidents have led to increasingly deadly criminal activity, heightening overall insecurity in both camp and host communities. Threats such as abductions, killings, extortion, trafficking, and forced recruitment have reportedly worsened due to the displacement and lack of livelihood or educational opportunities of displaced people. Although the government has initiated dialogue with groups in the camps, these measures need to be strengthened to ensure safety and preserve the civilian and humanitarian nature of the camps.

BDRCS scope of work

In collaboration with government authorities in the camps, ISCG and Site Management Support (SMS) service agencies, BDRCS has been taking responsibility for meeting the specific needs of the community in a particular camp or a block within a camp. As such, BDRCS is playing an implementing focal role in several camps (fully or partly) for

¹⁰ <https://rohingyaresponse.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/2025-New-arrivals-Flash-appeal.pdf>

sector interventions including DRR in all 33 camps, shelter in camps 11 and 12; WASH in camps 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, health and care in camps 2E, 6, 7, 8E, 11, 12,13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20 extension and 22, livelihood skills training in camps 11, 12, 13 and 19; and protection services in camps 13, 14 and 19. However, BDRCS follows the recommendations of sector-specific rationalization exercises led by the specific sub-sector of the ISCG, conducted to maximize the benefits, avoiding duplication of effort and ensure adherence to quality standards.

Continued priorities

Following the PMO rationalization exercise in 2024 and the funding decline in 2025, the PMO continues to focus on a community-driven care and maintenance approach as well as lifesaving interventions under WASH, shelter, healthcare and DRM sectors; thereby to sustain the benefit to displaced people in the target camps and affected host communities. This includes the continued operation of enhancing disaster risk management governance in 33 camps and four host communities; the solar-powered water network in camps 11, 12, 18 and 19, faecal sludge and solid waste management plants in camps 18 and 19; shelters in camps 11 and 12; healthcare facilities in camps 2E, 6, 7, 8E, 12,13, 17, 19, 20 extension and 22 and Teknaf and Ukhiya host communities; and livelihood skills training in camps 11, 12, 13 and 19.

In summary, after more than eight years of displacement, affected people in camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar continue to face acute humanitarian needs. Fragile shelters, overstretched health services, inadequate WASH facilities, limited livelihood opportunities, and persistent protection risks are compounded by recurrent multi-hazards, insecurity, and funding shortfalls. Sustained international support is urgently required to continue life-saving services and strengthen community resilience.

Operational risk assessment

In 2025, the operational risks continued with heightened security, funding cuts and the new arrival of displaced people from Rakhine, putting pressure on the existing operations. The PMO Risk Register serves as an important management tool for the operation risk assessment and undertaking risk mitigation measures. Last revised in October 2025, it outlines several main risks, among others and mitigating action, as follows:

- **Resource strain due to new arrival** estimated over 150,000 displaced people as of December 2025 has been a potential risk amid the severe funding shortfall. Resource planning and proper utilization, strengthening coordination between humanitarian actors, strengthening BDRCS capacity, and additional resource mobilization are the major mitigation measures continuing to be undertaken.
- **Ongoing funding shortfalls/gaps** that threaten the humanitarian response for PMO. Intensifying donor mobilization, reprioritizing PMO activities, focusing on localization, cost-saving approach in implementation, and resources sharing among Red Cross Crescent (RCRC) partners and rationalizing the operations with redundancy mapping are the actions undertaken to minimize the negative impact of the funding cuts.
- **Armed clashes and violence** in Chittagong hill tract (Bandarban) and Cox's Bazar camps (operation areas) frequently disrupt the movement of humanitarian workers within the camps. To minimize the risk, continuous monitoring of the security situation and informing updates and advisories to all concerned in the camps have been maintained.
- **Exposure to multi-hazard and risks**, including cyclone and monsoon-induced floods and landslides, fire, and lightning incidents, has been recurring and evolving, especially during the monsoon season and winter fire. BDRCS Emergency Operations Centre mechanism is in place at Cox's Bazar, as well as hazard-specific Early Warning Early Action, and Response Plan are in place. Regular trainings for both BDRCS, CPP, and multi-agency first responder camp volunteers in multi-hazard emergency preparedness and response are being provided.

- **Limited access to basic services for new arrivals** strains the already scarce resources available to the existing displaced population, which continues to increase tension and conflict. Proper resource planning aligned with rationalization and prioritization exercises, strengthening coordination between humanitarian actors, and continued advocacy on additional resource mobilization are the ways to address the risk.
- **Social discord between displaced and host communities** remains likely. Balanced support to both, combined with robust community engagement (CEA), humanitarian diplomacy, and strong civil-military liaison by IFRC, will be critical to keep abreast of any developments, manage perceptions, and promote social cohesion.

To mitigate the security risks, necessary measures have been taken. PMO issues regular security updates for its staff, volunteers and IFRC in-country members. PMO introduced joint security advisory and briefings on a monthly basis, from IFRC and BDRCS, for all international and national staff and volunteers. Note that the IFRC Security Manager serves as the civil-military liaison concerning security in the camps, a crucial role for keeping abreast of developments in the operational environment in the camp settlement and adjoining host community areas, as well as maintaining good relations with law enforcement agencies. Also, key advisories and alerts from the UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) have been produced and shared through a dedicated email and WhatsApp group.

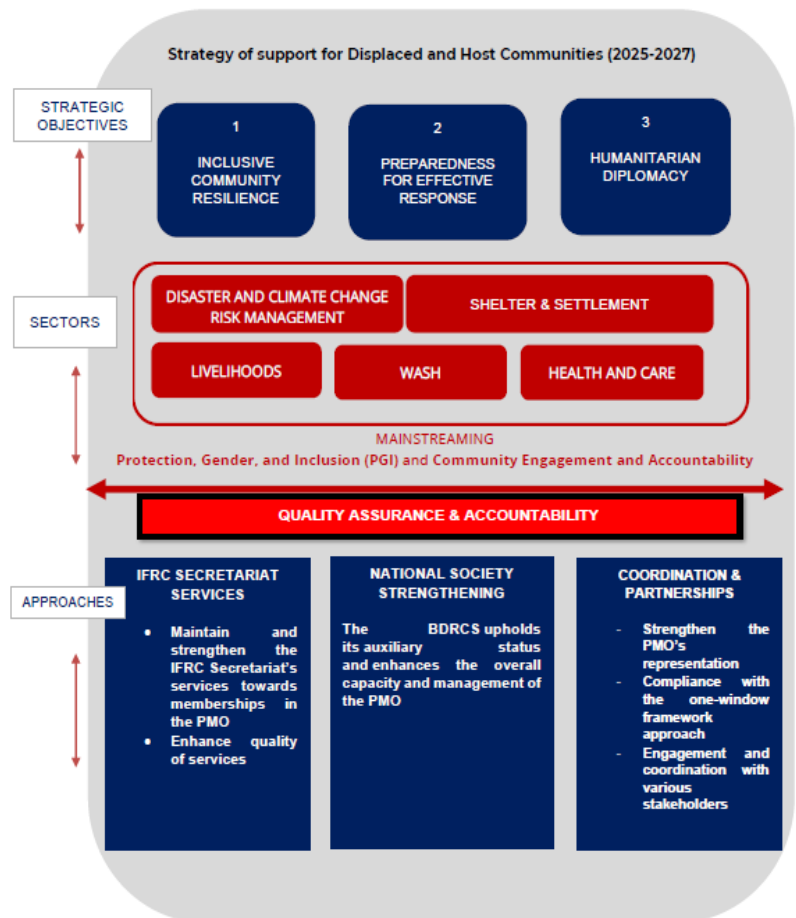
B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

IFRC issued a revised [emergency appeal and its operation strategy](#)¹¹, published on 26 July 2024, to address the evolving needs of displaced people and influx affected host community for an extended period till 2027. An illustration of the strategy can be found below.

The strategic change focuses on efficient programming amid a declining funding landscape for the PMO, identifying core activities to continue and other additional activities that will be funded, subject to fund availability. In terms of efficient mobilization of PMO human resources, national societies, IFRC and the member societies will work out 'One Team Approach' in which parallel human resources will be avoided through the localization lens.

To align with the Bangladesh Government's skills development framework, a livelihoods programme has been extended for the displaced people in several camps (11, 12, 13 and 19). On top of this, humanitarian diplomacy at all levels and the capacity of BDRCS to raise funds for the PMO have been prioritized under the national society strengthening effort.



¹¹Also available on IFRC GO platform, <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/2#reports>

The response will continue to be guided by the existing PMO Resilience Framework, developed in April 2019, to ensure the linkage and integration of every sector and support the BDRCS's efforts in assisting displaced and host communities to adopt risk-informed, holistic approaches which aim to address their underlying vulnerabilities and strengthen their resilience. As indicated in the graphic featured, three strategic objectives of the PMO over the next three years (2025 – 2027) are as follows:

1. **Inclusive Community Resilience:** This will encompass efforts to integrate or complement various programmatic support through a risk reduction lens wherever possible, with the aim of providing holistic support to help improve the resilience of the targeted camp and host communities.
2. **Preparedness For Effective Response:** This will focus on continuously strengthening the BDRCS's capacity to mitigate, anticipate, prepare, and respond to evolving disasters and crises ensuring timely and effective delivery of humanitarian life-saving assistance in both camps and host communities.
3. **Humanitarian Diplomacy:** The PMO will focus on strengthening the BDRCS's position in advocating among all its key stakeholders by upholding the Movement's fundamental principles and improving protection and security. Through ongoing diplomatic negotiations, the PMO will ensure safe access to populations affected by the crisis, leveraging the BDRCS's auxiliary status. It will also promote strategic partnerships and dialogues with both humanitarian and development agencies, including current and prospective donor groups.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

The following indicator-based targets and actual figures under each sector indicate **IFRC Secretariat support** under the IFRC EA funding. Specific support for the displaced people on Bhashan Char Island is highlighted at the end.

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements		People targeted	110,000
			People reached	23,789
Objective:	<i>Strengthen the safety and well-being of the camps and host communities through shelter and settlement solutions.</i>			
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jul – Dec 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Dec 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)	
<i># households provided with shelter and settlement solutions to strengthen their safety and well-being</i>	Camp: 2,490	Camp: 2,490	Camp: 3,500 Host: 1,000	
<i># of shelter assistance (i.e., transitional safer shelters, shelter materials, repair, emergency shelters, durable shelters, NFI) provided for the camp and host community people</i>	Camp: 3,748	Camp: 3,748	Camp: 15,000	
<i># of community structures (such as health centre, distribution point, community safe space, roads, bridges etc.) constructed (new) and improved (existing) in the camp settlement</i>	Camp: 01	Camp: 01	Camp: 5 Host: 2	

of people increased knowledge and awareness on safe shelter

Camp 284
Host 62

Camp 284
Host 62

Camp: 17,500
Host: 5,000

Achievements

Shelter solutions and essential household items were provided to 2,836 households, benefiting 23,789 people (12,296 men and 11,493 women) across Camps 9, 10, 11, 12, 26, and 27, improving safety and well-being. With IFRC support, BDRCS delivered 1,709 Mid-Term Shelters (MTS), constructed 95 pilot Temporary Safer Shelters (36 in Camp 11 and 59 in Camp 12), and provided care and maintenance support to 1,611 existing MTS. In addition, 1,235 households received emergency shelter maintenance, and 902 newly arrived households were supported with essential NFIs to meet the immediate needs of their households.



Shelter option 1 is existing mid-term shelters after Improving with fire and weather resilient materials (Photo: IFRC)



The newly constructed upgraded shelters already in use by households in Camp 11 and 12. The households expressed utmost satisfaction acknowledging its special fire, weather and extreme heat resilient features. However, to replicate this design in entire camps is subject to fund availability, while existing mid-term shelters being used and repaired. (Photo: IFRC)

Temporary Safer Shelter (TSS) Design – weather and fire-resilient

As the shelter focal organisation, BDRCS aims to scale up the construction of safer, more sustainable shelters over the next three years (2025-2027). This initiative prioritizes construction of shelters that are weather and fire-resilient, in alignment with the Government of Bangladesh policies and camp management standards. During 2025 to 2027 period, approximately 3,500 households (averaging around 1,000 HHs per year) are expected to benefit from these upgraded shelters.

Implementation will take place in camps 11 and 12 as a priority and will expand to other camps based on assessed needs and resource availability. These shelters are designed using locally available, environmentally friendly materials and mobilizing trained masons from respective camps (using cash for work approach) that offer improved safety, longer lifespans, and reduced maintenance costs. The following two new shelter designs were approved for piloting by the RRRC, based on submissions by IFRC/BDRCS in collaboration with ISCG and shelter sector partners: -

- **Model 1 (Upgradation of MTS):** Improvement of existing dilapidated mid-term shelters with Cement-soaked geotextile covering for interior and exterior, and cement-stabilized soil plaster on the roof. Treated bamboo frame wrapped with cement-soaked geotextile, cement-stabilized roof and floor. The estimated cost is CHF 831, while the lifespan would be 7–8 years, much longer than the existing MTS (2-3 Years).
- **Model 2 (fully new model replication):** Woven bamboo mat covered with cement-soaked geotextile, concrete footing, RCC-steel frame and CGI roof. RCC posts with steel frames, bamboo mats reinforced with geotextile, and CGI roofing. The estimated cost is CHF 1,489, while the lifespan would be 15 years with relatively low maintenance costs, much longer than the existing MTS (2-3 Years) with relatively higher maintenance cost.

In April 2025, the BDRCS/IFRC submitted two shelter designs to the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and RRRC and received approval for piloting 20 shelters in Camps 11, 12, and 4. On 15 September, both design options submitted to the RRRC were approved for scale-up in the camps. Following the approval, 95 TSS shelters were constructed in Camps 11 and 12.

As TSS construction is a community-led approach, in line with this construction, 220 community labourers were provided basic construction training and are now engaged as skilled labourers in the construction. In addition, 64 community volunteers received the same training and are providing technical support to the community to construct and maintain their shelters, while 62 RCY members were provided this training to support monitoring of the construction work.

Mid-term Shelter with site development

Mid-Term Shelters (MTS) are one of the Government of Bangladesh-approved shelter designs developed to provide safer, durable, and context-appropriate solutions within the constraints that prohibit permanent structures in the camp settlements. During the reporting period, 1,709 MTS units were completed in Camps 10, 11, 12, 26, and 27 and handed over to households identified through coordinated assessments. The shelters follow sector standards (10×15 sq ft), using treated bamboo, tarpaulin roofing, and metal footings, with enhanced fire safety through reinforced cement-sand plaster kitchen walls with galvanized iron (GI) wire mesh. Construction was carried out in coordination with Site Management, Site Development agencies, and shelter partners, alongside site development works such as slope stabilization to improve safety and accessibility.

BDRCS, as the shelter focal organization in Camps 11 and 12, constructed 193 MTS units in Camp 11 and 514 in Camp 12. Following the broader 'build and go' approach with UNHCR and IOM, this strategy enables the extension of shelter support beyond the assigned camps, depending on funding availability. A total of 568 MTS units in Camp 26, 150 in Camp 27, and 284 in Camp 10, alongside household-level site development activities such as slope stabilization and slope protection to improve safety and accessibility, were completed by December 2025.

Emergency Shelter Assistance based on Rapid Damage Verification (RDV)

A total of 1,235 households received Emergency Shelter Assistance based on Rapid Damage Verification (RDV) during this reporting period and were supported with emergency shelter kits comprising Borak bamboo, Muli bamboo, ropes, and tarpaulin. These households experienced shelter damage due to heavy rainfall, strong winds, landslides, and soil erosion. As the shelter focal agency in Camps 11 and 12, BDRCS responded to damage reports submitted by Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) actors. The level of damage was verified through a joint assessment conducted by BDRCS, IOM, and the site management agency, ensuring targeted and timely assistance to the most affected households.

Essential Household Items/NFI Distribution to the New Arrivals

A total of 902 newly arrived households have been provided with NFIs, including blankets, mosquito nets, floor mats, hygiene kits, and rice husk. For this round, BDRCS contributed primarily through distribution support, deploying volunteers and labourers to facilitate the process. Needs-based replenishment will be undertaken from July as part of the emergency response of the DRR sector.

It is also noted that in 2024, BDRCS, with support from IFRC, extended complementary support to new arrivals in Camps 11 and 12, distributing NFIs to 15,395 people (1,309 households), comprising mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, WASH kits, solar lamps, and rice husk.

Care and Maintenance

Based on the damage assessment, 1,611 households received care and maintenance support through necessary approvals in Camps 09 and 12, with 1,155 households in Camp 09 receiving this support. These shelters were built by BDRCS in 2021 following the fire incident, and this year, as per requests from IOM and the Camp-in-Charge, the support was provided. Additional technical assistance and installation services were provided to extremely vulnerable individuals to ensure proper use of the materials.

Collaboration with various actors

During the reporting period, the Qatar Red Crescent supported the provision of 508 MTS and NFIs in Camp 17. Additionally, care and maintenance support was provided to 245 households in Camp 17 and 341 households in Camp 8W. IFRC provided technical assistance to BDRCS in the implementation of these activities. Coordination with the German Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, and Turkish Red Crescent is ongoing to ensure alignment and complementarity of support extended to BDRCS.

With external actors: The camp authorities, including the Refugee, Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Camp-in-Charges (CiCs), ISCG, and Site Management Support (SMS) agencies, have been major actors in the continued coordination and collaboration with BDRCS/IFRC. During this period, under a collaboration process between UNHCR, IOM and IFRC, BDRCS took responsibility for constructing an additional 1,148 shelters in three camps by this reporting period where previously a UNHCR-supported partner organization was the focal agency. The partnership with IOM for a bamboo through pipeline agreement with BDRCS has been continued and has strengthened the sector's coordination and quality benchmarks.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	People targeted	123,000
	People reached	92,803

Objective:

Communities experience reduced risk of waterborne and water-related diseases, and as such, enjoy improved wellbeing

Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jul – Dec 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Dec 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
<i># of people reached who have access to WASH facilities for reducing risk of waterborne and water-related diseases</i>	Camp: 62,803 Host: 30,000	Camp: 62,803 Host: 30,000	Camp: 93,000 Host: 30,000
<i># of WASH facilities (water supply system, tubewells, FSM & SWM) currently operating in camps</i>	Camp: 271	Camp: 271	Camp: 271
<i># of people with access to safe water sourced through water supply network system in camps</i>	Camp: 38,500	Camp: 38,500	Camp: 41,000
<i># of people benefiting from safe and environment-friendly sanitation services</i>	Camp: 23,200	Camp: 23,200	Camp: 25,000
<i># of people practicing improved hygiene having access to WASH NFI and hygiene messages</i>	Camp: 62,803 Host: 30,000	Camp: 62,803 Host: 30,000	Camp: 93,000 Host: 30,000

Achievements

BDRCS, with support from IFRC, through its WASH program across Camps 11, 13, 18, and 19 and the Ratnapalong host communities, provided lifesaving water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services to 92,803 people (male: 48,175; female: 44,628). The WASH services predominantly included regular operations and maintenance, carried out to maintain uninterrupted safe drinking water supply through nine water supply networks, hand tube wells, one fecal sludge management (FSM) plant, and 11 solid waste management (SWM) plants.

Additionally, activities included camp cleaning campaigns, repairing latrines and bathing cubicles, hygiene promotion, and distribution of hygiene kits to beneficiaries in both the camps and host communities. Community volunteers from the displaced populations, involved in this work, were deployed on a cash-for-work basis.

During the reporting period, 92,803 people (male: 48,175; female: 44,628) were reached with ongoing water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion interventions. Among them, 62,803 people were from Camps 11, 13, 18, and 19, and 30,000 were from the host community in Ratnapalong, Ukhiya. Key highlights include:

Water supply system

To ensure a continuous supply of safe, chlorinated water and maintain Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) levels within the WASH sector standard (0.2–0.5 mg/L) at both source and household levels, uninterrupted access to 20 liters per person per day for 38,500 people in Camps 11 and 19 has been maintained. Safe water is supplied through nine supply networks, of which eight are in Camp 11 and one in Camp 19, delivering 120,214,000 litres of safe water for drinking and cooking. In terms of quality monitoring, 9,045 water samples were tested at source and household points, and 100 per cent of samples were found within the safe FRC standard.

Key parameters being tested included pH, turbidity, E. coli, TDS, iron, nitrates, fluoride, and arsenic, with all results meeting WHO and WASH sector standards. The groundwater levels were regularly monitored by BDRCS-trained WASH volunteers using digital dip meters to assess the status of production boreholes and inform long-term water supply sustainability. All water distribution systems have been equipped with solar-powered pumps, promoting low-carbon, sustainable energy use. In Camp 18, two solar-operated systems built by IFRC and handed over to the Swedish Red Cross continue to serve 4,066 people with chlorinated water.

Under care and maintenance efforts, 1312 repairs were completed on network components (tap stands, pipelines, tanks, and pump houses) in Camps 11 and 19. Another 539 repairs were carried out on deep and shallow hand tube wells in Camp 19. Routine cleaning of water tanks, solar systems, and water quality monitoring ensured safe water free from fecal contamination.



Households in Camp 18 segregate homestead wastes which are regularly collected by community volunteers for processing. (Photo: BDRCS)



Displaced households in camps 11, 18 and 19 collect safe drinking water from solar powered water networks, conveniently available next to their shelters. (Photo: BDRCS)

Sanitation

Through a community-driven care and maintenance approach, 345 latrines and bathing facilities were repaired to ensure continued functionality and improve access to basic sanitation for displaced households in Camps 18 and 19. In complement, 11 Solid Waste Management (SWM) facilities remained fully operational through regular waste collection, transportation, segregation, recycling, and safe disposal. The SWM systems included composting units, segregation points, and final dumping sites. Solid waste community volunteers, belonging to the respective camps, collected waste from sub-blocks and transferred it to segregation units for sorting and processing. All community volunteers used appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during collection, transportation, and disposal activities to ensure safety and hygiene. Essential tools and equipment, such as wheelbarrows, shovels, rakes, brooms, cultivators, drums, and weighing scales, were provided to support ongoing SWM operations. Around 23,200 people in Camps 18 and 19 continued to benefit from sanitation services in 2025. A total of 155,078 kg of household solid waste was collected from 24 blocks of Camps 18 and 19 and processed at the 11 operational SWM plants in Camp 18. In addition, 15,930 running feet (RFT) of roads and drainage channels were cleaned each month in Camp 19, helping to maintain environmental hygiene and reduce public health risks.

In block D of Camp 19, the Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) plant continued to serve camp households, treating a total of 1,174,280 litres of fecal sludge and benefiting more than 5,500 people. Trained community volunteers desludged approximately 681 latrines within the camp. All collected sludge was safely treated and decontaminated prior to discharge into the drainage system. Desludging teams consistently used appropriate PPE to safeguard their health and ensured latrine hygiene by securely fixing pit covers and cleaning surrounding areas after each operation. Furthermore, the Fecal Sludge Field Lab (FSFL) continued regular testing of treated effluent to verify compliance with environmental standards. Test results confirmed that effluent quality remained within safe parameters prior to final discharge.

Hygiene promotion

Around 38,500 individuals in Camps 11 and 19 received key messages on personal and household hygiene, participating in 18,265 hygiene promotion sessions. Volunteers from the camps and members of the WASH committee frequently monitored hygiene practices both at the household level and in WASH facilities to identify shortcomings and areas requiring further hygiene promotion. This effort has improved knowledge of the importance of handwashing with soap at critical times, safe sanitation practices including environmental hygiene, menstrual hygiene management (MHM), and other aspects of personal and household hygiene, including messages on diarrhoea, dengue, and scabies. In Camps 13, 18, and 19, people received soap kits (including one bathing soap and one laundry soap per person per month) and MHM kits (once every six months) on a regular basis. During the reporting period, a total of 72,851 soap kits and 12,141 MHM kits were distributed. In addition, 4,090 hygiene kits were distributed among newly arrived displaced families in Camp 18.

Federation wide coverage

While BDRCS implements IFRC-supported WASH interventions, it also manages solid waste, fecal sludge, and water supply systems in Camps 12, 13, 15, 17, and 18, as well as in host communities of Ukhiya. Activities include MHM kit distribution, maintenance of hand tube wells, operation of FSM plants, repair of shared latrines and bathing facilities, and hygiene promotion with regular soap kit distribution. Supported by the Turkish Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, German Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross, these interventions benefit approximately 50,000 individuals. Key highlights include:

- **Water supply:** With support from German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent, water supply in Camps 12, 13, 17, and 18 was ensured. During the reporting period, a total of 90,427,000 litres of safe water were distributed, 246 network component repairs (including tap stands, pipelines, tanks, and pump houses) were completed, along with 712 tube-well repairs across the four camps.
- **Sanitation:** BDRCS, in collaboration with the German, Swedish, and Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent, continues to ensure safe sanitation services in camps 13, 17, and 18. During this period, 1,026 latrines and bathing facilities were repaired, and 83,136 kg of waste was safely managed and disposed.
- **Hygiene promotion:** In partnership with the German, Swedish, and Swiss Red Cross and the Turkish Red Crescent, hygiene promotion messages continued in Camps 13, 17, and 18. During the reporting period, a total of 16,291 hygiene promotion sessions were conducted with community members across these camps.

Collaboration with various actors

With IFRC member societies: BDRCS in association with IFRC continued to have partnership with the German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent to ensure alignment and complementarity in WASH support. In Camp 18, the German Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross jointly support IFRC in sustaining solid waste management operations across 11 block-level plants. IFRC also supports BDRCS in maintaining the quality of drinking water and fecal sludge treatment through regular testing at two laboratories. These labs analyze samples collected from water supply and FSM facilities supported by all Red Cross and Red Crescent WASH partners. Additionally, IFRC continued to support hygiene promotion sessions and the distribution of WASH NFIs (i.e., soap, MHM kits) in camps 13, 18, and 19, in coordination with other IFRC member societies. Under the shared leadership approach and a tripartite agreement, Swedish Red Cross will take of technical coordination role from 2026 onward to carry on WASH portfolio of BDRCS supported by IFRC and Swedish, while IFRC will continue generate funding and provide necessary support to BDRCS.

With external actors: To ensure effective coordination and collaboration, BDRCS maintains regular engagement with key stakeholders, including the Camp-in-Charge (CiC), Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), local authorities, and other humanitarian actors on the ground. In collaboration with IFRC, the Swedish Red Cross, and BRAC, BDRCS is also supporting the Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE) Delft in implementing the 'RISK-WASH' research project—focused on a risk-based approach to humanitarian sanitation decision-making. Additionally, IFRC actively participates in Technical Working Group meetings, contributing to the development of the WASH Sector's "Water Strategy" in Cox's Bazar.

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	People targeted	400,000
	People reached	193,170

Objective: *Improve access to quality health services for the displaced and host community population to have safe, dignified, and healthy living*

Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jul - Dec 2025)	Cumulative (Jan - Dec 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
<i># of people reduced their health risks by receiving medical management of injuries and diseases, and community health messages.</i>	Camp: 43,225 Host: 4,905	Camp: 90,342 Host: 102,828	Camp: 325,000 Host: 75,000
<i># of cases treated at BDRCS health facilities in camp and host communities.</i>	Camp: 43,225 Host: 4,905	Camp: 90,342 Host: 36,137	Camp: 225,000 Host: 75,000
<i># of people in camp and host communities who have accessed to Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) services</i>	-----	Camp: --- Host: 66,691	Camp: 100,000 Host: 75,000

Achievements

Between July and December 2025, a total of 48,130 people (16,917 males and 31,213 females) received clinical health services and Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) support. This brings the cumulative reach to 193,170 people (64,525 males and 128,645 females) since January 2025. Overall, 90,342 displaced people in Camps 7, 11, and 12 and 102,828 affected host community members in Teknaf and Ukhiya were supported through BDRCS Field Hospital, Mother and Child Healthcare Centres (MCHC), and CBHFA interventions. Specific service highlights are as follows.

Clinical services: BDRCS, with support from IFRC continue to operate three health facilities, dedicatedly for camp and host communities. A field hospital in Camp 7 and a primary healthcare centre (PHC) in Balukhali, Ukhiya are catering primary healthcare service for both camp and host community people, following the minimum standard of health package of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. While the field hospital operates on a rented land adjacent to the camp settlement, the PHC runs on a government health complex. A mother and child healthcare centre (MCHC) in Teknaf on BDRCS owned land is providing maternity and general outdoor services for host community population. During this period these three facilities treated 48,130 patients with a daily average of 267 as opposed to 435 patients in the first half of the year. The decline of the daily average is due to the handover of the PHC in Balukhali to the Government of Bangladesh as part of project commitment. Details of these health facilities are as follows.

Field Hospital: A total of 40,860 people (male: 15,208; female: 25,652), including 72 persons with disabilities (PwDs) from nearby camps and host communities, were treated at outpatient and inpatient facilities of the BDRCS Field Hospital. The hospital continues its services on a 24-hour basis, seven days a week – this includes emergency patient care, outpatient department, 10-bed inpatient, sexual and reproductive health service (including delivery), blood services, laboratory, and X-ray. This facility also serves as an ‘Emergency Preparedness and Response Center (EPRC)’ considering outbreak and outbreak-prone diseases in the camp and host community catchment areas. During this period, the centre mostly treated patients with confirmed dengue, non-

pneumonia, acute watery diarrhea, abscess, acute jaundice syndrome and non-communicable diseases. Qatar Red Crescent began funding the field hospital since February 2025, while IFRC support continued for maintenance cost including land rental, fuel and ambulance.



Women having young children receive healthcare services at the BDRCS field hospital's maternity care unit (Photo: BDRCS)



Women from Teknaf host community visit MCHC for maternal services which has been convenient for them in compared to the public health complex. (Photo: BDRCS.)

MCHC: A total of 4,905 (male: 861; female: 4,044) women, men and children, including 7 PwDs were treated at the MCHC centre with a five-bed capacity. The centre continued its operation on a 24x7 basis, offering maternity services for the Teknaf Sadar host community. On average, 27 cases have been treated daily during this period. That included outpatient, inpatient child delivery support, antenatal and post-natal care, and family planning.



Sayedul Amin (second from right) and Setara Begum (second from left) sit in front of their shelter with their two sons. (Photo: IFRC)

From the depths of despair, a family transforms their lives with the help of a persistent volunteer. 'We didn't just survive; we learned to live again.'

Article: [Finding a new way of life in the camps of Cox's Bazar](#)

PHC: A total of 2,365 (male: 848; female: 1,517) patients, including 12 persons with disabilities, mostly from the host community (16,447 people), were treated at the PHCC, which began its operation on 27 April 2023. It is a 10-bed in-patient facility, located at a public health complex in Balukhali sub-centre of Ukhiya sub-district and set to provide healthcare services aligning with the government's Minimum Package of Essential Health Services for primary healthcare. The facility offers services 24/7, targeting the population from the catchment host and the camp in Balukhali, Ukhiya. The services include curative care, maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health, family planning, sexual- Reproductive and gender-based violence prevention, nutrition, communicable diseases treatment, mental health and psychosocial services, non-communicable diseases, and emergency referrals. In July 2025, the facility was handed over to the government health authority – the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), as part of a tripartite agreement between BDRCS, the government and IFRC.

CBHFA: In the last reporting period (Jan – June 2025), 66,691 people (male: 22,826; female: 43,865), including 263 PwDs, were provided with key health messages through the provision of Community Health and First Aid (CBHFA) services, conducting 1,840 household-level health awareness sessions. **However, the CBHFA**

intervention supported by IFRC was phased out in June, and therefore, there are no further updates within this reporting period.

Federation-wide coverage

BDRCS, with support from IFRC memberships, operates nine additional health facilities across nine camps. These comprise three PHCs supported by the Swiss Red Cross (in camps 2E and 6) and the Turkish Red Crescent (in camp 20 Extension), as well as six Health Posts supported by the Japanese Red Cross (in Camp 12), Qatar Red Crescent (in camps 8E and 19), Swiss Red Cross (in camp 13), and Turkish Red Crescent (in camps 17 and 22). During the reporting period, 197,765 patients (male: 75,049; female: 122,716) were treated at 10 health facilities of BDRCS with a daily average of 1,099 patients. For specialized services, people need to go to a host community hospital in Cox’s Bazar, which involves a long approval process from the camp authorities.

Collaboration with various actors

With IFRC member societies: BDRCS continues to collaborate closely with IFRC member societies to support health services in both camps and host communities. Within the PMO, a health-sector coordination group comprising BDRCS, IFRC, and its membership (Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent) has been established. The group aims to improve health services in alignment with government and WHO standards and to find ways to coordinate health services within the RCRC network. Through this collaboration effort a health ‘One Plan’ was developed by BDRCS to harmonize all health services supported by IFRC or its member societies. As part of RCRC collaboration IFRC undertook three health facilities in camps 17, 19 and 20 Ext previously supported by Turkish Red Crescent (camps 17 and 20 Ext) and Qatar Red Crescent (Camp 19).

With external actors: BDRCS also maintains strong coordination with external stakeholders including the Government healthcare service authority (the Office of the Civil Surgeon), WHO Cox’s Bazar unit and several humanitarian actors, particularly for health service rationalization across the camp settlement. In addition, collaboration has been undertaken with the Christian Blind Mission (CBM) and the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD) to provide rehabilitation services at the Field Hospital. Coordination has been undertaken with National Heart Foundation of Bangladesh (NHFB), Bangladesh Hypertension Control Initiative (BHCI) and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) regarding potential grant support from the Qatar Red Crescent.



Livelihoods

People targeted	267,500
People reached	53,080

Objective:

Support camp and host communities in strengthening their livelihoods to promote well-being and resilience.

Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jul – Dec 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Dec 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
<i># of people in the camp and host communities reached by strengthening their livelihoods</i>	Camp: 7,390 Host:	Camp: 50,660 Host: 2,420	Camp: 147,000 Host: 120,000
<i># of vulnerable households provided with skills development opportunities to strengthen their livelihood</i>	Camp: 1,478 Host:	Camp: 10,132 Host: 484	Camp: 12,000 Host: 3,900

# of households provided with cash and voucher assistance (CVA), i.e., conditional or multi-purpose cash grants, need-based household items	Camp: Host:	Camp: Host: 484	Camp: 13,000 Host: 3,900
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Achievements

During the reporting period, 1,478 households in camps 11, 13, 14 and 19 that were identified based on the selection criteria have been trained on various trades according to their respective preferences, to strengthen their household livelihood, resilience and well-being. Of these, 1,203 were female (81 per cent) and 275 were male (19 per cent) participants, which strongly reflects that the home-based livelihood and skills training intervention applies women- and youth-centred approach.

This resulted in 7,390 household members (male: 3,547; female: 3,843) in camps 11, 12, 13, and 19 ready to benefit from the utilization of acquired skills of their household participants. The achievement of the last period cumulatively reached 53,080 people from the target camps (50,660 people) and affected host communities (2,420 people). The trained household members (one from each selected EVI household) and recipients of the cash grant in host communities began utilizing their skills and planned income-generating projects to strengthen their household livelihood through tailoring, chicken farming, net production, vegetable gardening, plumbing services etc. The skills training support for target household members in the camps ensured appropriate cash incentives as per BDRCS and ISCG guidelines. However, displaced people who have received training may only sell their products or services within the camp settlement, and not in the open market, outside the camp.



Glimpses of women, adolescent girls, elderly and youth camps 13, 14 and 19 are being engaged in livelihood activities in which they successfully applied the skills acquired in the training. These skills enable them to become productive and generate modest but meaningful income within the camps. In the midst of prolonged displacement and uncertainty around repatriation, such skills offer both immediate livelihood opportunities and long-term value should repatriation occur in the future. (Photo: BDRCS & IFRC)

Participants and training

Women and adolescent girls were primarily engaged in chicken rearing, net making, tailoring, cap production, beautification, floor mat making, and sewing machine repair, while men and male youth participated in solar repair, plumbing, and umbrella repair trades. Camp 11 hosted the largest share of activities (chicken rearing, tailoring, solar repair), while Camps 13, 14, and 19 focused on protection-linked, women-friendly livelihoods such as tailoring, beautification, and floor mat making. Overall, the interventions combined skills training with start-up inputs, enabling immediate income generation, improved household resilience, and increased economic participation of women and youth within the camp settings.

Chicken Rearing: 420 beneficiaries (100 per cent female) in Camp 11 were supported through poultry rearing training and inputs. A total of 260 women received training and full starter kits, while 160 women received a second batch of live chickens, improving household nutrition and generating supplementary income through egg and poultry sales.

Solar Repair: 130 male youth from the displaced community completed a 15-day solar repair training, receiving toolboxes upon graduation. The training enabled participants to provide in-camp solar repair services, creating regular income opportunities and improving access to functional solar systems.

Plumbing: 25 male youth completed a 24-day plumbing training, supported with toolkits after completion. Trained participants now provide water and sanitation repair services within the camps, strengthening community infrastructure and youth employability.

Net Making: 263 women participated in an 11-day net-making training, receiving materials and incentives to start home-based production. The activity enabled women to generate income while managing household responsibilities, enhancing economic self-reliance.

Sewing Machine Repair: 67 women completed a 15-day practical sewing machine repair training and received toolboxes to begin service provision. The training reduced reliance on external repair services and created a new income stream within tailoring-focused communities.

Tailoring: A total of 108 women were trained in tailoring across Camps 11 and 13, with 30 women in Camp 11 receiving sewing machines upon completion. The training enabled immediate home-based income generation and increased women's economic participation and social acceptance.

Cap Production: 120 adolescent and youth girls completed cap production training supported by material inputs for home-based work. The activity promoted safe, age-appropriate livelihoods while enabling participants to earn income within the camp environment.

Hairdressing and basic salon: 75 women from Camps 13, 14, and 19 completed training on hairdressing and basic salon skills and received start-up kits. Participants now offer culturally accepted services within their communities, contributing to household's regular income and strengthening women's empowerment.

Umbrella Repair: A total of 120 male beneficiaries completed a 7-day umbrella repair training and received toolkits. The activity created seasonal income opportunities and reduced household costs during the monsoon period.

Floor Mat Making: 150 women participated in a 5-day floor mat making training, receiving materials and incentives to begin production. The home-based livelihood strengthened household income while allowing flexible engagement for women.

Federation-wide livelihood support


Alongside IFRC emergency appeal programming, the Qatar Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent continue to support BDRCS under the bilateral livelihood project. With this support, BDRCS provided Ramadan Food Parcel Distribution in Camp 13 to 10,100 people to ease food insecurity during the Muslim fasting month and meat distribution in camps 7, 4 ext. and transit camp to 8,330 families during the Eid-UI-Azha – a Muslim festival. Beside this one-time support, vegetable Gardening Training in Camp 19 for 300 people participated in a seven-day training program. Participants received relevant tools and materials to initiate homestead gardening activities. Fishing Net Production training for 15 day long was conducted in Camp 19 for 100 people. They were also provided with necessary poultry materials to begin their livelihood activities. 655 people in Camp 13 received a 7-day long poultry rearing training with necessary poultry materials to begin their livelihood activities.

With 19,485 households in camps supported by IFRC member societies, a total of 28,623 households of 143,115 family members were provided with livelihood support under the Federation-wide coverage in camps and host communities.

Coordination

With IFRC Member Societies: Internally, strong collaboration was maintained with Qatar Red Crescent, Turkish Red Crescent, German Red Cross, Shelter, WASH, Procurement, PGI-CEA, Communications, and Reporting teams to support effective implementation, protection mainstreaming, and quality assurance across all activities.

With External Actors: During the reporting period, the Livelihoods and Skills Development sector maintained close external coordination with the RRRC office, Camp-in-Charge (CIC), Site Management Agencies (SMA), the Upazila Livestock Office, the Food Security Sector (FSS), and other livelihood and skills development (LSDS) partners to ensure alignment with ISCG guidelines and avoid duplication.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	People targeted		105,000
	People reached		118,967
Objective:	<i>Empower vulnerable and marginalized individuals and groups in camps and host communities.</i>		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jul – Dec 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Dec 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
<i># of people provided with essential protection services (i.e., awareness on protection matters, life skills training,</i>	Camp: 65,854	Camp: 118,967	Camp: 72,000 Host: 30,000
<i># of protection referrals made to protection case management actors (camp community)</i>	Camp: 117	Camp: 209	As necessary
<i># of extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) supported by sectoral intervention (health, shelter, WASH, disaster risk reduction, and livelihoods)</i>	642	1,370	As necessary

Achievements

The PGI interventions continue to include, among others, protection awareness, support for the inclusion of PWDs and other extremely vulnerable individuals, protection case reporting, referral and follow-up, and technical

support for PGI mainstreaming across population movement operations, mainly in camps 13, 14 and 19. A total of 65,854 people (male: 26,342; female: 39,512), including 2,674 PWDs, were reached with various protection prevention and responses, including protection awareness, life skills sessions on embroidery, making fishing nets, arts and crafts, floor mats, provision of protection items (dignity kits) and referral to case management actors. This period achievement cumulatively reached 118,967 people in the target camps through the DAPS centre and community-based protection awareness and support activities. Additionally, 4,100 people were newly supported through household-level PGI awareness, protection referrals, and disability device assistance, while others continued to participate in centre-based activities. The following highlights summarize the major accomplishments:

PGI essential services at DAPS centres

Approximately 25,646 people (male: 5,129; female: 15,387), including 1,927 PWDs, from camps attended various recreational and structured life skills trainings, regularly arranged for them to develop essential skills at the DAPS centres located in camps 13, 14 and 19. The training included cap producing, fish net weaving, hand-made floor mat weaving, ornaments crafting, hand embroidery, and informal education (for children and adolescent girls). These trainings aim to enhance the skills of women, adolescent girls, children, and elderly men, enabling them to use these skills as needed at the household or community level. 373 women and girls received dignity kits as part of their personal protection.

PGI awareness in Camps

A total of 27,403 people (male: 12,460 and female: 14,943), including 747 PwDs in the catchment camp areas were reached through awareness activities by PGI staff and community volunteers. They conducted household-level sessions, training for volunteers and staff on various PGI topics, including the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse, child trafficking, and discrimination against women, PwDs, and referral linkage, which were deemed relevant in the camp context. Household representatives who participated in these sessions gained awareness of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and its reporting, ways to empower women, the prevention of child marriage, and other violations.

According to the outcome monitoring report 2024 (jointly conducted by BDRCS and IFRC), the respondents who participated in the PGI sessions reported that they had learned new information about their specific rights, dignity, and protection matters in camp life. As a result, the protection reporting has increased over the years. Themed around eliminating digital violence, through comprehensive activities including distribution of IEC materials, thematic games for males, females, adolescent boys and girls, awareness drama show on eliminating digital violence performed by the community people, volunteers and staff to create mass awareness with the presence of community people, volunteers, staff, other protection actors, CiC and International Women's Day campaign for volunteers and staff and reached 13,048 people (male:1,048 and female: 300) including 360 adolescent boys and girls. This engaging program successfully promoted protection, gender, and inclusion in the Rohingya camp context through interactive, community-focused advocacy.

Case Referral and Follow up

BDRCS, being responsible for essential PGI support services in camps 13, 14 and 19, refers the protection cases to the ISCG-assigned case management actors in these three camps. Save the Children Bangladesh, IOM, BRAC, BLAST, DSS, ICRC, Mukti, COAST Foundation, YPSA, Nari Maitree, Care Bangladesh are the major case management actors that deal with cases like victims of sexual or domestic violence, survivors of trafficking, child abuse through an established referral pathway.

In these three camps, 116 people were referred to various protection case management actors. Follow-up was conducted to ensure that the issues were resolved, and further referrals were made to other agencies if necessary. Among those referred, 22 were adolescent girls, boys, and children (see the table above). Notably, the child protection referrals included a higher number of boys due to the spread of child labor and engagement in illegal drug-dealing activities.

Protection referrals						
Referral types	January - June 2025			January 2017 - June 2025		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
SGBV	17	00	17	750	09	759
Child Protection	06	04	10	347	319	666
Trafficking	04	03	07	169	159	328
Restoring Family Links	24	37	61	235	309	544
Legal	10	04	14	140	176	316
PSS	02	05	07	02	05	07
Total	63	53	116	1,643	977	2,620

Note: Major protection case management organizations are Save the Children Bangladesh, IOM, BRAC, BLAST, DSS, ICRC, Mukti, COAST Foundation, YPSA, Nari Maitree, Care Bangladesh.

PGI mainstreaming

Programme sectors continue to maintain PGI minimum standards following the sector-specific indicators of the Dignity, Access, Protection and Safety (DAPS) approach. During this period, the following mainstreaming initiatives were undertaken, assisting around 2,040 extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) including 102 PwDs in camp communities.

Sector	Mainstreaming initiatives undertaken by programme sector
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48HHs with specific needs (32HH with EVI;16HH with PWD members) in camps 10, 11, 12, 26, 27 were provided with MTS with additional slope, stairs, and privacy walls, considering accessibility, privacy and security to accommodate the needs of household members that are PwDs, elderly, pregnant women, and adolescent girls. Distributed care and maintenance materials support to 90 households with specific needs (71HH with EVI members;19HH with PWD) in camp 12. Provided emergency shelter material support in camps 11 and 12 to 65 EVI households, including 23HHs with PWD affected by emergencies that took place within the reporting period.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tap stands were repaired with fencing/privacy wall in the roadside at camps 11 and 19 to ensure privacy for 241 women and adolescent girls. Built slope, stairs, privacy wall, handle, ramp, portable toilet chair, considering accessibility, privacy, security in the latrine, bathing for PwDs, elderly, pregnant women, women based on their needs. Inclusion of women with disabilities in hygiene promotion sessions at camps 11 and 19.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BDRCS health team continue to collaborate with the Christian Blind Mission (CBM) and the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD) in providing rehabilitation services and clinical physiotherapy treatment, and provided support to 61 PwDs and the elderly at the BDRCS Field Hospital.
Livelihoods and basic needs (including relief distributions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection criteria for livelihood skill-based training programming prioritized household of women-headed, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and pregnant/lactating women to ensure inclusivity. Cap production training has been conducted for 1,203 female beneficiaries by female local trainers. Participants will receive IGA materials upon completion of the training so that they can produce caps to earn money and fulfil their needs. Tailoring training was catered for 360 EVIs who have completed 22-day skills training with materials support.
Disaster risk reduction (DRR)/disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 cyclone preparedness mock drills for multi-hazards preparedness were conducted with the engagement of approximately 131 women, PwDs, the elderly, and children.



In camp 11 of Cox's Bazar, 30 women from Rakhine state, Myanmar took part a 30-day dress making training provided by the IFRC and BDRCS (Photo: IFRC)

Article: [Tailoring a new future: Finding a path back to security and dignity through hard work, sewing and brightly coloured clothing.](#)

Collaboration with various actors

With IFRC member societies: Coordination continues with the Swiss Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent, as the trainings and workshops are conducted on a regular interval for staff and volunteers of sectors supported by Red Cross Red Crescent partners to increase awareness on PGI mainstreaming, maintaining the minimum standard of DAPS approach.

With external actors: In the camp settlements, coordination with humanitarian actors working particularly on case management, including CARE Bangladesh, IOM, and Save the Children, has also continued. The PGI team regularly participates in various working group meetings, including the protection working group, age and disability working group, GBV working group, child protection working group, and PSEA working group. These groups provide essential technical support and training.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery

People target

1.4 million

People reached

148,968

Objective:

To strengthen the disaster readiness and resilience of communities.

Key indicators:

**Period Actual
(Jul - Dec 2025)**

**Cumulative
(Jan - Dec 2025)**

**Target
(by Dec 2027)**

of people in camp and host communities reached with the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) interventions

Camp: 77,472
Host: 49

Camp: 140,879
Host: 8,089

Camp: 300,000
Host: 50,000

of people in camp and host communities reached with multi-hazard mass awareness activities based on seasonality integrating climate/environmental perspectives

Camp: 44,386
Host: 0

Camp: 95,197
Host: 7,240

Camp: 240,000
Host: 20,000

of CPP volunteers (in host) & CPP trained camp volunteers reached with Disaster Risk Management training package through Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)¹²

Camp: 2,644
Host: 49

Camp: 2,644
Host: 324

Camp: 3,200
Host: 9,720

¹² CPP is a flagship programme of Government of Bangladesh, jointly with BDRCS. The programme has been supported by the PMO in camp and host community level.

# of Disaster Management Committees formalized, updated, and remained functional in camp settlement	33	33	33
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Achievement

Between July and December 2025, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) interventions reached 77,521 people (male: 53,072 and female: 24,449) across all 33 camps in Cox’s Bazar. Cumulatively, 148,968 people were reached, including those provided support in targeted host communities. Key activities focused on strengthening local preparedness through Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)-led training for camp volunteers on search and rescue, first aid, and multi-hazard response, alongside mass awareness campaigns, drills, and cultural events at the block level. These interventions improved community readiness for cyclones, fires, floods, landslides, and lightning, while enhancing the capacity of CPP volunteers and thematic groups. BDRCS, with support from IFRC and the American Red Cross, closely coordinated the response with IOM, UNHCR, and RRRC, contributing to safer, more informed, and better-prepared camp communities. Key highlights are as follows:

Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Support in Camp Settlement

Camp-based first responders’ capacity enhancement

- **First Aid Training:** Significant attention was paid to basic First Aid training, reaching 420 camp people (male: 295 and female: 125), during this period through 21 batch training.
- **Multi-Hazard Preparedness:** 620 (male: 451 and female: 169) camp volunteers received training on multi-hazard preparedness, anticipatory action, and response to reduce potential loss and damage by emergencies or disasters.
- **Replenishment of volunteers’ safety gear, first aid kit, early warning kit:** Following the inventory assessment, CPP/BDRCS replenished volunteers’ safety gears (vest, raincoat, gumboot, helmet, and additional fire response gears including dungaree, torch light, fire safety boot & helmet, fire blanket, etc.), first aid bag with standard kits, cyclone signal flag, megaphone, megaphone battery, siren, flag must.

Multi-hazard mass awareness raising

- **Block Sessions on cyclone:** Over 20,000 camp people were reached with cyclone and fire preparedness and response messages through **1,845** block-level awareness sessions.
- **Cyclone drills:** A total of 9 cyclone preparedness, anticipatory action, and response drills were conducted, reaching over 3,420 (male: 2,520 and female: 700) individuals. In November-December 2025, 803 (male: 606 and female: 197) community people also participated in a facility-based relocation drill aligned with ISCG Emergency Communal Relocation Center (ECRC) guidelines.
- **Cultural Events:** 61 Cultural events were organized as a key mobilization platform, reaching over 13,187 individuals (male: 9,648 and female: 3,539) with cyclone, fire and environmental messages in 2025.
- **Demonstrations:** 86 Block-level demonstrations on cyclone Early Warning (EW) dissemination and Anticipatory Action (AA) reached more than 4,680 individuals.

Strengthening Disaster Management Committee (DMC) in camp settlement:

The Disaster Management Committee (DMC) is a camp-level coordination body for strengthening Disaster Risk Management (DRM) coordination mechanism within the camp settlements in collaboration with the BDRCS, IFRC, IOM, UNHCR, ISCG, and the office of the RRRC.

Joint Capacity Sharing Initiative (CSI):

- As part of familiarization of DMC guideline and pre-disaster discussion for cyclone, a joint workshop was organized where 56 participants (male: 50 and female: 6) participated, including Camp in Charge (CiC) and Site Management Support (SMS) representatives who are the Chairperson and Member Secretaries of camp level DMCs respectively.

- **Training of Trainers (ToT):** In November 2025, 29 participants (male: 25 and female: 4) received ToT on Disaster Risk Management to further strengthen the capacity of camp-level DMC.

Household level landslide risk mitigation

- 23,415 individuals (male:11,370 and female:12,045) from 4,683 families, reached with landslide risk mitigation support with the construction of 572 household-level landslide risk mitigation schemes in 6 camps (camps 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 19).
- 426 volunteers were mobilized in the construction of mitigation schemes under the Cash for Work (CfW) approach, who received liquid cash following the guidelines of BDRCS aligned with the ISCG framework.



Left: Cultural events arranged for disaster preparedness in the camp settlements. **Right:** Household level mitigation like slope protection, guide wall, geo bag etc. have been constructed to make the displaced households more resilient in fighting any disasters. (Photo: IFRC)

Collective efforts: Fire awareness campaign 2025-2026

Joint pre-disaster planning on Fire: 149 participants (male:139 and female:10) participated in a joint planning workshop for upcoming fire awareness campaign planned from December 2025-March 2026 jointly with office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), IOM, and UNHCR.

Fire safety orientation for camp volunteers: 2,664 camp volunteers (male:1,945 and female:719) have been re-oriented on basic fire safety in order to facilitate the fire awareness campaign in all 33 camps within the planned period from December 2025 to March 2026.

Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Support in Host Community

Demonstration of collective working approach in host community:

BDRCS jointly with UNDP and BRAC facilitated the validation, and finalization of Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) for Ukhiya sub district. In this process, BDRCS/IFRC extended technical support to UNDP and BRAC for validation at union level and sub-district level jointly with respective Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) where the financial expenses came from UNDP and BRAC.

Local responders' capacity enhancement


A total of 49 CPP volunteers (male:25 and female:24) received DRM Training to plan for cyclone preparedness, modality of EW message dissemination, and required support to conduct relevant AA envisioned to reduce loss/damages and saving lives of at-risk community people in Cox's Bazar Sadar.

Continued Technical and Advisory Support to ISCG Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Unit

Recognized as a key convenor on DRM and co-chair for ISCG-EPR, BDRCS and IFRC continue to provide technical and advisory support to the humanitarian community through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) on Emergency Preparedness and Response. Significant contributions include the development and updating of strategic documents such as the cyclone SOP, Emergency Relocation Protocols, Landslide action plan development for camp settlement, as well as organizing and co-facilitating pre-disaster planning workshops jointly with RRRC and ISCG, including fire awareness campaign, cyclone preparedness, anticipatory action, and response. Moreover, developing and sharing synoptic weather analysis during cyclone and monsoon seasons is one of RCRC's contributions.

Challenges, mitigation and learning:

Unstable security situation posed a threat to the staff/volunteers' camp movement to continue camp-level interventions, though there were no direct implications of the security situation on planned DRM intervention across the camps. In addition, early monsoon interrupted planned DRM interventions, as part of contingency arrangements team has replanned a few of the activities which will be implemented in the coming months.

 Community Engagement and Accountability	People targeted	400,000	
	People reached	82,685	
Objective:	<i>Targeted communities are consulted and are able to share their views about assistance received or planned, and programmes and operations are planned and adapted accordingly</i>		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jan – Jun 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Jun 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
<i># of people reached through community engagement (info hub, consultation, outreach, info desks, RLP etc.)</i>	Camp: 51,178 Host: --	Camp: 81,724 Host: 961	Camp: 300,000 Host: 100,000
<i># of feedback on sectoral interventions which received a response through established community communications (info desk, info hub, outreach, etc.)</i>	Camp: 7675 Host: 70	Camp: 14041 Host: 159	As necessary
<i># of RCRC volunteers across different programme sectors trained on CEA integration</i>	Camp: 95	Camp: 145	Camp: 300

Achievements

Community engagement remained central to the planning and delivery of sector programmes, ensuring that feedback was systematically captured and key information was shared with displaced people and affected host communities. A total of 81,724 people (male:36,776 and female: 44,948) from Camps 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 19, as well as surrounding host communities, were engaged through community consultations, household visits, campaigns, and feedback mechanisms. This engagement upheld CEA principles and standards across all interventions, including participatory processes for defining selection criteria, identifying recipients, determining

assistance modalities and quantities, and planning WASH, shelter, cash, and hygiene support. Meaningful involvement of affected communities contributed to improved transparency, acceptance, and overall quality of programme implementation. Highlights are as follows:

Feedback channels

Seven community feedback channels continued to function in Camps 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 19. These channels included household visits, community consultations, a radio listening programme (RLP), information and feedback boxes, desks, hubs, and hotlines within the camps. In the host community, a dedicated hotline operated from 9 am to 5 pm on weekdays, while the information desk was available only during sectoral activities in Ukhiya and Teknaf.



Community consultation through a radio listening programme, a means of accessing to key programme information is impacting their day to day living in camp settlement. (Photo: BDRCS)



The info desk is set at various BDRCS facilities where service recipient shares their feedback and complaints about the services given. (Photo: BDRCS)

Consultation with community leaders

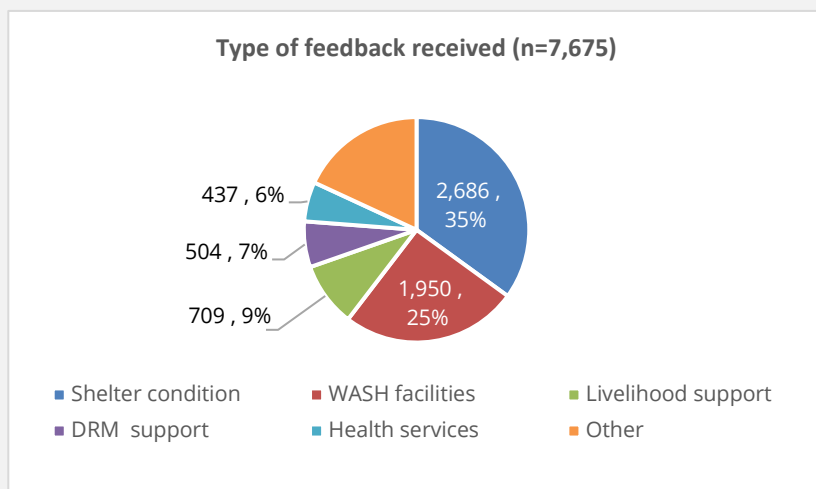
During this reporting period, 3,279 religious leaders (imam) and Majhi (community leaders) in the same camps were continuously engaged in community consultations. They played a key role in the dissemination of key messages and collection of feedback among the wider camp population through 19 community meetings.

Radio listening programme

A total of 325 community radio listening sessions were conducted, reaching 4,883 people in various camps. These sessions provided key messages and opportunities for feedback and concerns on services and the overall situation in the camp settlements.

Capturing feedback, complaints, and response

A total of 7,675 pieces of feedback were collected (male: 4,605 and female:3,070). Of these, 95 per cent were collected from camps where sector activities were ongoing and the remaining from host community intervention areas. During this period, 88 per cent of the total feedback collected was responded to through sector teams. The feedback was gathered through various channels and was generally resolved based on the types of feedback. However, the feedback captured was mostly in the form of



questions/queries and service requests, but general comments and complaints were also recorded. The issues addressed by different sectors include shelter, health, WASH, and cash distributions. Additionally, some community feedback was responded to on the spot through Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). *The chart illustrates a breakdown of the feedback under sector intervention and other relevant matters.*

Collaboration with various actors

With IFRC member societies: The CEA team continues to share community feedback reports with in-country IFRC members to ensure that matters are addressed promptly. Community consultations on specific interventions are provided to the sector teams for action. In this effort, prior to selection of households for livelihood training and materials support, shelter repair and maintenance, community consultations have been conducted with diverse groups (male, female, elderly, persons with disabilities etc.) that turn out evidence to make decisions related to key vulnerability criteria, types of training and degree of shelter damages. During and post distribution/service, community feedback/consultations were undertaken to collect feedback and complaints about the distribution or service provide which are usually addressed within 72 hours.

With external actors: IFRC and BDRCS continue to consult with CiC, attend in ISCG AAP technical working group meetings, and share monthly updates.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:

Transform BDRCS into a strong National Society with strengthened capacities, systems, and procedures at the central and branch levels with a focus on the Cox's Bazar branch.

Key indicators:

of staff and volunteers trained on search and rescue, first aid, disaster preparedness, early warning and anticipatory actions.

**Period Actual
(Jul – Dec 2025)**

Staff: 35
Volunteers: 1,604

**Cumulative
(Jan – Dec 2025)**

Staff: 155
Volunteers: 1,604

**Target
(by Dec 2027)**

Staff: 200
Volunteers: 4,000

Achievements

A total of 155 BDRCS staff, from both programs and support services, were trained in various staff capacity development initiatives, including protection awareness (covering gender-based violence, anti-trafficking, child marriage, domestic violence, and related topics), social media communications, and capturing institutional memories. These staff were also oriented on PGI minimum standards to follow while planning and implementing their respective sectoral interventions. As such, sector interventions took initiatives to mainstream support for extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs), including persons with disabilities (PWDs), the elderly, women, lactating mothers, and unaccompanied children. In the first half of the year, 1,604 Disaster Management Unit (DMU)/Site Management Support (SMS) volunteers (male:1,138 and female:466) were trained on Disaster Risk Management, including multi-hazard preparedness, anticipatory action, response, and other lifesaving skills such as light search & rescue and basic first aid, with support from the BDRCS NHQ Training Department and CPP community trainers.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<i>To better articulate the auxiliary role of BDRCS and its convening power among a plurality of stakeholders, and accordingly strengthen the IFRC network's footprint in the response to the population movement crisis.</i>		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jul – Dec 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Dec 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
<i>The One Window Framework (OWF) is revised for all partners to follow while supporting BDRCS for the PMO.</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes

Achievements

Under the updated One Window framework (OWF) and shared leadership approach, the WASH programme has been restructured in terms of its technical coordination role. From January 2026 onward, the Swedish Red Cross will undertake the technical coordination lead of the WASH programme jointly supported by the IFRC and Swedish Red Cross, while BDRCS continue to play the lead implementation role.

“One WASH Plan” among all existing RCRC partners, including the IFRC and Swedish Red Cross, supporting BDRCS on WASH was developed as part of this OWF approach. In this exercise, sectors thoroughly reflected the intervention through the lens of cost-effectiveness and a community-driven model, as funding shortfall has been imminent.



Secretariat Services

Objective:	<i>To provide a high range of quality support services to in-country IFRC member societies with the aim of saving costs and improving efficiency</i>		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jul – Dec 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Dec 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
<i># of existing integrated and service agreements with respective in-country IFRC member societies are renewed</i>	7	7	8

Achievements


Seven (7) of the eight (8) in-country IFRC members involved in PMO continued to operate under integrated or service agreements with IFRC. Through these agreements, the IFRC membership receives administrative, financial, security, human resource, information technology, and programme support services (including PMER, PGI, CEA, etc.) from IFRC. Meanwhile, the Turkish Red Crescent, under a bilateral agreement, continued to play an active role by working directly with BDRCS in the humanitarian response.

Social media content

In terms of communications, social media contents continue to be developed and disseminated. Some key highlights:

- World Hand Hygiene Day 2025: <https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1919686564860383542>
- Equal access to menstruation hygiene for all: <https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1929100224120664307>
- Learning Tailoring Skills at Community Safe Space: <https://www.facebook.com/share/16V99eigTt/>
- Video documentary: [Jane Alam Story Transformed Life Revised .mp4](#)
- Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/bdredcrescent>
- LinkedIn <https://www.linkedin.com/company/bdredcrescent/about/>
- Twitter/X <https://x.com/BDRCS1>

Bhashan Char Island

	Support for the displaced people on Bhashan Char Island	Displaced community Target ¹³	34,808
		People reached ¹⁴	34,808

Objective: *To enable the displaced community on the island to be disaster-ready and benefit from improved health*

Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jul – Dec 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Dec 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
# of people reached with DRR and climate change adaptation activities on the island	34,808	34,808	34,808
# of households reached with housing care and maintenance work	4,862	9,112	200
# of people reached with protection awareness messaging/sessions	1,466	3,307	34,808
# of people reached with hygiene awareness campaigns	34,808	34,808	34,808

Background

As of 30 November 2025, a total of 34,808 people displaced from Rakhine State, Myanmar, to Cox's Bazar camp settlements have been relocated to Bhashan Char Island in Noakhali district. Of these, 51.1 per cent are female, and 48.9 per cent are male. The Bhashan Char island's camp area covers around 7 square kilometres. The government arranged different clusters of houses for the relocated people to live in. The relocated people are entirely dependent on humanitarian support from various agencies. The average household size on the island is four persons/family. Since January 2021, BDRCS, with the support of IFRC, its membership and UNHCR, has supported the relocated people

¹³ Relocated population on the island, ref. GoB-UNHCR Bhashan Char Population Factsheet, 30 November 2025

¹⁴ Overall people reached by the National Society – BDRCS (not only supported by IFRC), which includes some double-counting.

through various interventions, including cyclone preparedness, WASH, health services, site management, and response preparedness activities.

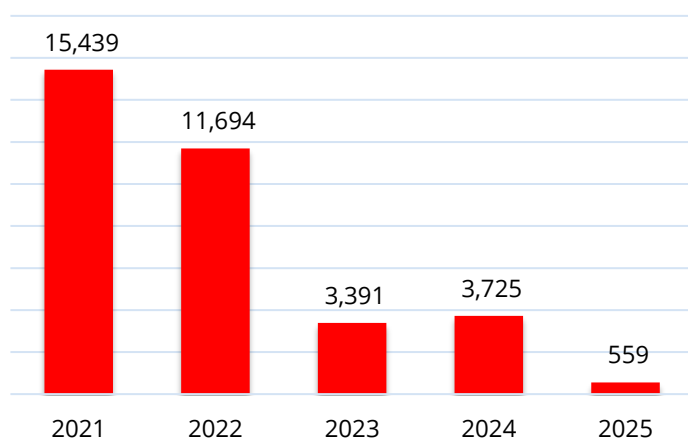
Achievements

Between July and December 2025, BDRCS continued to play a central coordination and service delivery role in Bhashan Char, reaching thousands of relocated people through shelter maintenance, WASH services, NFIs distribution, and the CEA approach. The activities focused on sustaining essential services, improving living conditions, strengthening community resilience, and ensuring dignified, accountable, and coordinated humanitarian support across the island.

Coordination, Camp Management & Accountability

- Supported RRRC Bhashan Char Office by facilitating 7 coordination meetings and 1 Disaster Management Committee (DMC) meeting, strengthening inter-agency coordination at the site level.
- Continued service mapping and monitoring to identify gaps, avoid duplication, and ensure timely referrals and follow-up with relevant sectors.
- Operated the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM): A total of 2,944 feedback cases (complaints, service requests, and information queries) were recorded and tracked in the UNHCR-supported Centralized Automated Information Processing Platform (CAIPP), and an additional 3,223 service-related concerns were identified under site management support and referred for action.

BC Relocation Trend: Year vs Number of People



Trained community volunteers, mobilized by BDRCS, have been engaged in tubewell repair work, as part of community driven operation and maintenance of WASH sector. (Photo: BDRCS).

Community Engagement, Protection & Risk Reduction

- BDRCS trained 122 community volunteers on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), strengthening safeguarding and accountability.
- Conducted 117 awareness sessions, reaching 1,466 individuals, on:
 - Camp-level roles and responsibilities
 - Grievance redress mechanisms
 - Service request procedures
 - Entitlements and access to services
- Observed International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR) 2025 through:
 - Cyclone preparedness and evacuation sessions
 - 2 fire safety drills with community participation
- BDRCS delivered 13 additional fire safety training sessions upon request from partner agencies (e.g. Brac, Qatar Charity).

Shelter, Infrastructure & Energy Support

- BDRCS provided shelter and housing support to over 20,000 individuals, covering more than half of the island's population, primarily through minor maintenance and repairs.
- Completed extensive shelter and infrastructure repairs, including:
 - CGI sheets, ridge covers, hollow boxes, corridor slabs, windows, doors, grills, hinges and locks.
 - 4,426 m² of internal roads repaired to improve safe movement.
 - 450-ft graveyard access road reconstructed, supporting dignified burial practices.
- Supported 456 families with biogas facilities, enabling uninterrupted cooking during LPG shortages.
- Maintained 2 biogas plants, repaired 17 biogas pipeline systems, and desludged 8 biogas chambers.
- Provided battery maintenance support to 4,356 households, addressing solar-only electricity constraints on the island.

Non-Food Items (NFI) & Basic Household Support

- BDRCS distributed essential NFIs to vulnerable households, including:
 - 1,555 blankets, 189 bedsheets, 13,293 mosquito nets, and 5,227 sleeping mats.
 - Additional distributions from BDRCS-IFRC stock: 3,414 mosquito nets and 800 sleeping mats.
- Replaced 52 damaged cooking stoves for families unable to repair existing stoves.
- Supported monthly distributions of laundry soap, bath soap, and MHM kits to approximately 5,880 individuals.

WASH Services & Public Health

- BDRCS maintained and rehabilitated water supply systems:
 - 144 repairs of tubewells and hand pumps; 320 kitchen-connected tubewell repairs.
 - 541 water distribution line repairs, 501 water tank cleanings, and 198 disinfection activities.
 - Constructed 3 brick-made access pathways to deep tubewells and repaired 20 access pathways to tap stands.
- Improved sanitation facilities:
 - 236 latrines and 175 bathing cubicles repaired and made functional.
 - Repaired 183 doors and 54 windows in WASH facilities.
 - Disinfected WASH facilities 4,977 times and drainage systems extensively.
- Conducted drain cleaning over 230,340 meters to reduce health and environmental risks.
- Distributed 62,296 pieces of soap, 1,548 MHM supports, and 520 latrine kits.
- Delivered 135 hygiene promotion sessions, along with 5 mass awareness campaigns and 6 cleaning campaigns.
- Reached 1,257 households with health and hygiene awareness on, Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), Solid waste management, Safe water practices, handwashing, and dengue prevention

Coordination

Between July and December 2025, BDRCS played a key coordination role in Bhashan Char by supporting the RRR Office through regular inter-agency engagement and site-level coordination. The operation facilitated seven coordination meetings and one DMC meeting, strengthened service mapping and monitoring to identify gaps and avoid duplication, and ensured systematic referrals and follow-up with relevant sectors. Through close coordination with humanitarian partners and authorities, BDRCS contributed to more coherent, accountable, and timely service delivery across the island.

Challenge and mitigation

The Bhashan Char operation is increasingly constrained by critical funding shortfalls, which have been exacerbated by the withdrawal or scale-down of several humanitarian agencies from the island. This reduction in operational presence has placed additional pressure on remaining organizations, including BDRCS, to sustain essential services for the relocated population. While Bhashan Char has not yet experienced a direct cyclone impact, the island remains highly exposed to cyclones, heavy rainfall and extreme heat, posing risks to infrastructure and community safety.

Limited resources are affecting the continuity and coverage of existing programmes at a time when needs are expanding. To mitigate these challenges, BDRCS is prioritising coordination, service mapping and advocacy, while, together with IFRC, BDRCS is remaining ready to submit targeted proposals, particularly for livelihoods and resilience-building interventions. A funding ask of **CHF 9 million** has been included in the revised **PMO Emergency Appeal (2025–2027)** to sustain life-saving services, address emerging gaps, and support the relocated population on the island.

D. FUNDING

As of 31 December 2025, of the EA's total funding requirement of CHF198.2 million, PMO received CHF 93.1million, representing 47 per cent funding coverage. Out of this, only 0.46 per cent has been allocated to support ongoing operations in Bhashan Char.

A detailed financial report is attached, providing a breakdown of income and expenditure for the operation. *(note: The report shows CHF 133.2 million as the total funding requirement. However, the latest and actual funding requirement is CHF 198.2 million; due to a technical system discrepancy, the financial report currently reflects an earlier figure. This will be updated in the next reporting cycle.)*

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

At the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

- **Secretary General:** Dr. Kabir Md. Ashraf Alam, email: secretarygeneral@bdracs.org
- **Director – Disaster Response:** Md. Joynal Abedin, Director, DR; email: joynal.abedin@bdracs.org
- **Head of Operations PMO, Cox’s Bazar:** Akram Ali Khan, email: akramali.khan@bdracs.org

At the IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation

- **Head of Delegation:** Alberto Bocanegra; email: alberto.bocanegra@ifrc.org
- **Head of Sub-office, PMO, Cox’s Bazar:** Manik Saha; email: manik.saha@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- **Regional Director:** Alexander Matheou; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- **Deputy Regional Director:** Juja Kim; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- **Head of Health, Disasters, Climate and Crisis Joy:** Singhal; email: Joy.Singhal@ifrc.org
- **Operations Coordinator:** Nusrat Hassan; email: OpsCoord.SouthAsia@ifrc.org
- **Regional Communications Manager:** Afrhill Rances; email: afrhill.rances@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Geneva

- **Senior Officer, Operations Coordination:** Christina Duschl; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **Senior Officer – Partnerships in Emergencies:** Mohd Hisham Bin Ahmad Nazri; email: hisham.nazri@ifrc.org, phone: +60173816985

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support

- **Manager – Regional Logistics Unit:** Nuraiza Khairuddin; email: Nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org

Reference documents



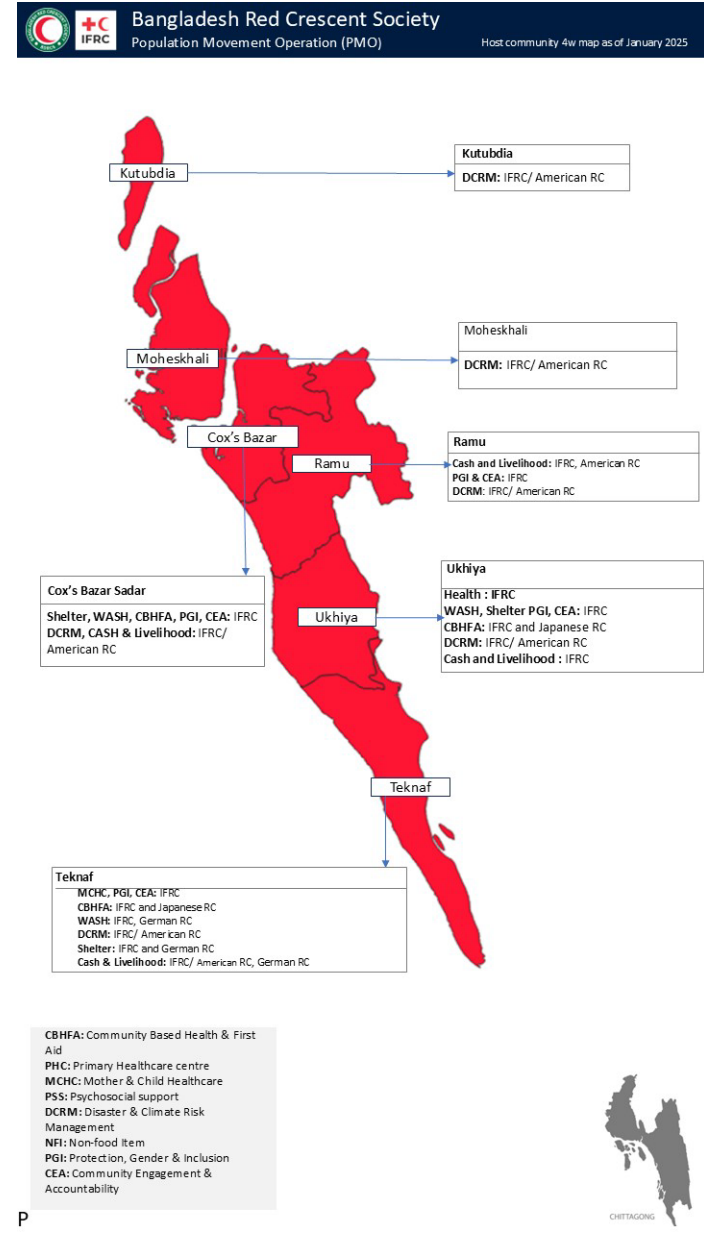
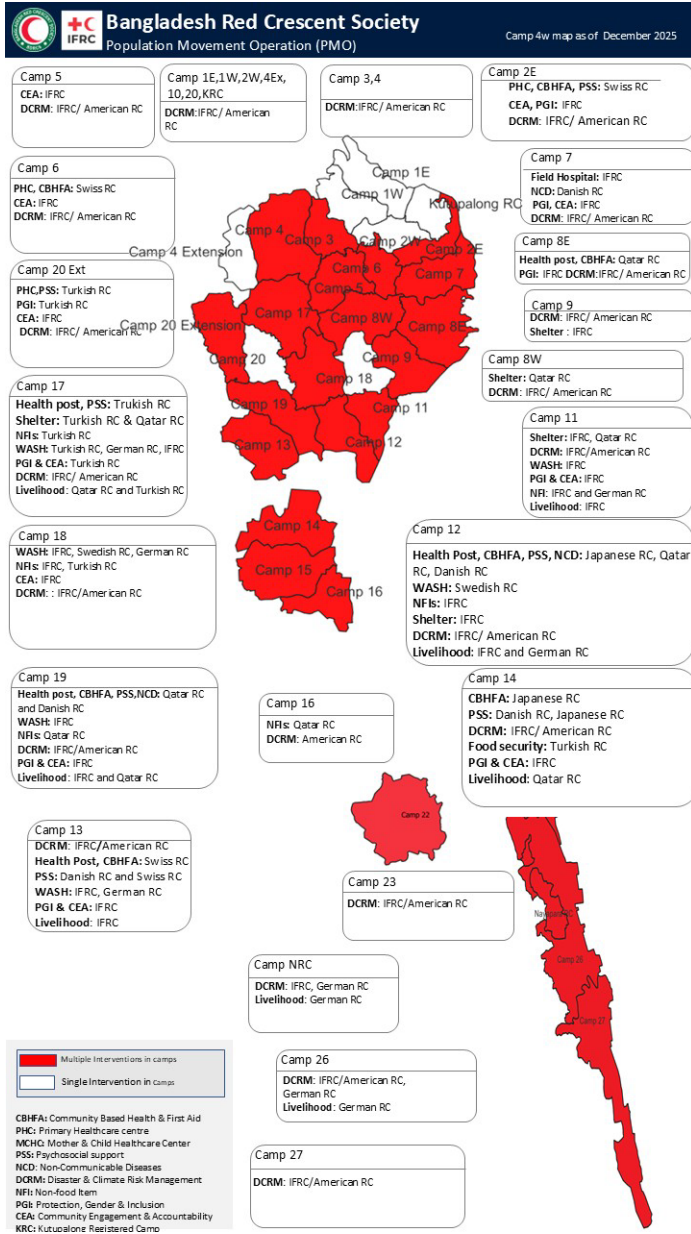
Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Revised Operational Strategy](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Annex 1: 4W map of PMO



Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2025/12	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017-2027	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Jan 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2027; appeal launch date: 18 Mar 2017

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	28,748,000
AOF2 - Shelter	36,803,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	6,375,000
AOF4 - Health	18,065,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	22,201,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	5,054,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,734,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	14,252,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	133,232,000
Donor Response* as per 30 Jan 2026	93,253,052
Appeal Coverage	69.99%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	1,158,110	1,599,021	-440,911
AOF2 - Shelter	16,738,210	19,917,548	-3,179,338
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	5,112,559	3,684,135	1,428,424
AOF4 - Health	7,553,684	7,740,172	-186,488
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	11,231,143	10,824,723	406,419
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	3,889,202	3,747,068	142,134
AOF7 - Migration	8,634,468	9,854,864	-1,220,397
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	28,006,645	25,590,732	2,415,912
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,385,157	1,378,710	6,446
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	12,616	11,936	680
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,203,519	1,258,936	-55,416
Grand Total	84,925,312	85,607,845	-682,533

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	93,205,947
Expenditure	-85,607,845
Closing Balance	7,598,102
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	7,598,102

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,385,104	Reimbursed :	1,276,963	Outstanding :	108,141
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Emergency Appeal

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V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Opening Balance					0	
AbbVie	183				183	
American Red Cross	179,521	77,691	0		257,212	
APPLE	443				443	
Australian Red Cross	1,515,865		377,515		1,893,379	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	1,194,930				1,194,930	
Australian Red Cross (from Swedish Red Cross*)	24,644				24,644	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	399,617				399,617	
Bahrain Red Crescent Society	88,672				88,672	
British Red Cross	2,786,094	235,324	109,476		3,130,895	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	2,565,312				2,565,312	
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Cc	269,459				269,459	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)	147,500				147,500	
DREF Response Pillar				108,141	108,141	
European Commission - DG ECHO	165,896				165,896	
Finnish Red Cross	18,942		31,062		50,004	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	120,678				120,678	
German Red Cross	23,908				23,908	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	228,313	131,521			359,833	
IFRC at the UN Inc	977				977	
Irish Red Cross Society	16,304				16,304	
Islamic Development Bank IsDB	7,841,629				7,841,629	
Italian Red Cross	117,332				117,332	
Japanese Red Cross Society	581,805		127,729		709,534	
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	283,240				283,240	
Kuwait Red Crescent Society (from Kuwait Governmer	1,041,061				1,041,061	
Macau Red Cross, Branch of Red Cross Society of Chi	250				250	
Malaysia - Private Donors	276,153				276,153	
Maldives Government (from Maldives - Private Donors'	1,095,470				1,095,470	
Maldives Red Crescent (from Maldives - Private Donor	491,095				491,095	
New Zealand Government	525,525				525,525	
New Zealand Red Cross	99,585				99,585	
Norwegian Red Cross	60,116		14,465		74,581	
On Line donations	1,288				1,288	
Other	100,784				100,784	
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran	63,380				63,380	
Red Cross of Monaco	16,280				16,280	
Republic of Korea Government	2,321,429				2,321,429	
Services Fees				48,368	48,368	
Shell	121,183				121,183	
Singapore Red Cross Society	29,613				29,613	
Spanish Government	115,803				115,803	
Swedish Red Cross	865,528		31,086		896,615	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)	1,730,924				1,730,924	
Swiss Government	525,000				525,000	
Swiss Red Cross	656,873		30,874		687,747	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	33,051				33,051	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	323,336	210,382	55,300		589,018	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	587,103				587,103	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Slight Family	528,717				528,717	
The Netherlands Red Cross	901,966				901,966	

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

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MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

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Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	3,773,439				3,773,439	
The OPEC Fund for International Development	498,906				498,906	
The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation	331,679				331,679	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	102,033	32,573			134,606	
The Republic of the Philippines	150,530				150,530	
Turkish Red Crescent Society	496,993				496,993	
United States Government - PRM	55,150,024				55,150,024	
United States - Private Donors	95				95	
Write off & provisions				-2,033	-2,033	
Total Contributions and Other Income	91,586,473	687,491	777,507	154,475	93,205,947	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					93,205,947	0