



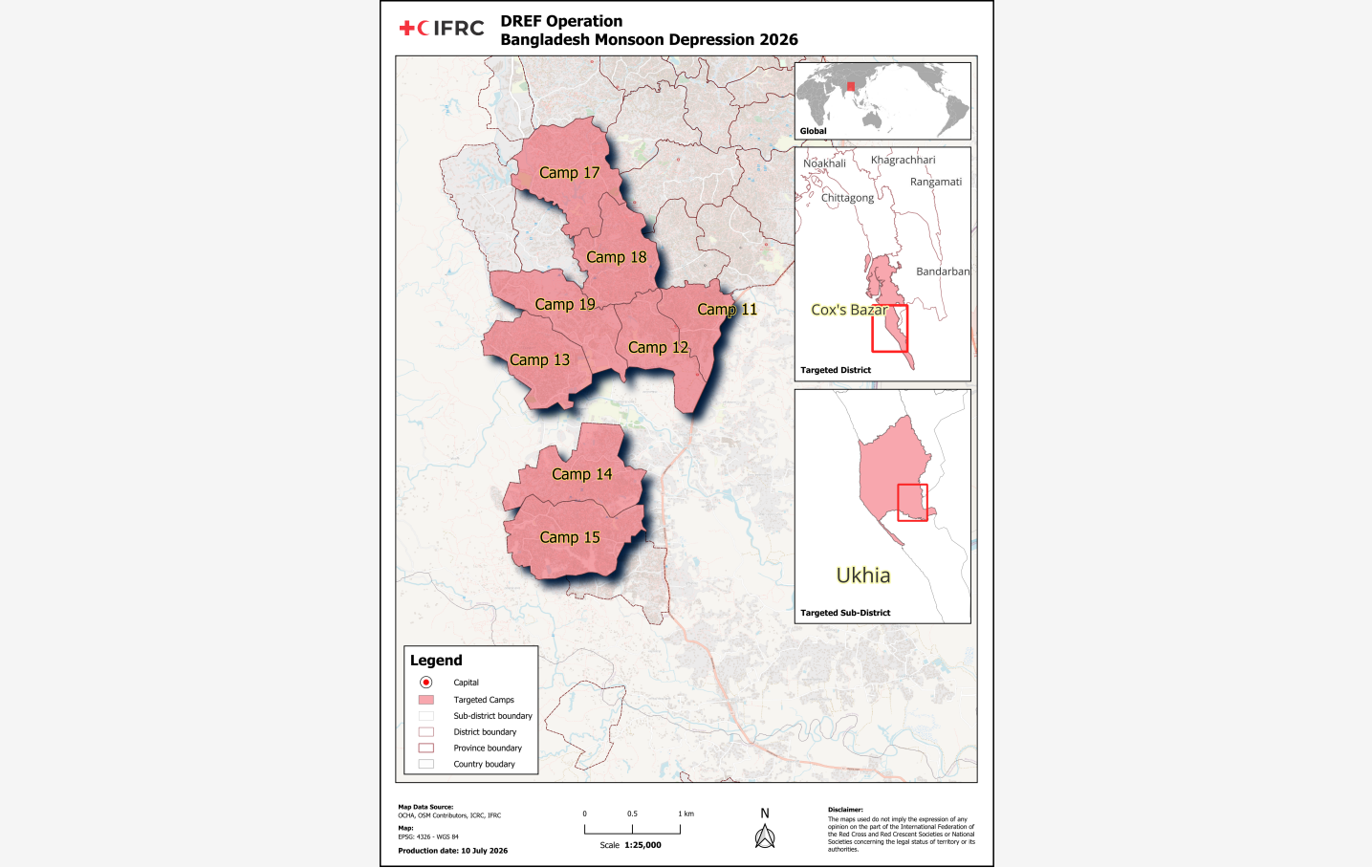
Camp volunteers mobilized to disseminate early warning meesages (Photo: BDRCS)

Appeal: MDRBD040	Hazard: Flood	Country: Bangladesh	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 475,000	
Glide Number: FL-2026-000110-BGD	People Affected: 182,015 people	People Targeted: 80,000 people	
Operation Start Date: -	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: -	DREF Published: -
Targeted Regions: Chittagong			

Description of the Event

Date of event

05-07-2026



Map: DREF Operation Bangladesh Monsoon Response 2026

What happened, where and when?

Since 5th July 2026, Cox’s Bazar District has experienced an intense heavy monsoon rainfall associated with a monsoon depression over the Bay of Bengal. Although the system later weakened into a well-marked low-pressure area inland, active monsoon conditions continued to bring widespread heavy rainfall, rough sea conditions, and localized severe weather impacts across the district. As of 12 July 1800 hours BST, Cox’s Bazar had experienced a cumulative rainfall of 810 mm since 5th July, recorded as the highest continuous rainfall volume for monsoon season in Cox’s Bazar compared to the previous years. The prolonged rainfall has caused significant humanitarian impacts across both the 33 Rohingya camps and host communities in Cox’s Bazar district.

In the camps, heavy rainfall and saturated slopes triggered landslides, flooding, wind-related damage, and infrastructure disruptions, damaging shelters, WASH facilities, access routes, pathways, retaining walls, and essential service points. The impact has also extended to adjacent host communities, where heavy rainfall worsened flooding to at least 49% of Cox’s Bazar district’s administrative jurisdiction particularly in Chakariya, Pekua, and Matamuhuri sub-districts, disrupting mobility, communication, livelihoods, and access to basic services along damaged shelters, critical infrastructures, and services.

In response to the escalating situation, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) activated its Population Movement Operation (PMO) Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and mobilized staff and volunteers to support early warning dissemination, emergency relocation, incident monitoring, damage assessment, search and rescue support, and immediate assistance to affected households using available contingency resources. BDRCS has also continued coordination with camp Disaster Management Committees (DMCs), local authorities,



Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), the Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP)-Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Working Group, Site Management, and relevant sector actors. However, with continued rainfall forecast and ground conditions already saturated, the risk of further flooding, landslides, displacement, damage to shelters and services, and depletion of existing response capacity remains high.



BDRCS volunteers supported in emergency relocation in camps (Photo: BDRCS)



RCYs volunteers were mobilized for early warning messaging (Photo: BDRCS)



Heavy rainfall caused severe damage to latrines (Photo: BDRCS)



Affected families provided with emergency shelter kits (Photo: BDRCS)

Scope and Scale

The monsoon depression and subsequent heavy rainfall have created a district-wide humanitarian situation affecting both the Rohingya camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar.

As of 12 July 2026, a total of 182,015 affected individuals, 30 fatalities, 39 injured both from camp settlement and host communities in Cox's Bazar from the period of 5-12 July 2026.

Camp Settlement

All 33 camps have been affected by a combination of landslides, flooding, windstorm damage, drowning incidents and infrastructure collapse, resulting in fatalities, injuries, displacement and extensive damage to shelters, WASH facilities, and community infrastructure. As of 12 July 2026, 42,934 individuals have been affected, 9,707 people displaced, 15 deaths, 20 injured reported across the camp settlements. The impacts are particularly severe in densely populated areas located on steep slopes, where saturated soil conditions continue to increase the risk of additional landslides, shelter collapse, and further displacement. Heavy rainfall has damaged 4,334 shelters, while flooding and waterlogging have restricted movement and access to services in several locations. Damage to 454 WASH infrastructure (water points, latrines, etc.) and prolonged standing water have increased public health risks, including concerns related to waterborne and vector-borne diseases. Access constraints have also affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the ability of affected

households to reach health services, markets, and essential support mechanisms. Protection concerns have increased for women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities and other people with specific needs due to displacement, overcrowding, reduced privacy, reduced mobility and deteriorating living conditions.

Host Communities

The impact extends beyond the camps into surrounding host communities, where flooding has affected 70 unions and 4 municipalities, particularly in Pekua, Chakaria and Matamuhuri, impacting 139,081 individuals, 15 deaths, 19 injuries, and 2,566 displaced who are currently temporarily evacuated and accommodated in evacuation centers. Floodwaters have disrupted livelihoods, transportation, communication networks, and access to basic services, while fatalities linked to landslides and structural collapse have also been reported.

With continued heavy rainfall forecast and ground conditions already saturated, humanitarian needs are expected to increase in both camp and host community areas in the coming days. Priority needs include emergency shelter assistance, household support, WASH service restoration, health services, protection support, risk communication, and site safety measures to reduce further loss and damage.

To address the exceptional humanitarian needs, BDRCS is seeking to launch a DREF operation. The revised Cox's Bazar Population Movement Emergency Appeal is 30 per cent funded and the impact of the recent monsoon exceeds the response capacity of the existing operation. Following the Crisis Categorisation Analysis, this situation has been classified as an Orange-level emergency under the IFRC's Emergency Response Framework.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Inter-Sector Flash Situation Update #5 - 12 July 2026	https://rohingyaresponse.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/Inter-Sector-Flash-Situation-Update-5-as-of-12-July.pdf

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	No
If yes, please specify which operation	-
If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent: -	



Lessons learned:

Lessons from previous monsoon responses have directly informed the design and implementation of the current operation. Over recent years, BDRCS, with support from IFRC and Movement Partners, has invested in strengthening community-based preparedness and local response capacities across the Rohingya camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar as part of localization strategy. These investments have enabled community volunteers, Disaster Management Committees (DMCs), Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers, and Red Crescent Youth volunteers to play a frontline role in early warning dissemination, risk communication, incident reporting, rapid assessments and damage verification, emergency relocation, and community-led response during the current emergency.

Another key lesson adapted in this current response is the alignment of institutional response readiness actions with weather forecasts and early warning triggers. Drawing from the cyclone early warning and early action protocol which have been in place since 2018 across the 33 camps, BDRCS uses forecast information particularly on advisories and warning on heavy rainfall issued by the Bangladesh Meteorological Department to activate the PMO Emergency Operation Centre (EOC), mobilize trained camp and host volunteers to disseminate early warning messages and support emergency relocation of households in at risk locations. This approach has helped ensure that preparedness and response actions are initiated before conditions further deteriorate, while also reinforcing the role of local responders and camp-based structures in managing evolving risks.

The current operation also applies lessons on the importance of locally led response mechanisms, community participation, prepositioned stocks and strong coordination. BDRCS is working closely with camp and host community representatives, Site Management actors, Camp-in-Charges (CiC), local authorities, CPP, Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP)-Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Working Group, and sector coordination platforms to ensure that response actions informed by community priorities, local knowledge, weather analysis, and evolving risks on the ground. Through this, it further ensures that affected communities are not only recipients of assistance but also active responders in managing disaster risks. These lessons are applied through deployment of trained volunteers, use of available contingency stocks, coordination with government and humanitarian actors, and continuous monitoring of needs and gaps across affected camp and host community areas.

The operation further applies lessons on reducing repeated damage by linking immediate assistance with risk-informed mitigation measures, including slope stabilization, drainage improvement, erosion control, vegetation restoration, and environmentally sustainable site safety approaches. These measures are intended to address urgent needs while also reducing exposure to future landslides, flooding, and monsoon-related hazards. However, despite the application of lessons and mitigation measures from previous operations, the anticipated scale and continued impact of the current monsoon may exceed existing contingency capacity and place earlier preparedness and risk reduction investments under pressure.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?

Yes

What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:

Under Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis, considering that the operation aims to target 28,000 children (35% of the total caseload), BDRCS with support of IFRC, has conducted a risk analysis using the IFRC CSRA tool as part of identifying child safeguarding risks within the PMO operations and programs under the DREF response. According to the Risk Assessment Result, the response operation highly involves working with children. BDRCS also has existing systems and procedures related to child protection and safeguarding policies. However, it is found that the focus on child safeguarding for the national society is moderate which warrants to develop a short plan of action that describes how existing gaps will be strengthened and developed throughout the response.



Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

05-07-2026

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	Shelter teams including trained community volunteers were immediately deployed to conduct rapid damage assessments and verification. Emergency shelter kits and pre-positioned shelter materials were distributed to 815 affected households, while joint verification with Site Management continued to identify remaining needs and prioritize affected households requiring urgent support.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	31 Livelihood volunteers and 12 skills trainers have been disseminating safety messages among its existing beneficiaries, monitoring livelihood activities, identifying possible damage to equipment and materials at training centers, and supporting the identification of affected households requiring livelihoods or basic needs support.
Health	BDRCS maintained all its health service continuity by repairing damaged facilities where required, mobilizing CBHFA Community Health Volunteers for health promotion, hygiene awareness, first aid, referrals, and MHPSS, and mobilized the Mobile Medical Team (MMTs) for immediate medical response. 5,983 individuals have been reached with awareness sessions, household visits, and MHPSS activities as of 12 July 2026.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	More than 200 WASH volunteers were mobilized to assess damaged facilities, coordinate with WASH Sector partners, support rapid repairs and restoration of essential services, conduct hygiene promotion, and strengthen water-related disease surveillance in affected camps.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	BDRCS protection team conducted door-to-door safety messaging, identified protection risks, referred urgent cases, and coordinated with humanitarian partners to ensure an inclusive and accountable response. 4,622 individuals have been reached with awareness on child protection/gender based violence, and community consultation as of 12 July 2026.
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	Following the monsoon depression and heavy rainfall alert, BDRCS adopted an anticipatory action approach by mobilizing 1,570 CPP and 200 Red Crescent volunteers over the sub-districts, and more than 2,000 BDRCS/CPP-trained community volunteers across the 33 camps to disseminate early warnings, support emergency relocation, conduct rapid assessments, and monitor incidents. Working through Camp and Community Disaster Management Committees (DMCs), the BDRCS response prioritized at-risk households and strengthened community-led action. BDRCS also provided technical support to the RCP Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group (EPRWG) through continuous situation monitoring, weather analysis, and production of synoptic risk reports, ensuring evidence-based sectoral preparedness and response.
Community Engagement And Accountability	CEA teams activated monsoon related feedback collection aligning with Community Feedback and Response Mechanisms (CFRM) and collected 315 community feedback, and conducted frequently asked sessions on damage and priority needs. conducted door-to-door safety messaging, identified protection risks, referred urgent cases, and coordinated with humanitarian partners and Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) to ensure inclusive and accountable response.



Coordination	BDRCS activated the PMO EOC and maintains close coordination with the RRRC, Camp-in-Charges (CiCs), Disaster Management Committees (DMCs), Site Management Support (SMS) agencies, CPP, Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group, and relevant sector coordination mechanisms. Coordination with IFRC, Partner National Societies, UN agencies and humanitarian partners support joint assessments, information sharing, gap identification and complementary assistance across camps and host communities.
National Society Readiness	Building on the longstanding institutional preparedness and response readiness capacity strengthening under the Population Movement Operation (PMO), BDRCS activated its emergency response mechanisms following the onset of very heavy rainfall categorized by the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD). Building on previous monsoon response experience, BDRCS mobilized trained staff and community volunteers, activated and dispatched available pre-positioned contingency stocks to initiate early warning and anticipatory action, rapid assessments, emergency shelter support, health outreach, WASH response and protection services across affected camps and host communities where BDRCS has an operational role.
Assessment	With support from IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs), BDRCS continues to monitor the evolving situation and maintain ongoing readiness and response for further monsoon impacts. BDRCS staff and volunteers are deployed on the ground to capture incident information, support rapid assessments, verify damage, and review broader inter-sector updates among humanitarian actors through the Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) on overall damage, casualties and emerging response gaps. Jointly with inter-sector teams, BDRCS volunteers and staff have been deployed on the ground to capture daily sector-specific incidents, perceived needs, and gaps among the affected population
Resource Mobilization	Since the onset of the active monsoon, BDRCS immediately mobilized its available contingency resources prepositioned under the Emergency appeal which include emergency shelter and repair materials, trained volunteers, technical staff and operational assets to initiate life-saving response. Because of the existing institutional response readiness capacity invested in the operation, BDRCS was able to immediately provide Emergency shelter materials to 815 affected households (4,075 individuals), while 123 trained volunteers continue to support assessments, emergency relocation, health promotion, WASH monitoring and community engagement. Given the increasing impact and continued heavy rainfall forecast, existing contingency resources are becoming insufficient, requiring additional support through the IFRC DREF mechanism.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	BDRCS activated its monsoon contingency arrangements triggered by the issuance of severe weather forecasts from BMD following PMO's Multi-Hazards Response Plan (MHRP). These measures include PMO EOC activation, deployment of trained volunteers for early warning dissemination, emergency relocation support, use of pre-positioned emergency stocks, rapid damage assessments and continuous situation monitoring. These sector-specific contingencies shall continue as the monsoon situation evolves.
National Society EOC	The BDRCS PMO Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) was activated from the onset of the emergency on 5th July 2026 and continues to serve as the coordination hub for Federation-wide response management in Cox's Bazar. According to its protocol, the EOC oversees situation monitoring, information management, operational coordination, daily situation reporting, resource allocation, liaison with government and humanitarian partners, and platform for management decision-making to ensure a timely and coordinated response across camps and host communities.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC is providing oversight and technical support to BDRCS sectors responding through key interventions, including shelter kit distribution, maintaining operational services of the BDRCS Field Hospital, WASH facility maintenance, situation monitoring, coordination and operational reporting through the EOC. This technical support is co-led by American Red Cross on Disaster Risk Management and Swedish Red Cross on WASH as part of the Shared Leadership/Way of Working-WoW Arrangements with IFRC in Cox's Bazar.
Participating National Societies	American Red Cross has been providing support as technical lead in facilitating BDRCS response team and volunteers to activate the EOC and producing the daily situation update analyzing the collected incidents data from various sources. German Red Cross is supporting BDRCS DRR team in coordinating with relevant stakeholders in Teknaf sub-district as part of the overall situation and incident monitoring in the host community. Danish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent, are supporting the BDRCS Health team in maintaining the operational services of Health Posts and mobilization of trained community health volunteers for health prevention, psychosocial support and community-based disease surveillance. Swedish Red Cross, and German Red Cross are providing technical support to BDRCS WASH team in identifying needs and gaps on water, sanitation, solid waste, and fecal sludge management in the camps.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC continues to coordinate with the PMO Federation-wide team on context monitoring and the wider humanitarian situation affecting displaced people in the camps, including the implications of ongoing cross-border tensions.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	In the camp settlement, the Government of Bangladesh, through the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), is monitoring the overall situation through camp-level Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) to support timely response and a standardized assistance approach. Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD), together with Armed Police Battalion (APBn), is engaged in emergency search and rescue operations, while the Bangladesh Armed Forces Division (AFD) remains on standby to provide support as needed.



	In host communities, the Deputy Commissioner's Office has activated the district-level EOC to monitor early actions by the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), BDRCS local branch and sub-district administrations. The Deputy Commissioner's Office has announced humanitarian assistance for affected populations, although the support remains insufficient compared with needs. More than 700 emergency shelters have also been opened to accommodate evacuees from at-risk areas and reduce loss of life from landslides and flooding. In addition, Government authorities including RRRC Office and Deputy Commissioner (DC) Office-Cox's Bazar have both kept provision of continuous monitoring of the situation through their EOC. In addition, there is provision of triggering contingency funds allocated for districts which will be very much specific to the host community only. For camp settlement, from the Government end they have their provision to monitor the situation and work closely with humanitarian partners in responding effectively and efficiently based on further escalation of the monsoon crisis in the near future.
UN or other actors	Led by IOM and UNHCR and implemented through a network of national and international NGOs including ACTED, BRAC, DRC, MBSS, NRC, CARE, Oxfam, BDRCS, IRC, World Vision, Mukti and others, the emergency response has focused on life-saving shelter, site management, WASH, protection, health, nutrition, food security and education interventions. Partners are conducting rapid damage assessments, relocating at-risk households, supporting rescue operations, providing temporary shelter and emergency food assistance, repairing critical WASH facilities, delivering psychosocial support and protection referrals, disseminating early warning messages, and maintaining essential services despite challenging access conditions. The Rohingya Coordination Platform, jointly with the RRRC Office, has also issued joint messaging to accelerate monsoon preparedness and scale up community readiness across all 33 camps. On the other hand, UNDP and other key partners are actively engaged in host community programming have triggered contingency funds (an amount of 300,000 BDT for Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts) to support sub-district administrations in providing humanitarian assistance to affected families.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

For camp-level coordination, the Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) remains the key structure for sectoral coordination and government engagement. The RCP Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group (EPRWG) is supporting harmonized weather-related messaging and coordination of collective preparedness and response efforts in the camps, with BDRCS/IFRC contributing synoptic reports and technical analysis in coordination with BMD Cox's Bazar Office.

For host communities, the Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group (DRRWG), led by the Deputy Commissioner's Office and co-led by UNDP and BDRCS, provides a platform for evidence-based decision-making, coordination among humanitarian partners and timely early action at community level following heavy rainfall advisories.

In addition, for Cox's Bazar camp settlement there is established mechanism among the humanitarian partners including UN agencies, RCRC partners, I/NGOs in ensuring harmonized and standardized humanitarian assistance for the affected people through respective Sectors of RCP which is expected to be implemented by the camp level Sector focal agencies in camps.

For host communities, all humanitarian response or assistance efforts are planned to be well coordinated through sub-district administration, district administration. Besides, DRR Working Group will act as a platform to discuss among the partners to avoid duplication in order to ensure effective and efficient humanitarian response.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Camp 11 and Camp 12 have become priority shelter-and-settlement hotspots, where the recent heavy rainfall, flash floods and landslides have shifted the response from planned monsoon preparedness to a large, unplanned emergency shelter caseload. Although MDRBD018 already supports routine shelter activities in both camps, the additional needs are driven not by new intervention types but by a sharp increase in demand beyond the Appeal's original planning assumptions.

During this period, Camp 11 recorded 2,086 affected individuals and 474 newly reported partially damaged shelters, while Camp 12 recorded 3,008 affected individuals and 496 newly reported partially damaged shelters; together, the two BDRCS focal camps account for 5,094 affected people and 970 reported partially damaged shelters, representing approximately 65% of the reported shelter damage within BDRCS's operational responsibility. The four landslide fatalities in Camp 11 further confirm that the gap extends beyond material repair to immediate life-safety, site-safety and settlement-risk concerns. The 2026 April to June RDV classification further identified 1,578 households with partial moderate damage, 245 with partial severe damage and 11 with major damage in Camp 11, and 987 households with partial moderate damage, 85 with partial severe damage and 12 with major damage in Camp 12. Accordingly, partially moderate and Partially severe affected households will receive emergency shelter materials and technical support, while the 30 planned Mid-Term Shelters will be reserved for major-damage cases and selected severe cases where repair is technically unsafe or economically unviable. The July surge has also placed exceptional pressure on preparedness stocks: emergency shelter assistance reached 2,657 vulnerable households from April to August 2024, 1,846 households in 2025 and already 1,925 households between April and June 2026, showing that this year's demand had exceeded the entire 2025 response even before the July event. At the same time, funding constraints had reduced the 2026 contingency stock compared with earlier years, limiting the capacity to absorb a sudden increase of this scale. Household-level drainage, minor slope protection, Build Back Safer messaging and immediate site-safety measures will be integrated into shelter assistance, while larger drainage systems, access routes, pathways, communal infrastructure and broader site management remain under Site Development, SMS agencies and other responsible partners, thereby avoiding duplication. With the overall monsoon caseload projected to reach up to 3,500 households, the requested support is intended to replenish emergency stocks, restore operational readiness and maintain timely life-saving shelter assistance through the remainder of the monsoon season.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Continuous heavy rainfall, flooding, and waterlogging have severely disrupted livelihoods and food security across the Rohingya camps. In camp settlement, a total of 34,542 people has been affected by damages to livelihood assets including homestead gardening, fishponds, mushroom cultivation units, small livestock/poultry, and agricultural crops. Out of this, 1,896 households (9,241 people) have been affected within BDRCS priority camps (camp 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19) where damage to household gardens, livelihood facilities has resulted in significant income losses and increased reliance on emergency food assistance.

Immediate livelihood recovery support through provision of homestead gardening assets is required to restore productive assets, strengthen household food security, and reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance for identified vulnerable households in camps following the BDRCS selection process through mobilization of existing skilled trainers and volunteers.



Multi purpose cash grants

In host community areas, agricultural land experienced waterlogging and soil erosion, affecting crop production and livelihood opportunities to approximately 136,631 individuals. Loss of productive assets and reduced income generating opportunities are expected to increase food insecurity risk among the host community households particularly those dependent on homestead food production and small-scale livelihood activities. Current heavy rainfall continues to pose a threat to recovering food security interventions, with risk of further damage if any additional flooding and landslides occur during the monsoon season.

To provide Immediate support, BDRCS will provide one-off multi-purpose cash assistance of BDT 8,000 to identified vulnerable host community households through the Bangladesh Post Office/Mobile Money Transfer-bKash, which will serve as the Financial Service Provider (FSP). The transfer value is equivalent to 100% of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) recommended by the National Cash Working Group for Bangladesh and is intended to ensure that the basic priority needs of affected households in host communities are met while supporting early recovery. This strategy is based on the functionality of local markets, which remain accessible in the affected

areas. Cash assistance is an accepted response modality by the Government, and both BDRCS and IFRC have an existing service agreement with the Bangladesh Post Office for the delivery of cash assistance.

Recipients of this assistance will be identified through rapid needs assessments and field verification conducted by BDRCS and IFRC in coordination with the local Red Crescent Branch, Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers, local government authorities and community representatives. Priority will be given to households most affected by the flooding, including female-headed households, households with older persons, persons with disabilities, families with young children, and households experiencing significant livelihood losses, in line with the vulnerability considerations identified by the Food Security Sector.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

An estimated 45,500 people, including 4,635 newly arrived displaced people, are at risk of disrupted WASH services due to heavy rainfall, flooding and landslides across Camps 11, 12, 13, 18 and 19. Immediate support is required to restore 6 water supply networks, 25 hand pumps, 250 sanitation facilities and 7 Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), while implementing 180 small-scale mitigation works to protect WASH infrastructure from further erosion and landslide damage. Without rapid intervention, damaged facilities and contaminated water sources will heighten the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks and prolonged interruption of essential WASH services.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The ongoing monsoon emergency has heightened protection risks, particularly for women, adolescent girls, children, older persons, persons with disabilities and other people with specific needs. Displacement, damaged shelters, reduced privacy, inadequate lighting, damaged WASH facilities, and restricted access to safe sanitation facilities have increased safety, dignity, and protection concerns. Women and adolescent girls are particularly affected by limited access to essential menstrual hygiene materials and safe menstrual hygiene management. Protection monitoring, referrals and targeted protection assistance, including protection items for the most vulnerable women and girls, are required to address immediate dignity and protection concerns.

Moreover, many households are hesitant to be relocated, despite the continued exposure to risks, due to fear of losing their current shelters, allocated plots, and personal belongings which would require further sensitization and advocacy. Beneficiary identification will be undertaken during implementation in coordination with the Protection Working Group, based on agreed vulnerability criteria, evolving needs, and protection standards.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Monsoon-induced rainfall has caused substantial damage to existing site safety initiatives and increased household exposure to landslide hazards. Based on primary damage information, 3,720 square meter landslide protection wall have faced damage at different level that exposed nearly 45,000 individuals to be affected by landslide emergencies. Immediate measures are therefore needed to stabilize vulnerable hill slopes in line with RRRC site development and site safety guidelines and the landslide risk reduction strategy for the camp settlement. Additional gaps include volunteer mobilization and duty of care support, as well as strengthened support to CPP and local-level Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) in host communities to maintain local responder capacity and functionality during a multi-dimensional crisis.

Moreover, exposed hill slopes require mass tree plantation in order to streamline natural protection as well as to create natural barriers for landslide or localized flooding across the vulnerable locations while doing site safety management as there's a remarkable damage to sites where tree saplings were also planted as part of environmental restoration integrating nature-based solution.



Community Engagement And Accountability

The evolving emergency has increased the need for timely, accessible and trusted information on early warning, evacuation, available assistance and access to essential services. BDRCS feedback channels show heightened concerns related to shelter damage, protection risks and immediate basic needs, underlining the importance of continued two-way communication. In this effort, 8 volunteers are required in which 3 volunteers have already been deployed from current appeal operation for relevant, timely and actionable information dissemination, feedback collection and response. Through this DREF operation, will complement the required volunteers

mobilization by deploying 5 CEA trained volunteers to support the sectoral intervention through adequate community feedback and response mechanism.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to save lives, alleviate human sufferings, and reduce immediate humanitarian impacts of 80,000 monsoon affected people both in camp settlement and host communities of Cox's Bazar through timely, targeted, and live-saving assistance, ensuring dignity and resilience over the 6 months period.

Operation strategy rationale

The ongoing monsoon season continues to generate significant humanitarian impacts across the Rohingya camps and surrounding host communities in Cox's Bazar, including flooding, landslides, shelter damage, disruption of essential services, and increased health and protection risks. Through the existing Emergency Appeal, BDRCS and IFRC have already activated emergency response mechanisms, mobilized staff and volunteers, conducted assessments, provided emergency shelter, WASH, health, protection and relocation support, and coordinated with government and humanitarian partners. While these actions have enabled an immediate response, the scale, frequency, and anticipated continuation of monsoon impacts are placing increasing pressure on contingency stocks and operational resources.

The proposed DREF is designed to complement—not replace or duplicate—the Emergency Appeal. While the Emergency Appeal continues to provide the overall operational platform for the Population Movement Operation through routine preparedness, contingency planning, sectoral services, and seasonal emergency response, the DREF will provide time-bound additional resources to address residual humanitarian needs that exceed the Appeal's planned contingency capacity. Specifically, it will replenish depleted emergency stocks, sustain critical response capacity, reinforce localized response mechanisms, and preserve readiness for the remainder of the monsoon season and subsequent seasonal hazards.

This support is particularly important as BDRCS' contingency capacity in Cox's Bazar serves a multi-hazard role under the PMO Multi-Hazard Response Plan, supporting not only monsoon emergencies but also cyclone and fire risks throughout the year. Replenishing resources consumed during the current response is therefore essential to maintain operational readiness, protect previous investments in preparedness and localization, and ensure the continuity of lifesaving assistance to affected populations.

Sector Intervention Rationale

Shelter

Shelter assistance has been prioritized in this operation because the July 2026 monsoon impacts in Camps 11 and 12 created an exceptional and concentrated emergency shelter caseload that exceeds the regular programme pipeline and reduced contingency capacity under the Emergency Appeal. Although monsoon flooding and landslides are recurrent hazards in Cox's Bazar and are already considered under Emergency Appeal, the 2–9 July heavy rainfall, flash floods, and landslides generated a sudden surge of shelter needs beyond normal seasonal planning assumptions.

Camps 11 and 12 recorded 5,094 affected individuals and 970 partially damaged shelters, representing approximately 65% of the reported shelter damage within the BDRCS operational area. The four landslide fatalities in Camp 11 further confirm that the gap is not limited to shelter repair but also reflects immediate life-safety risks linked to damaged shelters, unstable slopes, and continued occupancy of high-risk locations.

Under Emergency Appeal, BDRCS maintains routine shelter preparedness and response capacity in Camps 11 and 12, including shelter care and maintenance, Rapid Damage Verification, emergency shelter kits, bamboo replacement materials, Mid-Term/Transitional Shelter support, warehouses, distribution capacity, and shelter personnel. These resources are intended to cover anticipated seasonal shelter needs and maintain readiness for multiple hazards across the year. However, the sudden July caseload required BDRCS to mobilize and redirect available Emergency Appeal stocks and materials that were also intended for planned shelter activities, regular monsoon preparedness, and broader multi-hazard readiness.

Based on previous monsoon responses in 2024 and 2025, BDRCS provided emergency shelter assistance to an average of 2,251 households over a four-month regular monsoon response period. In the current event, the number of households requiring emergency shelter assistance in Camps 11 and 12 has already reached 1,925 households for this period alone and is still expected to rise. This is further compounded by projections that up to 3,500 households may be affected during the remaining monsoon and upcoming cyclone



season. With contingency resources already reduced compared with previous years due to funding constraints, the current caseload has placed the remaining shelter response capacity under significant pressure.

The requested DREF support is therefore not intended to duplicate shelter activities already financed under the Emergency Appeal, but to address the exceptional residual needs created by the July 2026 event. The intervention will support damage verification, emergency shelter repair assistance, replenishment of depleted emergency shelter stocks, and safer shelter solutions for high-risk and vulnerable households. It will also help restore operational readiness and ensure BDRCS can continue delivering time-critical shelter assistance while maintaining preparedness for further monsoon, cyclone, and fire-related shocks under the PMO Multi-Hazard Response Plan.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene activities are also prioritized as damages to water systems, sanitation facilities, and waste management infrastructures are increasing the risk of service interruption, contamination, and water borne diseases. Under the DREF, WASH intervention will restore essential water and sanitation services, repair damaged facilities, and protect critical WASH infrastructures from further erosion and landslide damage.

Meanwhile, these efforts shall be complemented by hygiene promotion activities to reduce public health risks as well as by regular operations and maintenance of all WASH facilities not affected by the monsoon incidents that will be covered by the existing resources under the Emergency Appeal.

Livelihood and Multipurpose Cash Grants (MPCG)

Livelihood intervention is part of the proposed assistance as flooding and waterlogging have disrupted household gardens, livelihood assets, and income opportunities in both camps and host communities. The intervention will help affected households meet immediate basic needs, restore small-scale productive assets, and reduce further dependency on emergency assistance.

For the provision of Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPCG) in the host communities, the operation will provide a one-off cash assistance with a transfer value of BDT8,000 through Bangladesh Post Office (BPO)/bKash as Mobile Money Transfer (MMT) per vulnerable households covering 100% Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) recommended by the National Cash Working Group to ensure that the priority needs of households identified to receive the assistance are met while supporting early recovery. The cash assistance will be provided using MMT as the financial service provider where BDRCS and IFRC both have existing service contract agreement.

The proposed interventions in camp settlement complement Emergency Appeal support as it provides skill enhancement focusing on tailoring services, dress making, mobile & electronic repair, plumbing, barber services, and fishing net production. Due to reduced funding under the Emergency Appeal, host community interventions have not been covered in current operations.

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery efforts are also factored in this response considering that the heavy rainfall has created significant damage to existing site safety measures and increased exposure to landslides, flooding, and settlement-level hazards. Under this response, intervention will support restoration of damaged landslide protection measures including slope stabilization with application of nature-based solutions and mobilization of camp first responder volunteers to reduce further loss and damage during the continuing monsoon. In addition, tree plantation/mass greening initiative will also be integrated as part of environmental restoration as remarkable damage has been encountered during this monsoon associated flooding, and landslides in camps.

Cross-Cutting Issues

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) are also considered as complementary components of a safe, inclusive, and accountable emergency response. Displacement, damaged shelters, reduced privacy, poor lighting, damaged WASH facilities, and limited access to safe sanitation have increased safety, dignity, and protection risks, particularly for women, adolescent girls, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and people with specific needs. At the same time, affected communities require timely, accessible, and trusted information on early warning, relocation, available assistance, and service access from BDRCS. The operation will therefore support protection monitoring, safe referrals, dignity and protection assistance, community sensitization, household outreach, community consultations, feedback collection, and response, and the use of community feedback to inform operational decisions across the sectoral interventions. This integrated approach will help ensure that assistance is delivered safely, that vulnerable groups are identified and supported, and that communities remain informed, consulted, and part of decision-making process throughout the response.

The proposed cross-cutting activities (CEA & PGI) shall complement the existing mechanism built under the Emergency Appeal to ensure that all proposed interventions under this DREF incorporate accountability to affected population through addressing their voices as well as to mainstream protection, gender, and inclusion perspectives, in adherence with the minimum standards throughout the DREF operational period.

On the other hand, Health is not included in this DREF application as the existing healthcare services, including the BDRCS Field Hospital, and health posts across the camps, have remained operational despite the reported disruptions caused by heavy rainfall. All health-related activities including health awareness messaging, community-based disease surveillance, and operationalization of clinical services



shall continue to be provided by BDRCS using the available resources from IFRC and other RCRC Movement Partners supporting BDRCS on health contributing to the Emergency Appeal.

Moreover, through BDRCS's volunteer network, auxiliary role to the Government of Bangladesh, established presence in Cox's Bazar, community acceptance, and coordination with camp and host community actors, the operation will support a timely, accountable, and locally led response. The additional funding will help prevent further deterioration, protect vulnerable households, sustain critical services, and preserve earlier preparedness and risk reduction gains during the remainder of the monsoon season.

Targeting Strategy

[Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The DREF operation will target approximately 80,000 affected across BDRCS priority camps (camp 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19) and host communities through an integrated, multi-sectoral response.

The operation will prioritize households and individuals most affected by monsoon-related hazards, with a particular focus on those facing heightened risks and vulnerabilities. Priority will be given to households directly affected by heavy rainfall, landslides, flooding and windstorms; households whose shelters, latrines, water points or other essential WASH facilities have been damaged or rendered unusable; individuals and families displaced by weather-related incidents; communities living in areas highly vulnerable to landslides, flash floods, flooding and waterlogging; and vulnerable host community households affected by flooding, landslides and prolonged waterlogging. In line with BDRCS and IFRC commitments to Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), the operation will apply vulnerability-based targeting, with particular attention to women and girls, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, female-headed households, and people living with chronic illness or other specific needs. Targeting and assistance delivery will be guided by needs assessments, community consultations and accountability mechanisms to ensure equitable, inclusive and dignified access to support.

Out of the total target, the DREF operation will target around 70,000 people in Camps 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19 through integrated interventions in Shelter, WASH, Livelihood, Disaster Risk Reduction, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and Protection. An additional 10,000 people in the host communities of Pekua, Chakaria, and Matamuhuri will receive livelihood recovery, disaster risk reduction, and community engagement support. Assistance will prioritize the most vulnerable households affected by the current emergency and those at continued risk from the ongoing monsoon season. The total beneficiary number is estimated based on specific camp and host area-wise need, avoiding duplication of counting.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

BDRCS sectors will apply standard sectoral implementation and targeting criteria in line with BDRCS/IFRC practice and the vulnerability-based targeting approach described above. Selection will be based on verified damage, displacement status, exposure to landslide, flood and waterlogging risks, loss of essential services, and household vulnerability. BDRCS will coordinate closely with RCP sectors, Camp-in-Charge offices, Site Management actors, local authorities and relevant working groups to avoid duplication, harmonize assistance packages and ensure that planned interventions reach people most in need.



Total Targeted Population

Women	28,000	Rural	100%
Girls (under 18)	13,600	Urban	-
Men	24,000	People with disabilities (estimated)	3%
Boys (under 18)	14,400		
Total targeted population	80,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Continued heavy rainfall may worsen flooding, landslides, access constraints and the backlog of assessments and distributions during the monsoon period.	Maintain realistic and flexible implementation plans, prioritize life-saving activities, arrange field movement according to safety conditions, and prepare catch-up plans for delayed assessments, verification and distributions.
Delay in Government approval/endorsement.	Continue early advocacy and prior consultation with RRRC, CiCs, Deputy Commissioner's Office and relevant authorities, led by BDRCS/IFRC management, to secure timely approvals and alignment.
Staff and volunteer safety may be affected by landslides, waterlogging, poor access, damaged pathways, limited PPE and community reluctance to relocate from high-risk areas.	Apply duty-of-care measures, provide appropriate PPE, conduct safety briefings, coordinate with Site Management and DMCs, use community-based messaging, and avoid deployment in unsafe conditions.



Unpredictability and volatility of security situation within the camp settlement which includes potential escalation of security tensions (triggered by conflict among the rival groups within camps) at any time that may bring access issue for the staff and volunteers.	Strict Adherence to UNDSS alerts and compliance to the IFRC Security Protocols.
Inconsistent financial and operational oversight may affect the timely and accountable implementation of the DREF Fund.	Throughout the DREF operation, BDRCS and IFRC will conduct regular joint financial and program reviews to ensure smooth implementation, financial management, and operational quality assurance.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation: Security incidents, localized tensions, access restrictions, severe weather and damaged roads or pathways may affect personnel movement and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in targeted camps and host communities. BDRCS and IFRC will mitigate these risks through continuous context monitoring, coordination with authorities and humanitarian partners, adherence to security protocols, duty-of-care measures for staff and volunteers, and flexible operational planning to ensure safe and timely implementation. During the operation, the National Society (NS) security framework will apply to NS staff and volunteers, while the IFRC security framework will apply if IFRC personnel (including surge, staff on loan, and consultants) are deployed. Comprehensive security measures will be implemented, including continuous situation monitoring, timely updates, movement tracking, area security assessments, and pre-deployment briefings. Completion of IFRC e-learning (e.g., Stay Safe 2.0) is mandatory for staff under IFRC security framework.”	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 125,799
Targeted Persons: 17,500

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households supported with Emergency Shelter material and technical Support	3,500
Number of households having damaged shelters provided with reconstruction of Mid-term Shelter (MTS)	30

Priority Actions

- Verify damage and vulnerability for 3,500 households through Rapid damage verification to classify needs and prioritize high-risk families.
- Provide emergency shelter materials and technical support to 3,500 households to restore safe, habitable shelters.
- Reconstruct 30 severely damaged shelters with Mid-Term Shelter solutions.





Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 14,058

Targeted Persons: 6,600

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of families received homestead/vertical gardening support in camps	1,320

Priority Actions

- Homestead gardening support.
- Vegetable seed and gardening material support.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 88,098

Targeted Persons: 6,600

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of Host community households receiving multipurpose cash assistance	1,320
% of households who report of being able to meet their basic household needs according to their priorities	90

Priority Actions

- Mobilization of RCYs and NDRTs for assessment
- Coordination with local government representatives & FSP
- Multipurpose cash assistance to affected host community households through the Bangladesh Post Office (BPO)/Mobile Money Transfer -bKash as the Financial Service Provider – FSP



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 91,055

Targeted Persons: 45,500

Indicators

Title	Target
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Number of people provided with access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services	45,500
Number of families supported through small-scale WASH mitigation works (e.g., geo-bags, sand filling, slope protection and erosion control)	900

Priority Actions

- Restore critical WASH infrastructure by repairing damaged water supply systems, hand pumps, sanitation facilities, and Material Recovery Facilities to ensure uninterrupted access to safe water and sanitation services.
- Protect WASH facilities from further monsoon damage through small-scale mitigation works, including erosion control and slope stabilization around critical infrastructure.
- Maintain essential WASH services and public health by strengthening emergency maintenance, rapid repairs, and operational readiness to minimize service disruptions and reduce the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks.
- Enhance community resilience and preparedness through hygiene promotion, community engagement, and emergency WASH support to protect the health and dignity of approximately 45,500 monsoon affected people.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 22,365

Targeted Persons: 1,600

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of vulnerable women and adolescent girls provided with protection kits	750
Number of individuals with increased protection awareness through participating sessions on various protection concerns.	750
Number of community protection groups in Camp 11 supported to promote protection of vulnerable displaced people	100

Priority Actions

- Support in the conduct beneficiary identification and verification using agreed vulnerability criteria.
- Distribute dignity kits and other essential protection items to the most vulnerable women and girls, as appropriate.
- Establish and strengthen community protection groups, where required.
- Conduct block-level awareness sessions on key protection risks, available services, safe referral pathways, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).
- Identify and refer individuals with protection concerns to appropriate case management providers following the existing protection referral pathways.
- Conduct regular meetings with community groups to strengthen community engagement and identify emerging protection concerns.
- Participate in coordination meetings with the Protection Sector and relevant humanitarian actors to ensure coordinated and complementary response.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 94,892

Targeted Persons: 20,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of individuals reached with site safety management intervention	20,000
Number of individuals reached with multi-hazard awareness	8,000

Priority Actions

- Community driven restoration of damaged landslide protection measures including slope stabilization at household level with application of nature-based solution and environmentally sustainable approaches through Cash for Work (CfW).
- Support in mobilizing trained volunteers to maintain emergency search & rescue and first aid capacities at community level within monsoon season.
- Disseminate multi-hazard awareness messages among affected people, early warning messaging; and support in maintaining coordination platform through the DMCs in collaboration with CPP, Site Management and relevant sectors to reduce further risk from landslides, flooding and waterlogging.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 4,260

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of displaced people engaged through information dissemination, community consultation and overall feedback and response	3,000
% of feedback collected and responded on the DREF operation	95

Priority Actions

- Disseminate timely, accessible and relevant information through community audio listening sessions, community consultations and other appropriate communication channels.
- Conduct household outreach visits to share key messages, identify emerging needs and address community concerns.
- Continue Community Feedback Response Mechanisms (CFRM) to collect, analyze and respond.
- Facilitate regular internal and inter-sectoral coordination, including with Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) and relevant sectors, to ensure community feedback informs operational decision-making and response.



Coordination And Partnerships

Budget: CHF 2,485

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
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Number of stakeholders' coordination event organized to ensure smooth DREF implementation	2
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Priority Actions

- Organize stakeholders' coordination event to promote humanitarian diplomacy, localization, mainstreaming emergency preparedness, and response across the sectors in order to ensure smooth implementation of the DREF intervention



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 13,213

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of staff engaged in providing technical, and monitoring support	10
Number of joint monitoring completed during DREF implementation period	6
Number of communication materials produced (e.g., videos, infographics, posters, IFRC web articles, social media posts, and media interview/ article)	10

Priority Actions

- Providing technical support to PMER, IM, Communications, Logistics, Security, Operation, Finance, Human Resources to support BDRCS.
- Conduct joint monitoring/post distribution monitoring with BDRCS and Movement Partners.
- Coordinate with in country PNSs, RRRC Office, DC Office, RCP, and with UN-system, I/NGOs.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 18,775

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of RCRC staff/volunteers are trained on emergency response/cross - cut thematic areas	100
Number of staff/volunteers mobilized for emergency response	100
Number of lessons learned workshop conducted	1



Priority Actions

- Mobilization of staff and volunteers for monsoon response.
- Ensure duty of care (NS volunteers' insurance under the provision of solidarity fund) for volunteers.
- Ensure BDRCS EOC functionality
- Conduct volunteers' capacity enhancement training focusing emergency response, cash programming, and cross-cut areas in order to ensure smooth mobilization of skilled human resources to implement DREF
- Facilitate lessons learned workshop, develop & disseminate proceedings.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

A total of 35 National Society staff, and 100 Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers will be engaged in direct implementation of the planned activities under Sectoral activities. In addition, 10 IFRC staff will be engaged in providing technical support for overall programming along with fostering secretariate coordination, and external coordination in order to ensure smooth programming within the DREF period.

Red Crescent Youth volunteers who will be mobilized will be engaged in direct implementation including awareness raising at community level, community consultation, assessment, and distribution.

BDRCS staff will be engaged in implementation of the sectoral activities under Shelter, Livelihood, Multipurpose Cash Grants, water sanitation and Hygiene, Risk Reduction Climate Adaptation, and Recovery, PGI, and CEA.

IFRC staff will be engaged in providing technical support, coordination with Government and RCP Sectors, attending technical meetings at wider platform, monitoring, quality assurance etc.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

Volunteers who will be engaged in this DREF operation, all are trained on Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and they perceived appropriate understanding about gender, age, and cultural diversity of the affected people to be assisted with different sectoral interventions.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Majority of the locally managed procurement under this DREF operation will be undertaken by the IFRC Population Movement Operation (PMO) Procurement Team in Cox's Bazar, utilizing established procurement systems, procedures, and supplier networks already in place. The team will ensure that all procurement activities are conducted in accordance with IFRC procurement policies and donor requirements, upholding the principles of transparency, fairness, competitiveness, and value for money. Through advance procurement planning, market assessments, supplier due diligence, competitive bidding processes, contract management, and continuous procurement monitoring, the PMO Procurement Team will support the timely delivery of goods and services while mitigating procurement-related risks, including delays, supply chain disruptions, vendor performance issues, and non-compliance with procurement standards. This dedicated procurement capacity will contribute to the efficient and accountable implementation of the DREF operation while maintaining the required operational quality and compliance standards.

While BDRCS will undertake selected local procurements, including supplies required for training, orientation, and workshop activities, IFRC will ensure oversight support throughout the whole process.



In addition, the MPCG component will be delivered through a third-party Financial Service Provider (FSP) with whom both BDRCS and IFRC have established Framework Agreements to facilitate the delivery of cash assistance.

How will this operation be monitored?

In line with IFRC DREF minimum requirements, a structured Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework will be applied throughout the operation. This will include the development and maintenance of a comprehensive M&E plan, an Indicator Tracking Table (ITT), and a clear Reporting Schedule. These tools will guide systematic tracking of outputs, outcomes, and key indicators across all sectors, ensuring timely data collection, quality assurance, and performance monitoring. Progress against indicators will be regularly reviewed by BDRCS and IFRC teams to inform adaptive management and early corrective actions where required.

In addition, post distribution monitoring will be conducted, particularly after the distribution of multipurpose cash and shelter materials. BDRCS and IFRC will jointly conduct field monitoring visits to review progress against the set indicators, track emerging needs and operational constraints. Subsequently, response field findings, achievements and challenges will be documented while adjusting the implementation plan as required based on field evidence and community feedback.

Reporting will follow IFRC DREF standards, including timely operational updates and a final report, ensuring accountability, transparency, and evidence-based documentation of results achieved under the operation. Reporting for the operation will adhere to IFRC DREF minimum reporting standards. Throughout the implementation period, BDRCS and IFRC will provide regular updates and share them with relevant stakeholders.

A lesson-learned workshop along with a final report will be produced and made available within three months of the operation's completion. Additionally, BDRCS will work closely with IFRC's Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and Information Management (IM) teams, who will provide ongoing technical support to the operation.

In Cox's Bazar, BDRCS and IFRC maintain well-established Finance structures under the Population Movement Operation (PMO). Leveraging these existing systems, IFRC is committed to ensuring robust financial management of DREF resources and efficient procurement processes, thereby safeguarding accountability, compliance, value for money, and operational quality throughout the implementation period.

The IFRC Finance team in Cox's Bazar will provide strong financial oversight through established budgeting, expenditure tracking, internal control, compliance, and budget monitoring mechanisms. Regular financial reviews, forecasting, and reconciliation processes will be undertaken to ensure the timely and transparent utilization of DREF funds while proactively identifying, mitigating, and managing potential financial risks throughout the operation. Key risk mitigation measures include segregation of duties, delegated authorization and approval procedures, competitive procurement processes, regular budget-versus-actual expenditure analysis, monthly financial monitoring, vendor due diligence, asset and inventory controls, and periodic compliance reviews. These mechanisms will help prevent risks related to fraud, misuse of funds, procurement non-compliance, budget overruns, ineligible expenditures, and delays in implementation. Collectively, these measures will support effective resource allocation, strengthen accountability and transparency, and ensure compliance with IFRC policies, donor requirements, and applicable financial management standards.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

BDRCS, with support from IFRC, will implement a communication strategy that ensures clear, timely, and consistent information sharing throughout the monsoon response. All field-level activities will follow BDRCS and IFRC visibility and branding requirements, with approved logos and messaging reflected in banners, posters, IEC materials, and other communication products used during community consultations, awareness sessions, household outreach, and loudspeaker or miking activities.

The communication approach will support both operational visibility and public information. BDRCS will engage all its media and communication platforms where appropriate, to share updates on the response, highlight priority risks, and promote key messages on safety, early warning, relocation, health, hygiene, and available assistance. Press releases and media updates may be issued at key milestones to inform the wider public, partners, and authorities on the progress and impact of the operation.

BDRCS and IFRC will incorporate communication strategies that will create linkage between the current situation and the ongoing response with the 9th year commemoration of the Population Movement Operation in coordination with IFRC APRO.

BDRCS and IFRC will also jointly develop communication materials that document the response and reflect the experiences of affected communities. These may include photographs, short videos, case stories, interviews, and other multimedia products for reporting, advocacy, donor visibility, and public communication. All content will be produced with informed consent and in line with safeguarding,



protection, and data protection standards, particularly when engaging children or people with specific needs. Raw and finalized communication materials produced under the operation will be appropriately shared between BDRCS and IFRC to support coordinated and consistent messaging across both organizations. Key communication products will also be shared through relevant IFRC platforms to enhance international visibility of the operation and support donor engagement for the humanitarian response in Cox's Bazar



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRBD040 - Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)
Cox's Bazar Monsoon DREF response

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	440,527
Shelter and Basic Household Items	125,799
Livelihoods	14,058
Multi-purpose Cash	88,098
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	91,055
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	22,365
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	94,892
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,260
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	34,473
Coordination and Partnerships	2,485
Secretariat Services	13,213
National Society Strengthening	18,775

TOTAL BUDGET	475,000
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all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

National Society contact: Mr. Md. Joynal Abedin, Director-Disaster Response Department, joynal.abedin@bdracs.org, +8801811458511

IFRC Appeal Manager: Alberto Bocanegra, Head of Delegation, alberto.bocanegra@ifrc.org, +88 02 5831 3878

IFRC Project Manager: Manik Saha, Head of Sub Office, manik.saha@ifrc.org, +88 01711159280

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Saara Ilmonen, Operations Coordinator, opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org

Media Contact: Abu Taleb Md Saqib, Senior Officer-Communications, abu.saqib@ifrc.org, +8801607089482

[Click here for the reference](#)

