



The trained volunteer providing government-led vaccination to child from displaced households exposed to measles outbreak. (Photo: IFRC)

Emergency appeal №: MDRBD018 Emergency appeal launched: 18/03/2017 Revised appeal published: 26/07/2024 (8 th Revision) ¹ Operational Strategy published: 26/07/2024 (latest)	Glide №: OT-2017-000003-BGD
Operation update #25 Date of issue: 04/08/2026	Timeframe covered by this update: From 01/01/2026 to 30/06/2026
Funding requirements (CHF): Secretariat (2017-2027): CHF 198 million Secretariat (2025-2027): CHF 65 million ² Fed-wide (2025-2027): CHF 87 million DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1.4 million	Number of people assisted³: Jan 2026 – June 2026: 192,677 (Secretariat); 367,756 (Fed-wide) Jan 2017 – June 2026: 1,063,802 (Secretariat); 1.5 million (Fed-wide)

To date, this Emergency Appeal which seeks CHF 198.2 million, is 47 per cent funded (funding coverage as of 30 June 2026 is CHF 93.4 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

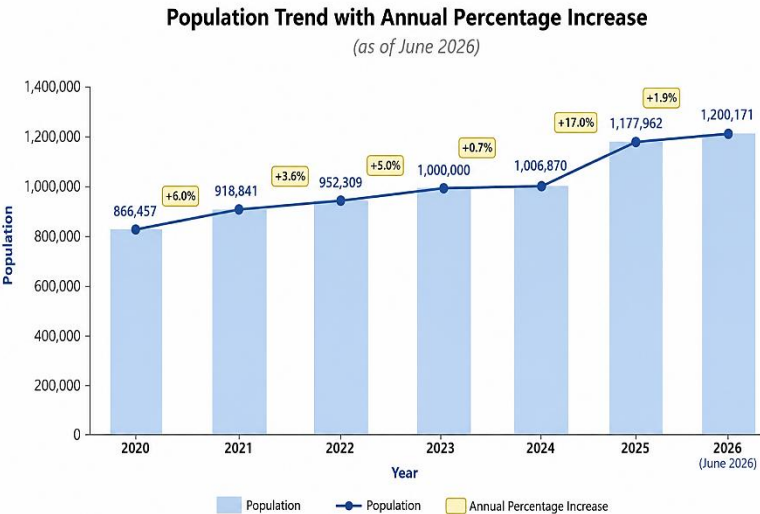
² 2025-2027: CHF 65 million (CHF 56 million- Cox's Bazar and CHF 9 million - Bhasan Char)

³ Affected displaced people live in 33 camps and Bhashan Char; as well as affected host community people in Cox's Bazar

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Nearly nine 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 30 June 2026, a total of 1,200,171 displaced people⁴ live in 33 overcrowded camps in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan char Island (where 33,819 people live, 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 continue to remain dependent on humanitarian aid due to restrictions on movement, employment, and the provision of permanent 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 Government of Bangladesh (GoB) - UNHCR Population Dashboard as of June 2026, while 51 per cent of the population is female and 49 per cent male, 44 per cent comprises the largest adult group (18–59). The people living in camp settlements are particularly vulnerable as 78 per cent of them are women and children, and 12 per cent are Persons with Special Needs (EVIs), including persons with disabilities, single parents, children/older persons at risks.

The humanitarian situation has further deteriorated due to renewed violence in Myanmar's Rakhine State, resulting in a fresh influx of displaced people into Bangladesh. Since 2024, an estimated 220,000 people have entered Bangladesh from Rakhine State, placing additional pressure on the already confined and overcrowded camp. However, according to the population dashboard, 153,640 new arrivals out of 220,000 have been biometrically registered as of June 2026 and remaining is in process. Many newly arrived families are currently sharing overcrowded shelters with relatives and host households, exposing them to heightened protection, health, and psychosocial risks. The developments/changes in the situation in Rakhine State, Myanmar could trigger another wave of displacement into Bangladesh, further intensifying security risks, border instability, and pressure on already overstretched humanitarian resources in Cox's Bazar. 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 community people, particularly in the Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts of Cox's Bazar, have 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 continuously support the host population living close to the camps, as in the previous response plans, the UN-led Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2025-26⁵ includes interventions aimed at supporting over 300,000 people in the host

⁴ Government & UNHCR Population Dashboard as of June 2026: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/123174>

⁵ Joint Response Plan 2026: <https://rohingyaresponse.org/project/2026-jrp/>

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.

Amidst the growing unmet needs in key sectors like food security, shelter, health, WASH and protection, the humanitarian response in Cox's Bazar and in Bhasan Char is under severe pressure due to declining global fund. The JRP 2026 budget cycle was officially published with Government approval, requesting USD 710 million, 26 per cent less than the 2025 appeal, despite continued influx of displaced people from Rakhine. The plan places greater emphasis on the humanitarian development nexus, although the Government raised concerns over its development focus. Meanwhile, funding shortfalls have driven WFP to adopt a targeted food assistance approach, reducing rations to 3 value categories (USD 12, 10, and 7) based on household vulnerability. As 17% of households now receive only USD 7, concerns are growing over worsening food insecurity and increased risks of malnutrition.

Under the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) led Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) network, the IFRC revised its current Emergency Appeal (EA) for 2025-2027 period 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 asks for CHF 87 million (for 2025-2027), but as of June 2026, it only received CHF 26 million, leaving a 70 per cent funding gap.

Summary of response

Overview of the operating National Society and ongoing response

The Bangladesh Population Movement Operation (PMO) in Cox's Bazar was established in 2017 under the BDRCS implementing leadership, deploying currently 210 staff. Cox's Bazar district unit⁶ 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 support 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 concerning authorities including Refugee, Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) has been steadfast. As such, BDRCS has an added advantage to managing the operations across 33 camps and surrounding host communities, in coordination with the public authorities, the UN-led Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP)⁷.

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 a project named 'Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO)' - an extensive initiative in place since 1992, currently undertakes registration and relief distribution in specific camps.

⁶ 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.

⁷ From January 2026, Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) has been established and led by UNHCR. Previously it was branded as Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) for sectoral operation and overall humanitarian response respectively.

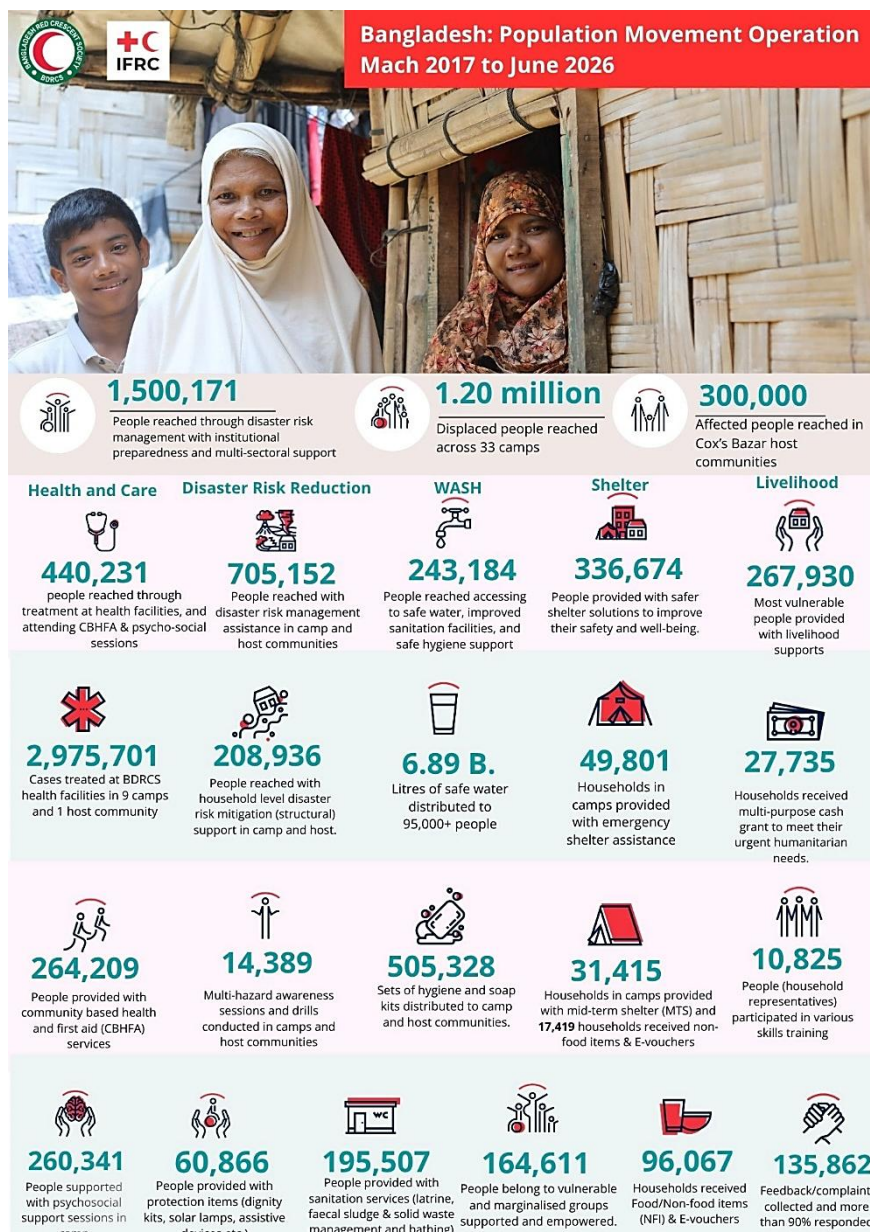
Summary of accomplishments: IFRC Secretariat and Federation-wide

With IFRC Secretariat support for BDRCS, between January and June 2026, approximately 192,677 people – comprising 188,982 people living in camps and 3,695 from host communities, of whom 94,411 are male and 98,266 are female - were provided with humanitarian assistance. However, through disaster risk management (DRM) intervention and its institutional response readiness portfolio, 1.2 million people were directly and indirectly reached both in 33 camps and host communities.

In terms of Federation-wide coverage, between January and June 2026, approximately 367,756 people (180,200 males; 187,556 females, including approximately 14,710 persons with disabilities (PWDs)), comprising 364,061 people in the camps and 3,695 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.

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 the host communities (*please see the Federation-wide infographic next to this section, 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 1,063,802 people have been directly provided with emergency and protracted humanitarian support, with over 23 per cent host community coverage as of June 2026. 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 1.5 million people (including 300,000 from host community) 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.



Federation-wide infographic from March 2017 to June 2026

Needs analysis

The IFRC Emergency Appeal is guided by UN-led Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP), and the inter-sector needs assessment (ISNA, 2025)⁸, 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, a new design of weather and fire-resistant Temporary Safer Shelter (TSS) is being introduced, particularly in camps 11 and 12 where BDRCS is the shelter focal, as an estimated 8,400 shelters still require reinforcement in 2026 onward. 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.

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery

The Rohingya camps remain highly congested and environmentally fragile, where degraded hillsides, limited safe space, and vulnerable infrastructure continue to amplify the impact of recurring hazards. Despite growing humanitarian needs, funding reductions are constraining critical investments in landslide risk mitigation, environmental restoration, and preparedness activities. Priorities include slope stabilization, reforestation and ecosystem restoration, improved drainage systems, and strengthening the capacity of community-based first responders to lead early warning, evacuation, and rapid response efforts. Sustained support for these interventions is essential to reduce risk, protect lives and infrastructure, and strengthen the resilience of refugee communities living in a complex and hazard-prone environment.

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 supported by IFRC: 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, 12, 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 95,000 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

⁸ ISNA 2025: https://rohingyaresponse.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/BGD_CXB_ISNA-2024_Full_Report_Camps_Feb-2024.pdf

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 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

Out of 153,000 new arrivals since February 2024, nearly 30,000 people 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 appeal⁹, 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 2026, marked by an increase in criminal activities and a rise in attempts by camp residents to escape through irregular maritime movements. Despite ongoing efforts by law enforcement agencies, as marked by intensified anti-narcotics operations, and monitoring organized criminal networks, the stakeholders expressed heightened concerns regarding the worsening security environment. 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.

⁹ <https://rohingyaresponse.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/2025-New-arrivals-Flash-appeal.pdf>

BDRCS scope of work

In collaboration with government authorities in the camps, Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) 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, in 2026, BDRCS continues to undertake focal role in several camps (fully or partly) for sector interventions including Disaster Risk Management (DRM) 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, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20 extension, livelihood skills training in camps 11, 12, 13 and 19; and protection services in camps 13 and 19. However, BDRCS follows the recommendations of sector-specific rationalization exercises led by the specific sub-sector of the RCP, conducted to maximize the benefits, avoiding duplication of effort and ensure adherence to quality standards. Moreover, factoring the emerging need and part of commitment as one of the key convenors for emergency preparedness and response in all 33 camps needs are growing related to invest more in landslide risk mitigation aligned with “Landslide Risk Mitigation Strategy for Cox’s Bazar” beyond current operational 6 camps (camp 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 19) as well as to put concentration in the field of environmental restoration specially in UNHCR Area of Responsibility (AoR) camps. Operational scope as well as the technical expertise is in place which collectively with partners can bring wider accomplishments as well as to ensure safer and dignified living of the people living in camp settlement.

Continued priorities

Following the PMO rationalization exercise in 2024 and the existing availability of funding in 2026, 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 support in enhancing camp-based first responders’ capacity to respond to camp level emergencies effectively and efficiently, community led site safety management integrating nature-based solution, multi-hazard mass awareness activities based on seasonality, community led firefighting through design, development, and expansion of water-based firefighting networks, multi-hazard capacity enhancement initiative for the camp-based youth and women group as part of wider integration, community engagement to sustain the efforts effectively, technical assistance to strengthen camp level Disaster Management structure to ensure improved functionality as well as to contribute to wider harmonizing and standardization of efforts in managing multi-dimensional crisis, community responders’ capacity enhancement, and strengthening disaster risk governance in camp adjacent host communities of Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts; 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 upgradation and emergency kit distribution in camps 11 and 12; healthcare facilities in camps 2E, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 19, and 20 extension and Teknaf and Ukhiya host communities; and livelihood skills training in camps 11, 12, 13 and 19. It is noted that following the funding unavailability and health sector rationalization recommendation, health posts in camps 8E and 22 have been discontinued from January 2026.

In summary, after about nine 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 (cyclone, flood, landslides, fire, disease outbreak etc.), insecurity, and funding shortfalls. Sustained international support is urgently required to continue life-saving services and strengthen community resilience.

Operational risk assessment

The operations in 2026 continue in an increasingly complex humanitarian and security environment. Persistent funding shortfalls, evolving conflict in Myanmar, recurrent multi-hazards, organized criminality, and continued pressure from the influx of new arrivals have increased operational risks across the camps and host communities. The PMO Risk Register, regularly reviewed by the management, remains the principal tool for identifying, monitoring and mitigating these risks. The key operational risks and mitigation measures include:

- **Growing humanitarian needs amid funding constraints:** Humanitarian needs continue to increase due to continued displacement from Rakhine State, recurrent monsoon emergencies, and declining donor funding. The 2026 JRP remains significantly underfunded, placing pressure on lifesaving services and reducing operational flexibility. Aligning with the JRP, PMO continues to mitigate these risks through intensified resource mobilization, operational prioritization, localization, cost-efficiency measures, resource sharing among Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) partners, and regular operational rationalization.
- **Highly volatile security environment associated with organized crimes:** Security conditions across Cox's Bazar remain fragile, with recurring incidents of targeted killings, armed clashes, kidnappings, extortion, human trafficking, gender-based violence, drug trafficking, weapons recovery, and periodic civil unrest within both camps and surrounding host communities. Law enforcement agencies seized over 8 million Yaba tablets and recovered illegal arms, explosives and other contraband during January – June 2026, reflecting the continued presence of organized criminal networks operating along the border and within the district. These dynamics continue to pose risks to humanitarian personnel, affected people and operational continuity. Mitigations such as close monitoring the situation, collaboration with law enforcement agencies and on-time security advisories have been taken.
- **Cross-border conflict, maritime movements and potential new displacement:** Continued armed conflict in Myanmar's Rakhine State, including fighting involving the Arakan Army and other armed actors, has heightened border insecurity through stray firing, landmines, maritime interceptions, cross-border smuggling and forced displacement. The uncertainty has also contributed to continued irregular maritime movements of displaced people attempting dangerous sea journeys towards Malaysia and Indonesia. In early April, approximately 250 people were reported feared missing after a trawler attempting to reach Malaysia, believed to have sunk in the Andaman Sea. Only 9 survivors were rescued (4 from camps and 5 from hosts). Repeated maritime interceptions, trafficking incidents and boat accidents resulted in numerous rescues, arrests and casualties, highlighting persistent protection risks for displaced populations. PMO continues to strengthen contingency planning, border monitoring and coordination with Government, UN agencies and Movement partners in anticipation of further displacement.
- **Recurrent multi-hazard emergencies:** Cyclones, monsoon floods, landslides, lightning, fire incidents and severe weather continue to threaten densely populated camp settlements and surrounding host communities, regularly damaging shelters, infrastructure, WASH facilities and access roads while disrupting humanitarian operations. BDRCS maintains an operational Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), Early Warning Early Action systems, contingency stocks, sector-specific preparedness plans, and a trained volunteer network to ensure timely emergency response.
- **Operational access and business continuity:** Humanitarian access remains vulnerable to severe weather, localized insecurity, demonstrations, damaged infrastructure and movement restrictions. Supply chains and service delivery may also be disrupted by deteriorating road conditions, flooding and security incidents. PMO mitigates these risks through pre-positioning emergency stocks, decentralized coordination, flexible operational planning, alternative logistics arrangements and developing business continuity planning, when required.
- **Protection risks and social cohesion:** Reduced humanitarian assistance, increasing competition over limited resources, continued new arrivals and economic hardship have heightened protection concerns and increased the potential for tension between displaced and host communities. PMO continues to address these risks through conflict-sensitive programming, balanced support to both communities, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), humanitarian diplomacy, and strengthened community dialogue.
- **The Middle East crises** impacted the operations in terms of funding suspension and disruption of essential fuel supply. Qatar Red Crescent Society has suspended its funding from its back donor that has been given to BDRCS for its Field Hospital in Camp 7. The Iran crisis and its global consequence on fuel supply through Strait of Hormuz, directly impacted fuel supply chain disruption in Cox's Bazar. Government has imposed minimum consumption threshold for vehicles, while the fuel price has also increased. In mitigating these challenges, BDRCS and IFRC have ensured enough refuelling provision to continue business as usual in camps.

- **Measles Outbreak in Bangladesh** including Cox's Bazar remains one of the most affected districts has been posing life-threatening health threats, particularly for young children since April 2026. As of 1 July, Measles Situation Report #8 (produced by Cox's Bazar health sector) disclosed that 109,028 suspected measles cases, including 11,327 laboratory-confirmed cases were reported. According to the Civil Surgeon Office in Cox's Bazar district a cumulative total of 4,202 suspected measles cases, including 166 laboratory-confirmed cases were recorded since the onset of the outbreak in April. Amongst the 707 confirmed measles cases, 22 per cent occurred among children aged under 9 months, while 47% cases are 9 months to <5 years – as the risky age group. *For more details, please visit the outbreak's dashboard: <https://surveillance.dghs.gov.bd/dashboard>.*

In response to the nationwide measles outbreak, BDRCS, with support from IFRC, launched a DREF operation in May 2026 to strengthen both clinical and community-level interventions to contend the outbreak. Between April and June 2026, BDRCS supported health facilities detected and managed 98 suspected measles cases through enhanced surveillance, laboratory testing, referral and IPC measures, while community teams supported vaccination awareness and risk communication. The DREF also equipped the BDRCS Field Hospital and Cox's Bazar District Sadar Hospital with essential medical equipment and supplies, significantly strengthening case management and referral capacity for severe measles cases.

To further mitigate security risks, PMO maintains a comprehensive security management system. Regular security advisories, biweekly context analysis, monthly joint security briefings for BDRCS, IFRC and RCRC partners, and continuous incident monitoring support informed operational decision-making. The IFRC Security Manager serves as the Movement's civil-military liaison, maintaining close coordination with Government authorities, law enforcement agencies, UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) and humanitarian partners. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), movement clearance mechanisms, emergency communications, contingency planning and business continuity plan are regularly updated to ensure staff safety and uninterrupted humanitarian operations.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

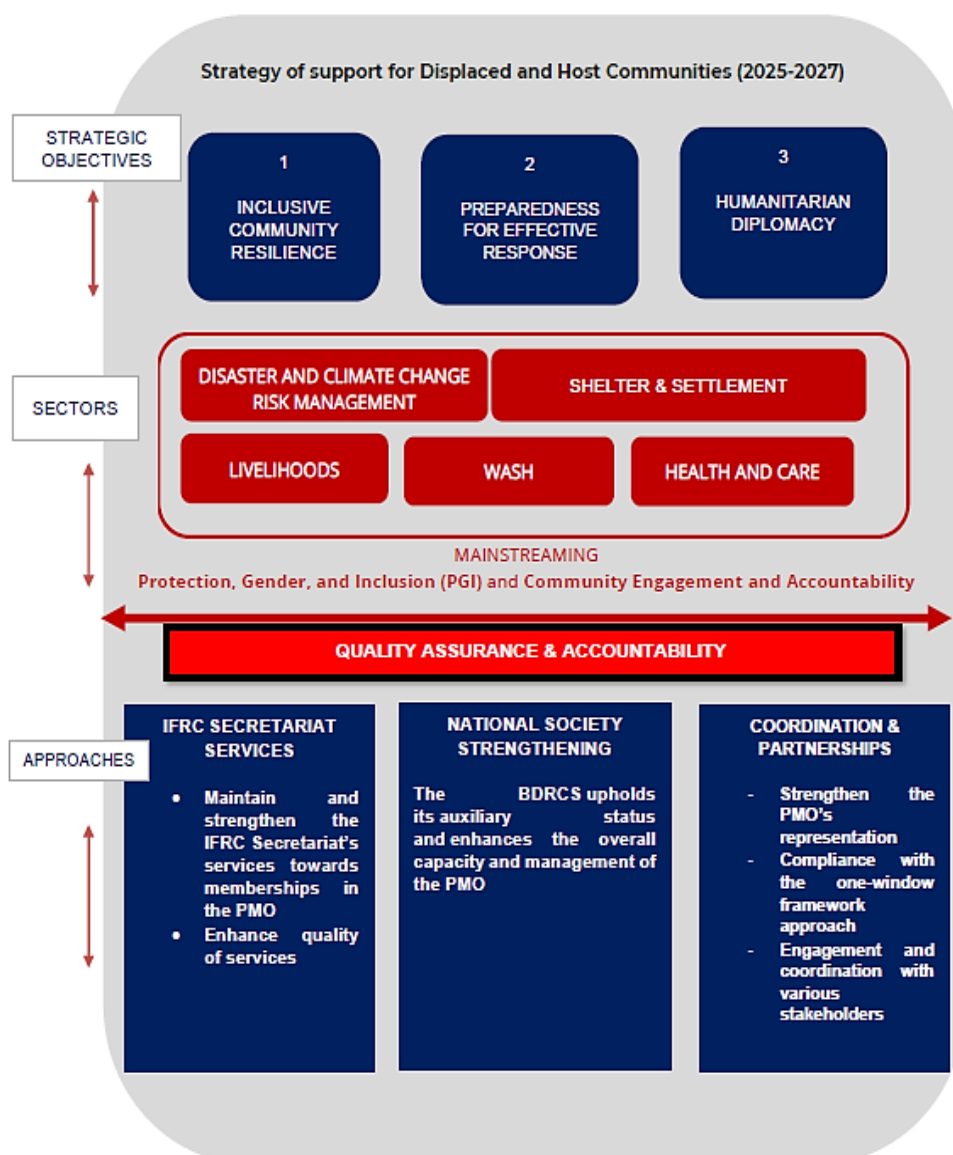
IFRC issued a revised [emergency appeal and its operation strategy](#)¹⁰, published on 26 July 2024, to address the evolving needs of displaced people and influx affected host community for an extended period till 2027. The strategic change focuses on efficient programming amid a declining funding landscape 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.

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:

¹⁰Also available on IFRC GO platform, <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/2#reports>

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 for January 2025 – December 2027 period 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		35,094
Objective:	<i>Strengthen the safety and well-being of the camps and host communities through shelter and settlement solutions.</i>		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jan – Jun 2026)	Cumulative (Jan 2025 – Jun 2026)	Target (by Dec 2027)
# households provided with shelter and settlement solutions to strengthen their safety and well-being	Camp: 2,281	Camp: 4,771	Camp: 3,500 Host: 1,000
# of shelter assistance (i.e., transitional safer shelters, shelter materials, repair, emergency shelters, durable shelters, NFI) provided for the camp and host community people	Camp: 2,084	Camp: 5,832	Camp: 15,000
# of community structures (such as health centre, distribution point, community safe space, roads, bridges etc.) constructed (new) and improved (existing) in the camp settlement	Camp:	Camp: 01	Camp: 5 Host: 2
# of people increased knowledge and awareness on safe shelter	Camp: Host:	Camp 284 Host 62	Camp: 17,500 Host: 5,000
Achievements			
Between January and June 2026, BDRCS with support from IFRC continued implementing integrated shelter interventions in Camps 11 and 12, reaching 2,281 households of 11,405 people (5,588 males; 5,817 females) through emergency shelter assistance and the construction of 197 Temporary Safer Shelters (TSS). Emergency shelter assistance was provided to 2,084 households benefiting to 11,303 people (5,106 males; 6,197 females) following Rapid Damage Verification (RDV), enabling timely repairs of shelters damaged by heavy rainfall, strong winds, landslides and other weather-related hazards. In parallel, 3,454 household assessments were completed, comprising 852 TSS assessments, 1,850 Care and Maintenance assessments, and 752 Mid-Term Shelter (MTS) assessments, supporting evidence-based prioritization and future shelter interventions from July onward.			

Temporary Safer Shelter (TSS) – Weather and Fire Resilient Solution

As the shelter focal organization, BDRCS continues to scale up safer and more resilient shelter solutions under the PMO Shelter Strategy 2026–2027. The strategy prioritizes weather and fire resilient Temporary Safer Shelters (TSS) that comply with Government of Bangladesh policies and camp shelter standards. During 2025–2027, approximately 3,500 households are expected to benefit from upgraded shelter solutions, averaging around 1,000 households annually. Implementation continues in camps 11 and 12 and will expand to other camps based on needs and available resources. The approved shelter designs utilize locally available, environmentally friendly materials and engage trained masons from displaced households through a cash-for-work approach, resulting in stronger, longer-lasting shelters with lower maintenance requirements. Under the cash-for-work approach, selected household members received hands-on training in masonry while participating in the construction of TSS, receiving a daily cash incentive of BDT 360 (CHF 2.5). This approach not only provided short-term income support but also transferred practical TSS construction skills to the displaced households, enabling them to undertake future maintenance and repairs while fostering a strong sense of ownership over their shelters.

The TSS currently provided is upgradation of existing Mid-term Shelter (MTS) using cement-soaked geotextile, treated bamboo, and cement-stabilized roof and floor, extending the shelter lifespan to 7–8 years (estimated cost: CHF 831). Following the respective Camp-in-Charge's approval for scale-up, 197 TSS units were constructed and handed over, including 100 shelters in Camp 11 and 97 shelters in Camp 12. To support future TSS for the existing damaged shelter upgradation, 852 household TSS assessments were completed.

The TSS programme continues to adopt a community-led implementation approach by engaging the previously trained 220 community labourers, 64 community volunteers and 62 Red Crescent Youth (RCY) members, who support shelter construction, technical supervision, quality assurance and household maintenance.



Households in Camp 11 received upgraded safer shelter as well as know-how of how to do repair and maintenance. During the construction, they were engaged in the entire process as part of the knowledge and skills transfer. **(Photo: BDRCS)**

Now We Sleep Without Fear: A Rohingya Family Rebuilds a Sense of Safety in the World's Largest Refugee Camp

For Bashir Ahmod, his wife Rabeya, and their two children, displacement has meant living with constant uncertainty since fleeing Myanmar in 2017. Their fragile bamboo shelter in Cox's Bazar endured repeated monsoon damage, while the devastating fire destroying nearly 3,000 shelters in Camp 11 in 2023 left the family fearing they could lose everything once again.

"It felt like we were losing everything again," Rabeya says. "Not just the shelter, but the little safety we built." Bashir adds, "At night, I listened for the sound of fire. I never slept deeply."

Following the fire, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) worked closely with displaced families to design the Temporary Safer Shelter (TSS), a more durable shelter that better withstands fire, heavy rain and extreme heat while complying with government regulations. Bashir and Rabeya actively contributed to the design and construction process, sharing their priorities and helping build their own shelter.



"We said we needed something strong, something that wouldn't burn so fast," Bashir recalls. "And we needed shade. The heat made the children sick." Participating in the construction also restored a sense of dignity and ownership. "They trusted us to build for our families," he says. "That gave me pride."

Today, the family finally feels secure in a shelter built to last up to eight years with minimal maintenance.

"It feels different," Rabeya says, running her hand along the wall. "Cooler inside. Stronger. Like we have a chance." Bashir reflects, "This is the first time we feel we can sleep without fear. My children don't wake up at night anymore." Looking around their new home, Rabeya smiles gently and says, "For the first time in years, I feel protected. We all do."

For families enduring protracted displacement, the Temporary Safer Shelter offers more than physical protection; it restores safety, dignity and hope for the future.

As Bashir puts it, *"Hope begins when you feel safe. This shelter gave us that."*

Emergency Shelter Assistance Based on Rapid Damage Verification (RDV)

During the period, 2,084 households benefiting 11,303 people (5,538 males; 5,765 females) received emergency shelter assistance following Rapid Damage Verification (RDV), including 1,294 households in Camp 11 and 790 households in Camp 12. Households affected by heavy rainfall, strong winds, landslides, soil erosion and other shelter-related incidents received emergency shelter materials, a package of Borak bamboo, Muli bamboo, ropes and tarpaulins. As the shelter focal agency, BDRCS conducted joint damage verification with Site Management and Site Development actors to ensure timely, transparent and targeted assistance for the most vulnerable households.

Care and Maintenance

BDRCS completed 1,850 Care and Maintenance assessments during the period to document shelter conditions, damage severity, required repair materials, household vulnerabilities and technical support requirements. The assessment findings will guide prioritization and the phased provision of repair materials and technical assistance, subject to resource availability and approval.

Collaboration with various actors

With internal RCRC partners: During the reporting period, IFRC supported BDRCS in completing 852 TSS assessments, 1,850 Care and Maintenance assessments and 252 MTS assessments, while Qatar Red Crescent supported assessments for an additional 500 MTS households, and Swedish Red Cross funded the construction of 20 Temporary Safer Shelters. Coordination among Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners continued to strengthen technical harmonization, complementary geographic coverage and efficient resource utilization.

With external actors: Close collaboration continued with the Refugee, Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Camp-in-Charges (CiCs), RCP, Site Management Support (SMS) agencies, Site Development partners, IOM, UNHCR and Shelter Sector partners to facilitate assessment verification, beneficiary prioritization, technical review, approvals and implementation of emergency shelter assistance and future TSS, MTS and Care and Maintenance interventions. The ongoing IOM bamboo pipeline agreement with BDRCS continued to ensure a reliable supply of construction materials while strengthening sector coordination, technical quality and compliance with common shelter standards.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People targeted

123,000

People reached

99,847

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Period Actual
(Jan – Jun 2026)

Cumulative
(Jan 2025 – Jun 2026)

Target
(by Dec 2027)

of people reached who have access to WASH facilities for reducing risk of waterborne and water-related diseases

Camp: 69,847
Host:

Camp: 69,847
Host: 30,000

Camp: 93,000
Host: 30,000

of WASH facilities (water supply system, tubewells, FSM & SWM) currently operating in camps

Camp: 610

Camp: 610

Camp: 271

of people with access to safe water sourced through water supply network system in camps

Camp: 62,668

Camp: 62,668

Camp: 41,000

of people benefiting from safe and environment-friendly sanitation services

Camp: 26,369

Camp: 26,369

Camp: 25,000

of people practicing improved hygiene having access to WASH NFI and hygiene messages

Camp: 69,847
Host:

Camp: 69,847
Host: 30,000

Camp: 93,000
Host: 30,000

Achievements

BDRCS, with joint support from IFRC and Swedish RC under shared leadership approach, through its WASH program across camps 11, 12, 13, 18, and 19, provided lifesaving water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services to 69,847 people (34,408 males; 35,439 females). The WASH interventions predominantly included regular operations and maintenance, carried out to maintain uninterrupted safe drinking water supply through 15 water supply networks, hand tube wells, two faecal sludge management (FSM) plants, 15 solid waste management (SWM) plants. In addition, camp cleaning campaigns, repairing latrines and bathing cubicles, hygiene promotion, and distribution of hygiene kits to the displaced people in the target camps. Community volunteers from the displaced populations, involved in this work, were deployed on the cash-for-work basis.

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 62,668 people in Camps 11,12, 18 and 19 has been maintained. Safe water is supplied through 15 supply networks, of which eight are in Camp 11, one in Camp 12, five in Camp 18, and one in Camp 19, delivering 175,924,000 litres of safe water for drinking and cooking. In terms of quality monitoring, 73 random water samples were tested at BDRCS water lab from source and household points, and 100 per cent of samples were found within the safe 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. Under care and maintenance efforts, 406 repairs were completed on network components (tap stands, pipelines, tanks, and pump houses) in camps 11,18 and 19. Another 7,738 repairs were carried out on deep and shallow hand tube wells in camps 18 and 19. Routine cleaning of water tanks, solar systems, and water quality monitoring ensured safe water free from faecal contamination.



Soap kit distribution to the displaced people in Camp 18 complement the hygiene promotion intervention to endure their personal and household hygiene. (Photo: BDRCS)



World environmental day observation rally was undertaken as part of hygiene awareness of displaced people. (Photo: BDRCS)

Sanitation

Through a community-based care and maintenance approach, 869 latrines and bathing facilities were repaired to ensure continued functionality and quality access to basic sanitation for displaced households in camps 18 and 19. In complement, 15 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 households 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 26,369 people in camps 18 and 19 continued to benefit from sanitation services in 2026. A total of 116,550 kg of household solid waste was collected from 24 blocks of camps 18 and 19 and processed at the 15 operational SWM plants in Camp 18. In addition, 474,810 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 camps 18 and 19, two Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) plants continued to serve camp households, treating a total of 2,755,000 litres of faecal sludge and benefiting more than 26,369 people. Trained community volunteers desludged approximately 1686 latrines within the camps. 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. During this period, 24 samples were tested in lab and test results confirmed that effluent quality remained within safe parameters prior to final discharge.

Hygiene promotion

Around 19,385 displaced people in camps 11, 18 and 19 received key messages on personal and household hygiene, participating in 7,161 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 11, 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 78,942 soap kits and 5,466 MHM kits were distributed.

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. Under the shared leadership approach and a tripartite agreement, Swedish Red Cross, took technical coordination role from January 2026 onward to carry on WASH portfolio of BDRCS supported by IFRC and Swedish Red Cross, while IFRC will continue generate funding and provide necessary support to BDRCS. In Camp 18, the German Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross jointly support IFRC in sustaining solid waste management operations across 15 block-level plants. IFRC and Swedish RC 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 and Swedish RC 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.

With external actors: To ensure effective coordination and collaboration, BDRCS maintains regular engagement with key stakeholders, including the Camp-in-Charge, 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 focusing 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 (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)		People targeted	400,000
		People reached	271,667
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 (Jan - Jun 2026)	Cumulative (Jan 2025 - Jun 2026)	Target (by Dec 2027)
# of people reduced their health risks by receiving medical management of injuries and diseases, and community health messages.	Camp: 60,907 Host: 17,590	Camp: 151,249 Host: 120,418	Camp: 325,000 Host: 75,000
# of cases treated at BDRCS health facilities in camp and host communities.	Camp: 42,539 Host: 17,590	Camp: 132,881 Host: 53,727	Camp: 225,000 Host: 75,000
# of people in camp and host communities who have accessed to Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) services	Camp: 18,368 Host:	Camp: 18,368 Host: 66,691	Camp: 100,000 Host: 75,000
Achievements Between January and June 2026, the BDRCS, with support from IFRC, continued providing integrated health services through one Field Hospital, three Health Posts, one Mother and Child Health Care Centre (MCHC), and Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) interventions and reached 78,497 people (27,038 males; 51,459 females) in camps and host communities. From the health facilities, 60,129 patients (18,038 males; 42,091 females) including 104 persons with disabilities (PwDs), out of which 42,539 patients from camps and 17,590 from host community members, received clinical healthcare services through 84,148 consultations. In complementing the clinical services, Community Health interventions generated 206,850 cumulative service contacts, reaching 18,368 people (9,000 males; 9,368 females) out of the catchment population of 43,402 people across eight camps (camps 2E, 6, 8E, 12, 13, 14, 19 and 20 Ext) through household visits, health education, referrals, disease surveillance, psychosocial support, and emergency preparedness activities. The health sector also played a leading role in the Measles outbreak response since April 2026 through clinical case management, vaccination support, community mobilization, and infection prevention and control measures.			
Clinical services at health facilities BDRCS, with support from IFRC, continued operating five health facilities comprising the Field Hospital in Camp 7, Health Posts in Camps 17, 19 and 20 Extension, and the Mother and Child Health Care Centre (MCHC) in Teknaf. The facilities provided comprehensive primary healthcare, maternal and child health services, non-communicable disease (NCD) management, emergency obstetric and newborn care, laboratory and diagnostic services, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), family planning, and referral services for both displaced and host communities.			
During the reporting period, the facilities recorded 60,129 patients served through 84,148 consultations, as follows: • 2,101 inpatient admissions; • 217 normal deliveries and 72 Caesarean sections; • 282 live births with zero maternal deaths, neonatal deaths or stillbirths;			

- 2,875 ANC visits, 594 PNC visits, and 3,079 family planning services;
- 20,536 laboratory investigations, 2,687 X-rays, and 476 referrals received by the Field Hospital from surrounding health facilities.

Field Hospital

The BDRCS Field Hospital in Camp 7 continued operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, providing comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care (CEmONC), surgical services, inpatient and outpatient care, laboratory diagnostics, radiology, blood services, and emergency referrals. During January–June 2026, the hospital maintained its role as the referral hub for complicated obstetric, surgical and emergency cases, receiving 476 referred patients from surrounding health facilities.

Several important milestones were achieved during the reporting period, including:

- Recognition as the Health Sector Medical Hub with an evaluation score of 84 out of 100;
- Performance of 157 normal deliveries and 72 Caesarean sections;
- Launch of the first Voluntary Blood Donation Campaign;
- Establishment of a dedicated Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Committee;
- Introduction of specialist outreach services, including hand surgery, dental care, ophthalmology screening and strengthened NCD follow-up.



A mother holds her child steady during an ear check-up at Health post in Camp 17. (Photo: BDRCS)



Outdoor consultation and hand-injury care services at the Field Hospital. (Photo: BDRCS)

Health Posts

Three Health Posts in Camps 17, 19 and 20 Extension continued providing essential basic healthcare services six days a week, while supporting outbreak preparedness and response. Key achievements included:

- Supported the Integrated Measles-Rubella vaccination campaigns across all three facilities;
- Expansion of family planning and reproductive health services;
- Introduction of Hepatitis screening at the health post in Camp 19;
- Strengthened medicine supply systems and facility infrastructure, including solar energy improvements;
- Capacity building of health staff on cervical cancer, fistula management, malaria, tuberculosis and gender-based violence case management;
- Continued specialist referral pathways for cataract surgery and other advanced care.

Mother and Child Health Care Centre (MCHC) in Teknaf host community

The MCHC in Teknaf maintained uninterrupted 24/7 maternal and child health services for the host community throughout the reporting period. The facility recorded:

- 60 normal deliveries;

- 108 inpatient admissions;
- 95% availability of essential medicines throughout the reporting period;
- Zero maternal deaths, neonatal deaths or stillbirths, demonstrating continued quality maternity care.

Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA)

Community Health interventions continued to play a central role in disease prevention, health promotion and community resilience deploying 98 Community Health Volunteers across eight camps 2E, 6, 8E, 12, 13, 14, 19 and 20 Ext who were trained in community health education. Between January and June 2026, volunteers conducted 77,395 household visits, generating 149,042 beneficiary contacts; while delivering 6,314 health education sessions, reaching 18,368 people in the catchment areas. They also facilitated 11,711 referrals to health facilities. Health education focused on epidemic control, maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning, NCD prevention, first aid, mental health and psychosocial support, dengue prevention, seasonal disease prevention, and heavy rainfall preparedness.

Community volunteers also played a critical role during the Measles outbreak response, conducting community mobilization, vaccination awareness, defaulter tracing, disease surveillance, household follow-up, and risk communication. Capacity building continued through Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and MHPSS in Emergencies training for staff and volunteers.



Community health sessions conducted at the community level to raise awareness, promote healthy practices, and encourage early care-seeking behaviour. (Photo: BDRCS)

Federation-wide coverage

Beyond the IFRC-supported facilities, BDRCS continued providing healthcare through an additional network of health facilities supported by Partner National Societies. These comprise two PHCs supported by the Swiss Red Cross (in camps 2E and 6), as well as two Health Posts supported by the Japanese Red Cross (in Camp 12) and Swiss Red Cross (in camp 13). These complementary services strengthen coordinated health coverage across multiple camps while supporting harmonized technical standards, integrated planning and continuity of care throughout the operation. During the reporting period, 159,470 patients were treated at nine health facilities of BDRCS with a daily average of 885 patients. For specialized services, people need to go to a host community hospital in Cox's Bazar, which involves an 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, the health-sector coordination group comprising BDRCS, IFRC, and its membership (Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent) conducted several strategic meetings to improve health services in alignment with government and WHO standards. Through the collaboration effort a business continuity plan was finalized upon a sudden suspension of

funding from Qatar Red Crescent by stepping in from IFRC existing funding to continue the field hospital until 2026. Also, as Turkish Red Crescent and Qatar Red Crescent phased out the respective health posts, through collaboration, IFRC taken over the existing 2026 funding for BDRCS to continue the health posts in camps 17, 19 and 20 ext.

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 continued with the Christian Blind Mission (CBM) and the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD) to provide therapy services at the Field Hospital.



Livelihoods

People targeted

267,500

People reached

60,980

Objective:

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

Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jan – Jun 2026)	Cumulative (Jan 2025 – Jun 2026)	Target (by Dec 2027)
# of people in the camp and host communities reached by strengthening their livelihoods	Camp: 7,900 Host:	Camp: 58,560 Host: 2,420	Camp: 147,000 Host: 120,000
# of vulnerable households provided with skills development opportunities to strengthen their livelihood	Camp: 1,580 Host:	Camp: 11,712 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

Achievements

Between January and June 2026, BDRCS, with support from IFRC, implemented livelihood and technical skills development activities across Camps 11, 13, 17, 18 and 19 to strengthen household self-reliance, food security and income-generating opportunities among the FDMN community. A total of 1,580 target people successfully completed training in dress production, fishing-net production, chicken rearing, gas-stove repair, non-formal technical skills and homestead vegetable gardening. Based on an estimated average household size of five, these interventions are expected to benefit approximately 7,900 household members (3,871 males; 4,029 females).

The skills development interventions applied a strong women and youth centred approach, with women primarily participating in dress production, fishing-net making, chicken rearing and vegetable gardening, while youth were engaged in technical trades such as gas stove repair. Participants received practical training and cash incentives¹¹ in line with BDRCS guidelines, while input materials, production inputs or toolboxes were provided to support the immediate use of acquired knowledge and skills in generating realistic income within the camp.

¹¹ Cash incentive is equivalent to Tk. 360 (CHF 2.5) per day for each participant during the training period. This is distributed through cash-in-envelop by BDRCS.

Participants and skills training

Following the Government approved skills development framework for displaced communities, BDRCS delivered a diverse package of practical, market-oriented training across camps 11, 13, 17, 18 and 19. The training courses included dress production, fishing-net making, chicken rearing, gas-stove repair, non-formal technical skills, homestead vegetable gardening, soap making and sanitary napkin production. All the training combined hands-on instruction with the daily cash incentives and, where applicable, input support including tools, production materials to support safe, home based and in-camp livelihood opportunities for women, youth and other vulnerable participants. The specific skills training details are as follows:

- **Dress Production:** 150 women successfully completed the 20-day dress production training, including 90 participants in Camp 11 and 60 in Camp 17. The practical course strengthened garment-production skills and prepared participants to pursue home-based livelihood and income-generating opportunities within the camps. Two additional batches were ongoing at the end of the reporting period, involving 30 participants in Camp 11 and 30 in Camp 17. The Camp 11 group had completed seven days, while the Camp 17 group had completed four days of the 20-day course.
- **Fishing-Net Production:** BDRCS supported 150 household members participated to complete the 20-day fishing net production training, including 60 participants in Camp 18 and 90 in Camp 19. Participants acquired practical net-making skills and are expected to receive production materials to support home-based income generation. An additional 60 target people, comprising 30 participants each in Camps 18 and 19, were progressing through ongoing training batches at the close of the reporting period.
- **Chicken Rearing:** 600 target people completed three-day chicken rearing training, including 400 participants in Camp 11 and 200 in Camp 19. The intervention aimed to improve household food security, nutrition and supplementary income through poultry production. Selected participants were planned to receive livelihood packages comprising live chickens, feeders, water pots, one-time poultry feed and bamboo materials for constructing poultry shelters. The cash incentives were provided in accordance with BDRCS guidelines.
- **Gas-Stove Repair:** A total of 120 youth household members, including 60 participants each from Camps 11 and 17, completed the 20-day gas-stove repair training. The practical course equipped participants with marketable repair and maintenance skills to support self-employment and service provision within the camps. Successful participants are expected to receive toolboxes to apply their acquired skills.
- **Non-Formal Technical:** 60 household members completed a 20-day training in Camp 11 in a non-formal technical course designed to strengthen practical vocational skills and create sustainable livelihood opportunities. Participants received the cash incentives during the course and will receive toolboxes upon successful completion.
- **Homestead Vegetable Gardening:** BDRCS provided one-day homestead vegetable gardening training to 500 target people in Camp 11. The training promoted household-level food production, improved dietary diversity



*Youths from Camp 11 participated Gas Stove repairing training – the skills, they apply to own families and earn money within the camps.
(Photo: BDRCS)*

and supported nutrition-sensitive livelihoods. Participants received seedling trays, watering jars, vegetable seeds and protective netting to initiate household gardening activities.

- **Soap Making:** A 20-day soap making course commenced for 20 target people in Camp 17, of which seven days had been completed by the end of June. The training covers soap production, basic product quality and potential small-scale income generation. Participants continued receiving the cash incentives throughout the course.
- **Sanitary Napkin Production:** A women household member-led sanitary napkin production programme was initiated in Camp 13. During the period, 38 women completed 15 days of the 30-day course. A total of 75 target people has been identified for the programme, with the remaining participants scheduled to join during the following quarter. The activity combines livelihood development with improved access to menstrual hygiene products within the community.

A livelihood feasibility study and market assessment was conducted during this period across the target camps and nearby host communities to identify viable livelihood trades, market demand, implementation constraints and potential employment or self-employment opportunities. The assessment recommends an integrated “skills-to-earning” approach combining enterprise support, employability skills, environmentally sustainable livelihoods, market linkage, and policy advocacy to enhance self-reliance and future reintegration readiness for Myanmar. The detailed findings will inform future programme design, trade selection, input support and market-linkage strategies, while helping ensure that planned activities remain relevant to community needs and the restricted camp economic environment.

A Garden of Hope in the Displacement Camps

When Nur Jahan and her husband Salamat Ullah fled violence in Myanmar in 2017, they arrived in Cox’s Bazar with little more than hope for safety. Living with their five children in a small, overcrowded shelter, the family relied entirely on humanitarian assistance, struggling with uncertainty and the loss of the land and livelihood they once had.

In 2025, Nur Jahan attended a day long homestead gardening training organized by the BDRCS with support from IFRC. After learning simple gardening techniques and receiving seedlings, gardening tools, and BDT 360 (CHF 2.5) in cash support, she and her husband transformed a small empty space beside their shelter into a thriving vegetable garden.

"I never thought we could make a garden here," Nur Jahan says with a smile. "After the training, I understood that even a small space can give us something if we take care of it."

Today, the garden provides fresh vegetables that improve the family’s nutrition, while surplus produce generates a small but meaningful income.



More importantly, it has restored a sense of dignity, purpose and togetherness. *"When I work in the garden, I feel peaceful," says Nur Jahan. "It reminds me of our home in Myanmar. I feel happy that I can do something for my children."*

For Salamat Ullah, the garden has also brought renewed optimism. *"This garden gives me comfort,"* he says.

"When I see the plants growing, I feel hope." Looking at their flourishing plants, Nur Jahan smiles and reflects, *"This is not only vegetables. This is our happiness."*

Their story demonstrates how simple skills training and modest support can help displaced families rebuild resilience, improve nutrition, and regain hope even in one of the world's most challenging humanitarian settings.

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 conducted various skills training such as vegetable gardening, poultry rearing, tailoring and fishing Net Production. These federation wide effort reached 30,520 displaced people in the target camps 5, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 26 and 27.

Coordination

With IFRC Member Societies: The Livelihood Sector maintained close coordination with IFRC and BDRCS teams, including CEA, PGI, Shelter, Procurement, Logistics, Finance and PMER. This collaboration supported coordinated planning, protection mainstreaming, procurement and distribution of livelihood inputs, monitoring, reporting and compliance with BDRCS, IFRC and sector standards.

With External Actors: During the reporting period, regular coordination was maintained with the RRRC Office, Camp-in-Charges, Site Management agencies, Upazila Livestock Office, Food Security Sector and Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector. These engagements supported beneficiary selection, technical supervision, harmonization of activities, avoidance of duplication and alignment with relevant humanitarian and government guidelines.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	People targeted		105,000
	People reached		124,452
Objective:	<i>Empower vulnerable and marginalized individuals and groups in camps and host communities.</i>		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jan – Jun 2026)	Cumulative (Jan 2025 – Jun 2026)	Target (by Dec 2027)
<i># of people provided with essential protection services (i.e., awareness on protection matters, life skills training, referral, protection reporting)</i>	Camp: 30,669	Camp: 124,452	Camp: 72,000 Host: 30,000
<i># of protection referrals made to protection case management actors (camp community)</i>	Camp: 61	Camp: 270	As necessary

# of extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) supported by sectoral intervention (health, shelter, WASH, disaster risk reduction, and livelihoods)	721	2,091	As necessary
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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 and 19. A total of 30,669 people (10,735 males; 19,934 females), including 1,027 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 124,452 people in the target camps through the DAPS centre and community-based protection awareness and support activities. The coverage was reduced significantly, as BDRCS phased out PGI intervention in Camp 14 and surrounding camp communities as part of service rationalization. The following highlights summarize the major accomplishments:

PGI essential services at DAPS centres

Approximately 12,287 people (4,301 males; 7,986 females), including 422 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 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 18,321 people (6,413 males; 11,908 females), including 605 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. Additionally, 4,971 people in camps 13 and 19 were provided with solar lamps as complementary support to protection awareness. They use the lamps while going out in the dark for using latrine or other essential activities, given that the camp settlement has not been covered under electric connectivity, so the camp is dark from the evening.

Case Referral and Follow up

BDRCS, being responsible for essential PGI support services in camps 13 and 19, refers to 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 two camps, 61 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, 20 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.



Awareness session and group meeting conducted with adolescent participants at DAPS centre in Camp 13, who gained protection insights from the discussion particularly on sexual exploitation, domestic violence, protection reporting, human trafficking. (Photo: BDRCS)

Referral types	Protection referrals					
	January - June 2026			January 2017 - June 2026 (cumulative)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
SGBV	12	00	12	762	09	771
Child Protection	04	01	05	351	320	671
Trafficking	02	06	08	171	165	336
Restoring Family Links	08	17	25	243	326	569
Legal	06	04	10	146	180	326
PSS	01	00	01	03	05	08
Total	33	28	61	1,676	1,005	2,681

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

From Isolation to Inspiration: A Person with Disability Redefines Life in Cox's Bazar Camps

When Soidul Amin, a 55-year-old displaced person with a disability, fled violence in Myanmar in 2017, he carried more than the burden of displacement. A previous landslide injury had severely limited his mobility, and life in the crowded camps of Cox's Bazar left him feeling isolated, dependent and uncertain about his future.

Everything changed when Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) volunteers introduced him to a Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) Centre in Camp 13. Designed to be accessible for everyone, including people with disabilities, the centre offered barrier-free facilities, it restored his confidence and sense of belonging. Through three months of fishing-net making training, followed by basket weaving, mat making and other skills, Soidul rediscovered his abilities and purpose. Today, he has transformed from a learner into a respected community trainer, teaching hundreds of camp residents' practical skills while also promoting disability inclusion,



child protection and community awareness. The DAPS Centre has become a place where he continues to learn, connect and contribute despite the uncertainty of camp life.

"They gave me tools, respect and confidence," says Soidul. "Now I know these skills will stay with me wherever my future takes me, even if one day, I return home."

Soidul's journey demonstrates how inclusive spaces and skills development can restore dignity, build resilience and empower persons with disabilities to become active contributors to their communities. Through the IFRC Population Movement Operation, BDRCS continues to operate DAPS Centres that have reached 124,452 people in three camps including persons with disabilities, who participated in recreational and structured life-skills training, creating many more stories of hope amid an uncertain humanitarian context in the camp settlements.

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 721 extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) including 52 PwDs, all from camps.

Sector	Mainstreaming initiatives undertaken by programme sector
Shelter	32HHs with specific needs (including 17 HHs with EVI; 9 HHs with PWD members) in camps 10, 11, 12, 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 62 households with specific needs (including 31 HH with EVI members; 12 HH with PWD) in camp 12. - Provided emergency shelter material support in camps 11 and 12 to 42 EVI households, including 23HHs with PWD affected by emergencies that took place within the reporting period.
WASH	- Tap stands were repaired with fencing/privacy wall in the roadside at camps 11 and 19 to ensure privacy for 205 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	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)	- 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. - Dress making and chicken rearing training were conducted for 250 female target people 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.
Disaster risk reduction (DRR)/disaster management	5 cyclone preparedness mock drills for multi-hazards preparedness were conducted with the engagement of approximately 71 women, PWDs, older people, and children.

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	210,997
Objective:		<i>To strengthen the disaster readiness and resilience of communities.</i>		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jan – Jun 2026)	Cumulative (Jan 2025 – Jun 2026)	Target (by Dec 2027)	
# of people in camp and host communities reached with the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) interventions	Camp: 56,714 Host: 5,315	Camp: 197,593 Host: 13,404	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: 45,432 Host: 1,300	Camp: 140,629 Host: 8,540	Camp: 240,000 Host: 20,000	
# of CPP volunteers (in host) & CPP trained camp volunteers reached with Disaster Risk	Camp: 2,101 Host: 219	Camp: 4,745 Host: 543	Camp: 3,200 Host: 9,720	

<i>Management training package through Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)¹²</i>			
<i># of Disaster Management Committees formalized, updated, and remained functional in camp settlement</i>	33	33	33

Achievement

Between January and June 2026, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) interventions reached 62,029 affected people (45,706 males; 16,323 females) across all 33 camps in Cox's Bazar. Cumulatively, 210,997 people were reached, including those provided with DRM targeted support in Cox's Bazar host communities. Key activities focused on strengthening local preparedness through Cyclone Preparedness Program (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. In addition, jointly with other key partners in camps, BDRCS collectively reached out more than 450,000 affected individuals with key fire preparedness messages under the jointly convened "Fire Awareness Campaign – 2026 in camp settlement). Key highlights are as follows:

A. Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management in camp settlement

Capacity Strengthening Initiative of local first responders:

- 200 camp volunteers (including 140 males, 60 female) received basic first aid training aiming to scale up volunteers' capacity to respond to camp level disasters and or emergencies.
- 213 camp volunteers (including 146 males, 67 female) received contextualized search and rescue training aiming to scale up volunteers' capacity to respond in the areas of preparedness, anticipatory action, and response-readiness initiatives through 9 batch.
- A total of 1,566 youth, women and neighbor group members including 887 men, and 679 women received training on multi-hazard preparedness, anticipatory action, and response aiming to scale up their knowledge on multi-hazard preparedness in order to facilitate peer-to-peer messaging at respective camps.
- 3,552 thematic group members including 2,624 men and 928 women reached with fire safety orientation on fire preparedness and response in camp settlement.
- 23 participants including 17 men, and 6 women have received facilitators' training on "multi-hazard preparedness, Anticipatory Action, and Response training aiming to facilitate camp level trainings with the teachers from camp-based learning centers, youths, and women group members in UNHCR AoR 16 camps.
- 2,392 camp volunteers including 1,746 men, 646 women received orientation on cyclone early warning system with key messages on cyclone preparedness, anticipatory action, and response in camp settlement.

Mass awareness on multi-hazard:

Block level awareness:

- 8,857 camp people including 6,874 men and 1,983 women reached with fire preparedness, anticipatory action, and response messages through 786 block level sessions in camp settlement.
- 5,689 camp people including 4,643 men and 792 women reached with cyclone preparedness, anticipatory action, and response messages through 511 sessions in camp settlement.
- 2,880 camp people including 2,362 male and 518 female reached with monsoon preparedness and response messages through 267 block level awareness sessions in camp settlement.

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.

Block level demonstration:

- 4,829 camp people including 3,621 man and 1,208 women reached with cyclone preparedness messages through 86 block level demonstration on cyclone EW dissemination and AA in camp settlement.

Cyclone drill

4,970 individuals including 3,750 men, and 1,20 women reached with key messages on cyclone preparedness, anticipatory action, and response through conducting 14 cyclone preparedness, anticipatory action, and response drill in camps.

Cultural event:

- 4,482 individuals including 3,513 men, and 479 women reached with fire preparedness and response messages through 25 cultural events in camp settlement.
- 3,883 individuals including 2,915 men, and 1,019 women reached with cyclone preparedness and response messages through 18 cultural events in camps.
- 2,525 individuals including 1,910 men, and 615 women reached with environmental awareness messages on plastic pollution through 12 cultural events in camps

Day Observance:

- BDRCS, IFRC jointly with UNHCR, IOM, and other site management agencies observed National Disaster Preparedness Day 2026 through coordinated rallies, discussion sessions, and community-based activities, highlighting youth engagement and multi-stakeholder collaboration for disaster resilience. The events directly engaged 4,582 people including 3,119 men and 1,463 women.
- 5 Debate competitions were organized in camp settlement involving students to engage them in logical learning through constructive argumentative process; events were focused on environmental awareness raising and reached a total of 1,272 students (880 boys, and 392 girls) as part of marking World Environment Day 2026 in camp settlement.



Left: Training on Basic First Aid through Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) was conducted in camps targeting the community volunteers in the respective camps, as they would be the first responder in any emergency response. **Right:** Jointly with UNHCR and IOM Preparedness Capacity Sharing Workshop was conducted in camps aiming to exchange of ideas, skills and knowledge about early warning, anticipatory action ahead of monsoon season. (Photo: IFRC)

Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Coordination Mechanism:

Institutional coordination was prioritized to ensure that community response aligns with broader humanitarian frameworks:

- DMC Training: 603 Disaster Management Committee (DMC) members were trained in January and February to strengthen functionality and response-readiness.

- Tabletop Simulation Exercises (TTX): In June, 205 DMC members participated in 10 Tabletop Simulation Exercises (TTX) specifically designed for strengthening monsoon preparedness and inter-agency coordination.
- Integrated Firefighting Drill Workshop: In March, 90 representatives from BDRCS, IFRC, UNHCR, and SMS agencies held a preparatory workshop to clarify roles and response protocols across UNHCR areas of responsibility.

Structural mitigation effort in camp settlement:

- Mitigation Assessment Mobilization: 44 volunteers were mobilized in March for technical assessments of mitigation schemes under the Cash for Work (CfW) approach. These assessments were critical for identifying and implementing physical risk reduction projects in the camps.

Fire awareness campaign

From January to March 2026, BDRCS, supported by IFRC and the American Red Cross, in collaboration with IOM, UNHCR, and Site Management partners, Fire Awareness Campaign 2026 was conducted across all 33 camps. Through trained volunteer-led door-to-door outreach, block-level demonstrations, cultural events, fire drills, and other awareness activities, the campaign covered over an area of 450,000 camp population, enhancing community knowledge and preparedness for fire-related risks.

B. Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management in Host community

Cyclone Drill

- 800 individuals including 500 men, and 300 women reached with key messages on cyclone preparedness, anticipatory action, and response through conducting 2 cyclone preparedness, anticipatory action, and response drill in camp.

CPP Unit Team reformation

- With support from BDRCS/IFRC, the Cyclone Preparedness Program organized 2 meetings to reformation the existing upazila unit of Ramu and Ukhiya. with the participation of 720 CPP unit member including 360 men and 360 women in Cox's Bazar.
- To build community-based disaster preparedness capacity with support from BDRCS/IFRC, the Cyclone Preparedness Program has successfully completed the CPP unit capacity enhancement training for newly recruited volunteers in Ramu sub-district under Cox's Bazar with the participation of 219 CPP unit member including 111 men and 108 women.

Pre Disaster Workshop

- 434 people including 427 men and 07 women reached through 8 Pre-disaster Workshop on Cyclone Preparedness, Anticipatory Action, and Response in Cox's Bazar.

Day Observance

- National Disaster Preparedness Day 2026 was observed with district and sub-district administrations of Cox's Bazar and other stakeholders through coordinated rallies, discussion sessions, and community-based activities, highlighting youth engagement and multi-stakeholder collaboration for disaster resilience. The events directly engaged 500 participants, including 330 males and 170 females from government officials, volunteers, students, and humanitarian actors to reinforced community preparedness and response capacity.

Continued Collaboration, Technical and Advisory Support to Rohingya Coordination Platform (RC)

As the key convenor on DRM and co-chair for RCP Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR), BDRCS and IFRC continue to provide technical and advisory support to humanitarian community on Emergency

Preparedness and Response. Significant contributions include 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 RCP including fire awareness campaign, cyclone preparedness, anticipatory action, response. Moreover, developing and sharing synoptic weather analysis during cyclone and monsoon seasons is one of RCRC's contributions.

 Community Engagement and Accountability	People targeted	400,000	
	People reached	124,689	
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 2026)	Cumulative (Jan 2025 – Jun 2026)	Target (by Dec 2027)
<i># of people reached through community engagement (info hub, consultation, outreach, info desks, RLP etc.)</i>	Camp: 42,004 Host:	Camp: 123,728 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: 5,485 Host:	Camp: 19,526 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 42,004 people (male: 20,581 and female: 21,423) from camps 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 19, were engaged through targeted 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 through the community group approach (existed in the respective camps) contributed to improved transparency, acceptance, and overall quality of programme implementation. Highlights are as follows:

Feedback channels

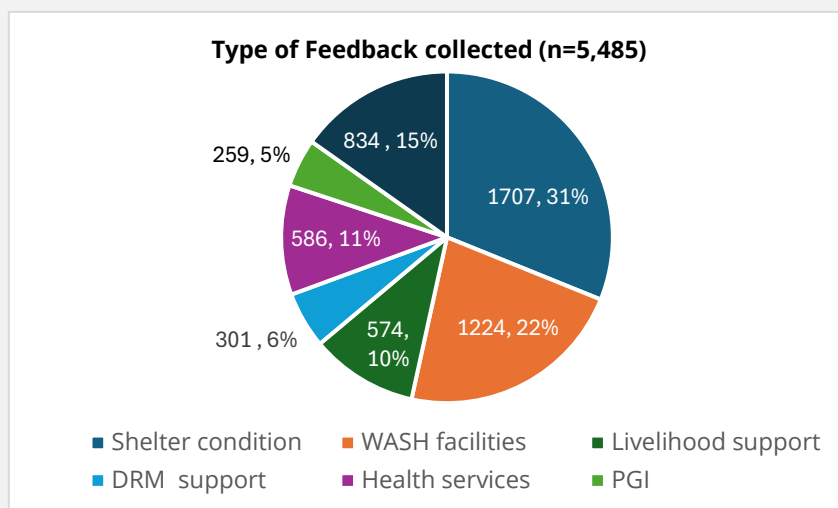
Seven community feedback channels continued to function in Camps 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 19. These channels included household visits, community consultations, a radio listening programme (RLP), information and feedback boxes, desks, hubs, and hotlines within the camps. In the host community, a dedicated 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 feedback hub in Camp 11 is the place where displaced people in the surrounding camp areas feel safe to share their critical feedback related to shelter, WASH, livelihood and health services provided by BDRCS. (Photo: BDRCS)



The women belong to displaced communities have been reached at their household through arranging group discussion to capture their feedback about the services provided or any suggestions. (Photo: BDRCS)



Capturing Feedback or Complaints and Response

A total of 5,485 pieces of feedback were collected, of which 3,565 from male and 1,920 from female. All feedback were collected from camps where sector activities were mainly concentrated during this period. 88 per cent of the total feedback collected was responded through sector teams while the remaining percentage were responded on the spot through Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) approach by CEA volunteers and staff.

Major sectoral feedback captured were related to shelter repair or damage as well as requests for shelter materials, relocation from the risky area for the land slide due to heavy rain, and additional support such as solar light to use in the dark, livelihood training with materials, need soap etc. repair of wash facilities, sleeping mat, hygiene kits for new arrivals, medicine as prescribed. *The chart above illustrates a breakdown of the feedback under sector intervention and other relevant matters.*

The feedback led to programme decision making, for example, receiving feedback on shelter damage, the shelter team undertook Rapid Damage Verification in those households and determined degree of damage and necessary materials needed. This is an ongoing feedback and response mechanism for shelter team. Similarly, WASH facilities

(such as, tap stand, tub-well, latrines, bathing place), new arrivals, protection issues related feedback were taken into consideration for assessment and extending support for repair, distribution of kits for the affected households.

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. This consultation particularly included for shelter damage ahead of monsoon season, new arrivals need for hygiene kits, solar lights, WASH facility damage, training and materials needs for livelihood. 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 to be 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:	<i>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.</i>		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jan – Jun 2026)	Cumulative (Jan 2025 – Jun 2026)	Target (by Dec 2027)
# of staff and volunteers trained on search and rescue, first aid, disaster preparedness, early warning and anticipatory actions.	Staff: 40 Volunteers: 1,460	Staff: 185 Volunteers: 2,804	Staff: 200 Volunteers: 4,000

Achievements

BDRCS, at PMO, Cox's Bazar level, further strengthened its institutional preparedness by enhancing the knowledge and skills of over 1,500 staff, volunteers and community responders through trainings on disaster preparedness, multi-hazard response, early warning and anticipatory action, search and rescue coordination, emergency simulation (tabletop exercises), shelter construction, and emergency response coordination. These capacity building initiatives reinforced BDRCS's readiness to deliver timely, coordinated and community-based humanitarian response during disasters and emergencies.



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 (Jan – Jun 2026)	Cumulative (Jan 2025 – Jun 2026)	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, Shelter, DRM, WASH, health, and livelihood programmes have been restructured under 'one plan' approach in terms of its technical coordination role, cost effective budget and focusing on lifesaving activities amid the ongoing funding shortfall. From January 2026 onward, the Swedish Red Cross has undertaken the technical coordination lead role for the WASH programme jointly supported by the IFRC, while BDRCS continue to play the lead implementation role. A workshop was held to further strengthen the WASH intervention through reflective practice.



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 (Jan – Jun 2026)	Cumulative (Jan 2025 – Jun 2026)	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 out of eight 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 and media visibility

In terms of communications, social media contents continue to be developed and disseminated. Ongoing efforts to maintain media visibility through outreach and engagement with media stakeholders. Some key highlights:

- Launch of Measles Vaccination campaign.
<https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/2050820655948665273?s=20>
- World Health Day 2026
<https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/2041360539952267557?s=20>
- Measles Epidemic in the displacement camps of Cox's Bazar
https://www.linkedin.com/posts/measles-epidemic-coxs-bazar-displacement-ugcPost-7463105233817096192-YArX/?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAAASUEywBFmqw8H1I8Mo1MKuxkTo0EyK
- World Red Cross and Red Crescent 2026
<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1CU26qshwg/>
- BDRSC support continues standing beside vulnerable communities
<https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1996533694052594149?s=20>
- International Nurse Day 2026
<https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/2054190553496170584?s=20>
- For the first time we can sleep without fear – A video on Temporary Safer Shelter (TSS)
<https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/2019682532506169472?s=20>
- World Water Day 2026
<https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/2035578493833023540?s=20>
- Ramadan Story 2026
<https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/2031560540011786323?s=20>
- Channel News Asia interviewed IFRC Regional Migration lead on the humanitarian challenges in CXB
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BPurV7qcBho> (time: 3:30-3:55)

Bhashan Char Island

	Support for the displaced people on Bhashan Char Island	Displaced community Target ¹³	33,819
		People reached ¹⁴	33,819
Objective:	To enable the displaced community on the island to be disaster-ready and benefit from improved health		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jan – Jun 2026)	Cumulative (Jan 2025 – Jun 2026)	Target (by Dec 2027)
# of people reached with DRR and climate change adaptation activities on the island	33,819		33,819
# of households reached with housing care and maintenance work	627		750

¹³ Relocated population on the island, ref. GoB-UNHCR Bhashan Char Population Factsheet, 30 June 2026

¹⁴ Overall people reached by the National Society – BDRCS (supported by IFRC).

# of people reached with hygiene awareness campaigns	6,056	10,000
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Background

As of 30 June 2026, 33,819 people displaced from Rakhine State, Myanmar, had been relocated from the Cox's Bazar camp settlements to Bhashan Char in Noakhali District. According to the latest population data, women and children constitute approximately 79 per cent of the population, while older persons (60 years and above) account for around 2 per cent. The average household size is 4.49 persons.

The camp on Bhashan Char covers approximately 7 square kilometres and comprises clusters of housing constructed by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB). The displaced population remains largely dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.

Since January 2021, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Participating National Societies (PNSs), and, subsequently, UNHCR, has been providing humanitarian assistance on Bhashan Char. Key interventions include cyclone preparedness, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, and preparedness and response activities.

Achievements

- Continued logistical support to the Joint GoB–UNHCR Registration Centre, ensuring uninterrupted registration services for 33,819 displaced people.
- Registered 599 individuals, contributing to an updated population database for protection and humanitarian assistance.
- Strengthened disaster preparedness through a cyclone evacuation simulation involving BDRCS staff, 20 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers and community representatives.
- Conducted two fire safety training sessions for Site Management Support Volunteers.
- Distributed 30,036 bars of soap and provided hygiene items to 6,056 people.
- Conducted 53 community hygiene promotion sessions and oriented 110 volunteers on hygiene promotion.
- Completed 627 repairs to water supply systems attached within each housing facility and 116 repairs to communal sanitation facilities, as part of housing care and maintenance work.
- Supported the dignified burial of 74 deceased individuals in coordination with government authorities and humanitarian partners.

Operational progress

Registration

BDRCS continued providing logistical support to the Joint GoB–UNHCR Registration Centre, ensuring uninterrupted registration services for the 33,819 displaced people residing on Bhashan Char. Services included new registrations, updates to individual and household records, changes in family composition, and documentation support. During the reporting period, 599 individuals were newly registered, helping maintain an accurate population database to support protection interventions and humanitarian assistance.

Emergency preparedness and response

BDRCS strengthened community preparedness through participation in a cyclone evacuation simulation organized by the Site Management Team, involving staff, 20 CPP volunteers and community representatives. The exercise enhanced coordination and preparedness for cyclone emergencies.

The operation also supported the dignified burial of 74 deceased individuals (40 females and 34 males) in accordance with humanitarian standards and cultural and religious practices, in coordination with the Site Management Team and the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC).

To enhance local response capacity, two fire safety training sessions were conducted for Site Management Support Volunteers, strengthening knowledge of fire prevention, preparedness and initial response.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

BDRCS continued improving access to safe WASH services and promoting positive hygiene behaviours. Five orientation sessions strengthened the capacity of 110 volunteers to deliver hygiene promotion activities. During the reporting period, 30,036 bars of soap were distributed, and hygiene items reached 6,056 people, complemented by 53 community hygiene promotion sessions.

To maintain essential WASH infrastructure, 627 repairs were completed on tube wells and associated water supply systems, while 116 repairs were carried out on communal sanitation facilities to improve functionality, safety and privacy.

Routine drainage cleaning, household waste collection and environmental hygiene campaigns continued across 11 camp clusters, contributing to improved sanitation conditions and healthier living environments.

Coordination

BDRCS maintained close coordination with government authorities, UN agencies and humanitarian partners through regular sector meetings, preparedness initiatives and community engagement activities. These efforts supported coordinated planning and the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance across Bhashan Char.

Challenge and mitigation

The Bhashan Char operation continues to face significant funding constraints, further compounded by the withdrawal or scale-down of several humanitarian partners from the island. This has increased pressure on BDRCS to sustain essential humanitarian services with limited resources. At the same time, Bhashan Char remains highly exposed to cyclones, heavy rainfall and extreme heat, requiring continued investment in preparedness and response capacities. BDRCS, with support from IFRC and UNHCR, continues to strengthen coordination, monitor emerging needs and mobilize resources to sustain critical services. A funding requirement of CHF 9 million remains included in the revised Population Movement Operation (PMO) Emergency Appeal (2025–2027) to support continued humanitarian assistance and strengthen community resilience on the island.

D. FUNDING

As of 30 June 2026, of the EA's total funding requirement of CHF 198.2 million, PMO received CHF 93.8 million, 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.

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:** Saara Ilmonen; email: OpsCoord.SouthAsia@ifrc.org
- **Senior Communications Officer:** Lili Chin; email: lili.chin@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Geneva

- **Senior Officer, Operations Coordination:** Santiago LUENGO; email: santiago.luengo@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



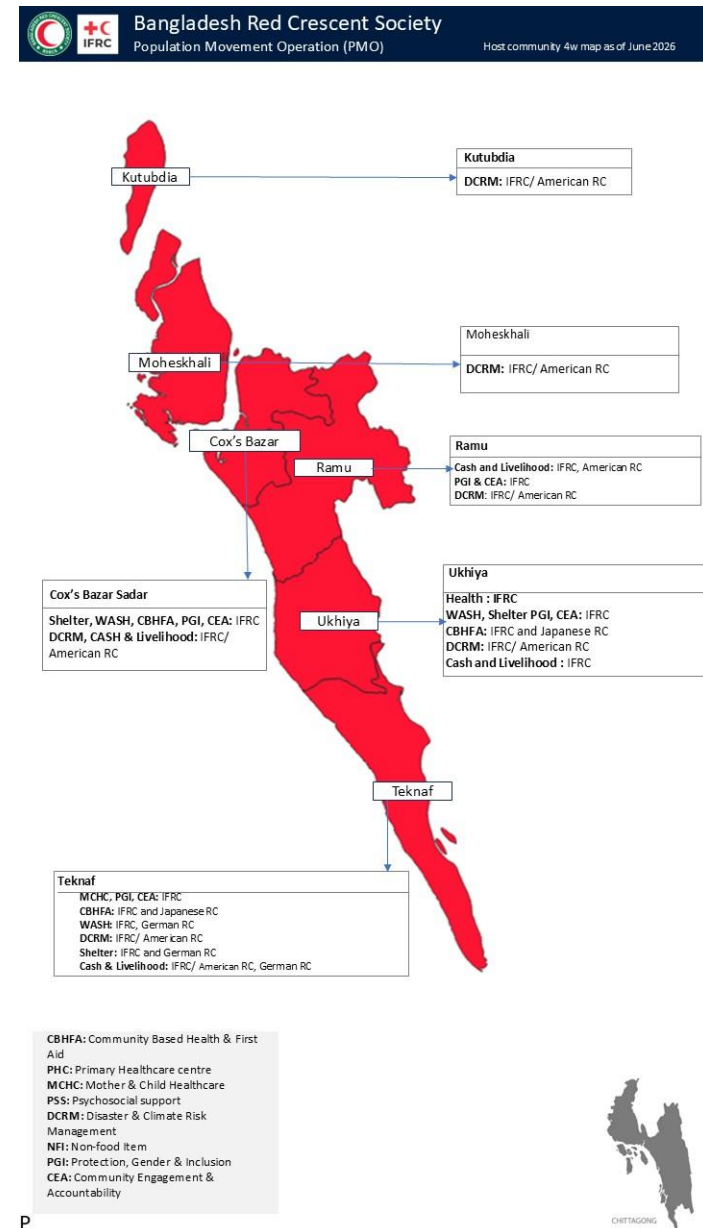
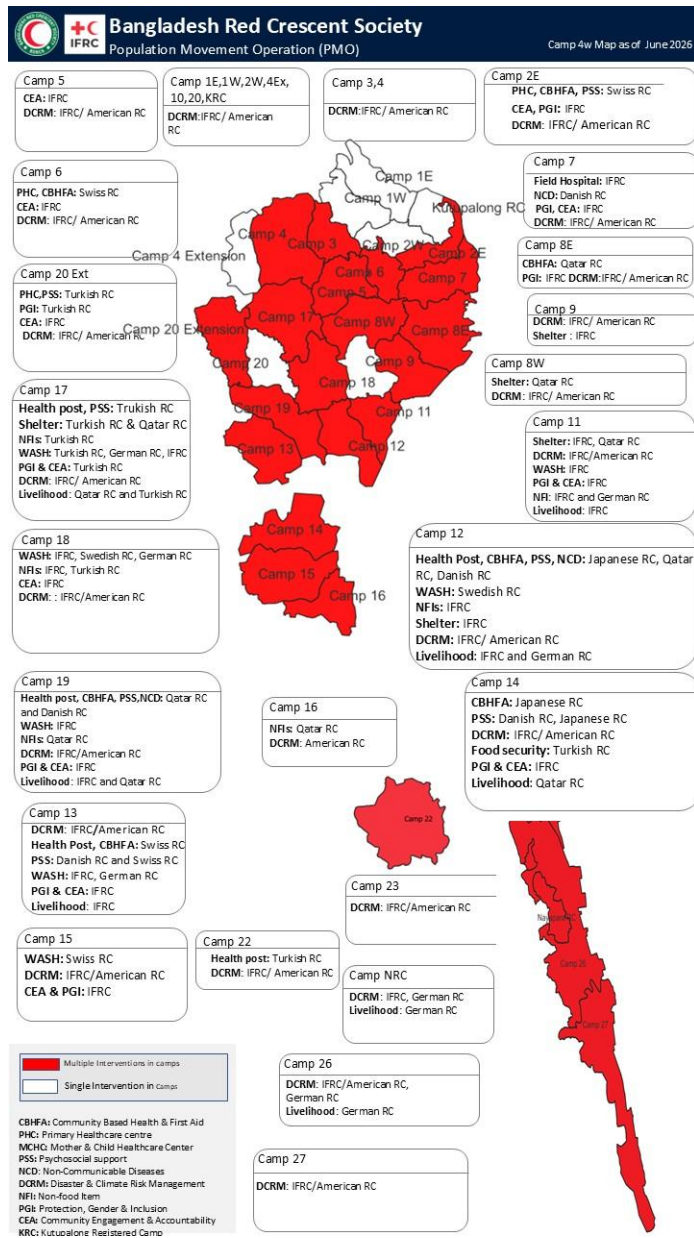
Click here for:

- [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



APPEAL
MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

All figures in Swiss Francs (CHF)

OPERATING TIMEFRAME
 13 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2027

APPEAL LAUNCH DATE
 17 Jan 2017

REPORT STATUS

INTERIM

SECTION I Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
198,250,000
 CHF

DONOR RESPONSE* (as per 30 Jul 2026)
93,800,916
 CHF

APPEAL COVERAGE
47%
 of total funding requirement

SECTION II IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES & ENABLING APPROACHES	OP STRATEGY	OP BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	VARIANCE
AP000 - Undefined output	198,250,000	0	0	0
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	19,023,658	18,445,876	577,782
PO02 - Livelihoods	0	3,903,725	1,026,161	2,877,564
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	0	5,780,888	7,299,373	-1,518,486
PO04 - Health	0	15,183,095	14,569,387	613,707
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	8,537,591	7,554,013	983,578
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	1,251,358	423,258	828,100
PO07 - Education	0	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	12,853,791	13,101,335	-247,543
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0	25,584,869	24,105,794	1,479,075
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	0	0	0	0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	56,138	-56,138
Planned Operations Total	198,250,000	92,118,974	86,581,335	5,537,639
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	5,606	-5,606
EA02 - Secretariat Services	0	30,000	44,213	-14,213
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	0	715,004	453,579	261,425
Enabling Approaches Total	0	745,004	503,397	241,607
TOTAL	198,250,000	92,863,979	87,084,733	5,779,246

SECTION III Operating Movement & Closing Balance

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	91,753,472
Expenditure	-87,084,733
Closing Balance	4,668,739
Deferred Income	2,046,959
Funds Available	6,715,698

SECTION IV DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan:	0	Reimbursed:	0	Outstanding:	0
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SECTION V Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance	0					
INCOME TYPE	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
American Red Cross	100,554	77,691	0	0	178,245	0
Australian Red Cross	2,689,288	0	377,515	0	3,066,802	0
Austrian Red Cross	399,617	0	0	0	399,617	0
British Red Cross	5,596,759	235,324	109,476	0	5,941,559	0
Danish Red Cross	98,045	0	0	0	98,045	0
Finnish Red Cross	691,735	0	31,062	0	722,796	0
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Society of China	194,185	131,521	0	0	325,706	0
Islamic Development Bank IsDB	7,775,018	0	0	0	7,775,018	66,610
Japanese Red Cross Society	394,810	0	127,729	0	522,539	0
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	1,334,170	0	0	0	1,334,170	0
Maldives Red Crescent	491,095	0	0	0	491,095	0
Norwegian Red Cross	60,086	0	14,465	0	74,551	0
On Line donations	8	0	0	0	8	0
Other	11,047,577	0	0	0	11,047,577	0
Programme & Services Support Recovery	0	0	0	39,604	39,604	0
Republic of Korea Government	194,067	0	0	0	194,067	0
Services Fees	0	0	0	48,368	48,368	0
Swedish Red Cross	2,594,071	0	31,086	0	2,625,157	0
Swiss Red Cross	231,768	0	30,874	0	262,642	0
The Canadian Red Cross Society	1,166,162	210,382	55,300	0	1,431,844	0
The Netherlands Red Cross	1,274,141	0	0	0	1,274,141	0
The OPEC Fund for International Development	498,906	0	0	0	498,906	0
The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation	331,170	0	0	0	331,170	0
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	0	32,573	0	0	32,573	0
United States Government - PRM	53,039,305	0	0	0	53,039,305	1,980,348
Write off & provisions	0	0	0	-2,033	-2,033	0
Total Contributions and Other Income	90,202,535	687,491	777,507	85,939	91,753,472	2,046,959
TOTAL INCOME AND DEFERRED INCOME	91,753,472					2,046,959