

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 #22 Date of issue: 10/03/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 01/09/2024 to 31/12/2024
Operation timeframe: 18/03/2017 - 31/12/2027	Number of people being assisted: 1 million people ² .
Funding requirements (CHF): Secretariat (2017-2027): CHF 198 million ³ ; Fed-wide (2025-2027): CHF 87 million	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1.4 million

To date, this Emergency Appeal which seeks a total budget of CHF 198.2 million, is **45.6 per cent funded** (funding coverage as of December 2024 is **CHF 90.5 million**). At the time of this report preparation, US Government halted the funding of Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM) for 90 days effective 24 January 2025 for review. Under this funding halt, around 9 million USD has been uncertain. This may impact on the overall funding coverage and the operations. 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 of displaced people.



In the camp settlement, mid-term shelters (MTS), made of treated bamboo and tarpaulin, have been constructed for the households of displaced people. These MTs are the means of their safety and wellbeing which comply government shelter guidelines and the plans of respective site management agencies. (Photo: IFRC)

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

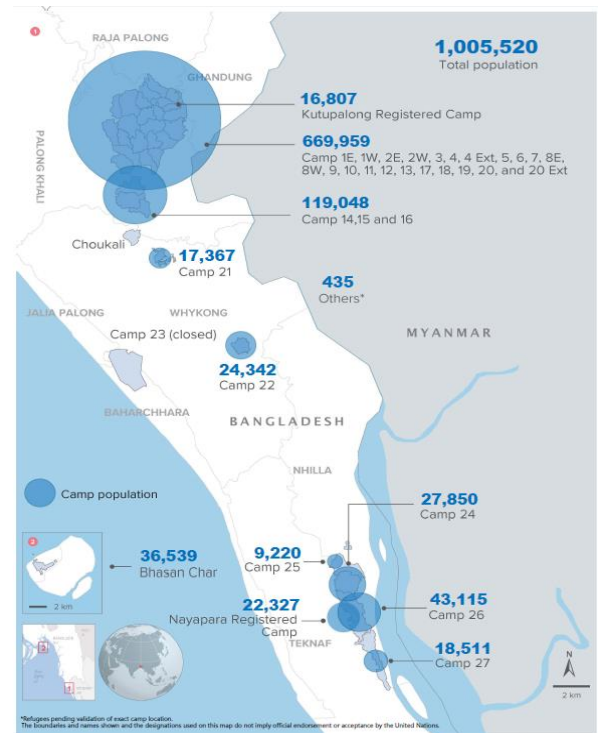
² Camp: 944,154; Host community: 100,000; Bhashan Char: 35,152

³ 2025-2027: CHF 65 million (CHF 56 million- Cox's Bazar and CHF 9 million - Bhasan Char)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

A significant movement of people from Rakhine State in Myanmar to Cox's Bazar district of Bangladesh was triggered in 2016 by an escalating conflict. In August 2017, an estimated 655,500 people crossed the border within a month. Adding to the existing population of displaced people from Rakhine who have been seeking refuge in Bangladesh since 1978, the total number stands at 1,006,670 as of 30 November 2024. Of these, 970,294 currently live in 33 overcrowded camps located in Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-district of Cox's Bazar. Since late 2020, a total of 36,376 people has been relocated from the Cox's Bazar camps to Bhashan Char Island. In addition, ongoing conflict in Rakhine state of Myanmar resulted in new arrivals of approximately 60,000 people during this period who began living in this camp settlement. This ongoing complex and protracted population movement crisis has left the displaced population fully reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs with no durable solutions in sight and uncertainty surrounding their repatriation. The situation has been further compounded by frequent cyclones, seasonal rainfall, flash flood, fire incidents and heightened security concerns in the camps.



Source: Population Factsheet of Government of Bangladesh and UNCHR, as of 31 December 2024

According to the population factsheet, displaced people comprise 51 per cent female and 49 per cent male, while out of the total population, 52 per cent are children, 44 per cent adults and 4 per cent older person. Moreover, 6.22 per cent of people are extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs), including 3.03 per cent of people with disabilities (PWDs)⁴. Their essential basic needs include food, healthcare and safe shelter, water, sanitation, hygiene, lifesaving information, protection services, and preparedness for seasonal cyclones, monsoon rains, multi-hazards and disease outbreaks (cholera, dengue etc.) as well as prevention of environmental and ecosystem degradation.

The ongoing protracted crisis is also manifested in the continuing challenges directly faced by around 445,972 local host community population⁵ in Cox's Bazar in terms of pressure on livelihoods and the local economy, among other factors, brought about by the presence of the huge number of displaced people from Rakhine.

Subsequently, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) responded to the emergency in December 2016, in line with its mandate to provide humanitarian services as auxiliary to the public authorities. As such, an international operation was launched with IFRC-DREF support, followed by an Emergency Appeal on Population Movement Operation (PMO) launched in March 2017. The appeal has been revised on eight occasions, with the last published revision (in July 2024) effective 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2027. The new phase aims at continuing support to BDRCS in its response to the protracted crisis and following key recommendations of a rationalization exercise in 2024, i.e. extension of emergency appeal, restructuring human resource and updating the One Window Framework and strengthening of the National Society Capacity. The extension of the emergency appeal also considers the likelihood of fresh influx (which actually occurred since August 2024) with disease spread and social tensions, as a consequence of ripple effect rooted from the escalating conflict between insurgent groups and the army in Myanmar.

⁴Joint population counting by UNHCR and Government of Bangladesh as of December 2024

⁵Joint Response Plan (JRP) of ISCG targeted this number of host community people for 2024.

Summary of response

Overview of the operating National Society and ongoing response

The BDRCS Population Movement Operation (PMO), office in Cox's Bazar, was established in 2017 and today has a staff strength of 229, while the Cox's Bazar unit⁶ of BDRCS has been supporting the operation from the beginning of the crisis. The operation, by rotation, deploys its 700 Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers as well as 667 community volunteers from host and camps. The BDRCS headquarters in Dhaka has been providing oversight support and has also deployed staff and resources during this 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 1978 movement of people from Myanmar, BDRCS' relationship with the Bangladesh authorities has been steadfast. As such, BDRCS has an added advantage to managing population movement operations across 33 camps, in coordination with the authorities, the UN-led Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Refugee Operations and Coordination Team (ROCT).

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 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 the UNHCR to jointly undertake the Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) - an extensive initiative in place since 1992.

Summary of 2022 – 2024

The PMO completed its seventh year in early 2024, marking the conclusion of the current phase of the emergency appeal, which started from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024. Over this three years period, **507,312 people** (243,509 males and 263,803 females) were reached, including **378,160 people from 14 camps** (3, 4, 5, 7, 8W, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 26 and 27) and **129,152 people from two host communities** (Ukhiya and Teknaf).

Across various sectors, critical assistance provided included:

- **Healthcare support** in Camp 7 and two host communities (Balukhali-Ukhiya and Teknaf).



Federation-wide infographic as of 31 December 2024

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.

- **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives** in camps 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 19, and in Ukhiya and Teknaf host communities.
- **Shelter and settlement assistance**, primarily in camps 11 and 12, with a "build-and-go" approach in Camps 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 26, and 27, as well as in Teknaf and Ukhiya host communities.
- **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services** in camps 11, 18, and 19, and in the Ukhiya host community.
- **Livelihood support** in camps 11, 13, and 19, and in the Ukhiya host community.
- **Protection support** activities in camps 11, 14, and 19, with mainstreaming efforts integrated across all sectoral interventions.
- **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) initiatives** extended across all targeted camps and host communities.

Furthermore, BDRCS with support from IFRC and the American Red Cross, under a shared leadership approach, **reached 1 million people indirectly across 33 camps and two host communities** by institutionalising Disaster Risk Management (DRM) governance in camps, strengthening DRM in host communities, disseminating the key preparedness information, and supporting the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)—a national flagship programme of the government, implemented jointly by the Ministry of Disaster Management (MoDRM) and BDRCS.

Additionally, **36,539 people relocated to Bhashan Char** received support in cyclone preparedness, WASH, health services, site management, and response preparedness during this phase. Specific sector wise summary is also included in the respective sector's section below.

January -December 2024

Between January and December 2024, **567,813 people in 14 camps and 2 host communities in Cox's Bazar have been directly reached** with continuing humanitarian assistance through five sectoral programmes. Disaster risk management support was provided in six camps and two host communities. Health and care services were extended to one camp and two host communities. WASH initiatives were implemented in four camps and one host community. Shelter and settlement support was offered in eight camps and one host community. Additionally, livelihood assistance was provided in three camps and two one host community. Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) interventions were implemented as a standalone support in three camps, while mainstreaming efforts were reflected across areas of all sector intervention. Similarly, community engagement and accountability were integrated in areas of all sector operations.

During the last four months of 2024, from September and December 2024, approximately **281,080 people, comprising 224,750 people in the camps and 56,331 people in the host communities** received direct programmatic support through interventions in disaster risk management, health and care, shelter and settlement, WASH, livelihood, PGI, and CEA. While IFRC support for PMO continues, the Federation-wide PMO operation (supported by IFRC and eight in-country IFRC Members) contributing to the PMO **reached 388,634 people comprising 279,802 people in 17 camps and 108,833 people in five sub-district level host communities** during this reporting period.

Alongside IFRC, BDRCS has been bilaterally supported by Danish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, German Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent to implement the sectoral interventions across 17 camps and five host communities (please see the federation wide infographic above and 4W map – detailing the 4Ws: Who is Doing What, Where and When – in Annex 1). *Details on this reach against IFRC-supported Emergency Appeal's Operation Strategy can be found in Section C below.*

Needs analysis

Reflection of the 2022 - 2024 Phase

Needs of a Protracted Crisis: The emergency needs of the displaced community at the start of the crisis in 2017, evolved in later years to more longer-term needs given the fact that the community has continued to live amidst a backdrop of uncertainty about their future, including the possibility of safe return to Myanmar, and restrictions on free movement and construction of permanent infra-structure (i.e., shelter) within the camp settlement.

New arrivals in 2024: By the end of December 2024, an estimated 60,000 people (12,000 families) had crossed the border into Bangladesh, settling in camps, particularly with their relatives' shelters after entering through various points across the Naf River. This population is 49 per cent children, 45 per cent adults, and 7 per cent elderly. BDRCS with support from IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) partners developed a scenario plan with three new arrival scenarios (30,000 to 60,000, 60,000 to 80,000 and 80,000 to 100,000), which will be activated, subject to the triggering factors of the scenarios. To date, health facilities run by BDRCS are constantly providing health services to the new arrivals in 10 camps. BDRCS complemented the non-food items (NFI) distribution jointly carried out by UNHCR in November 2024 for newly arrived households staying in camps 3 and 4. The newly arrived displaced people have been residing with existing households in camps. So far, BDRCS has provided NFI and healthcare support in camps 11 and 12, alongside UNHCR and WFP emergency support. Biometric registration has been underway with UNHCR support to the Government of Bangladesh to avoid duplication of counting and providing relief distribution. In this backdrop, the situation in Bangladesh remains uncertain in the coming months, with the continued arrival of newly displaced people from Rakhine State compounding an already protracted crisis. This crisis is further compounded with frequent cyclones, seasonal rainfall, flash floods, fires, and heightened security concerns within the camps.

Reliance on humanitarian assistance: Nearly one million displaced people in 33 overcrowded camps with significant population growth are fully reliant on humanitarian assistance due to various factors. Displaced people from Rakhine do not have legal status in Bangladesh and are therefore unable to access formal education or legal employment opportunities. On top of this, overcrowded and inadequate living conditions exacerbate their vulnerability, leaving them dependent on external aid for basic needs such as food, shelter, water and sanitation and medical care.

Response to Multi-hazards: The PMO has faced numerous multi-hazard challenges over the last three years including fires, cyclones, landslides, floods, disease outbreaks within the camp settlement and host communities. These hazards have further strained planned operations, highlighting the urgent and ongoing needs of the protracted crisis and response. Despite these obstacles, BDRCS, with support from IFRC and its member societies, continues to prioritize contingency stock management and preparedness measures to effectively address these recurring threats.

Collective efforts of the RCRC Movement: The response to the various needs of the vulnerable displaced population in camps and influx affected people in host communities has been a well-thought-out effort undertaken over the past years by the national society - BDRCS supported by its RCRC partners, in accordance with existing and agreed geographical areas and sectoral responsibilities per area allocated to BDRCS supported by the wider IFRC membership and other humanitarian actors.

Persistent needs in the next phase 2025 - 2027

Through reflections over the last phase, there is a need to continue addressing several issues in the next phase, including but not limited to:

- **Sectoral operations** need continuation to address the displaced people's full reliance on humanitarian assistance. The sector intervention includes basic healthcare services, shelter construction and materials distribution, operation and maintenance of WASH facilities, skills development, disaster preparedness, protection support for displaced people in the target camps.

- **Respond to the needs of new arrival** in camps 11, 12, 13 and 19 where BDRCS is focal for Shelter, WASH and livelihood intervention.
- **The contingency stock** of BDRCS continues to be maintained with support from IFRC and its member societies respond uncertain multi-hazards.

BDRCS scope of work

Furthermore, PMO programming under the IFRC Emergency Appeal is guided by UN-led Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) joint multi-sector need assessment (J-MSNA) data⁷ and complemented by findings of sector-specific assessments undertaken by BDRCS/IFRC. In collaboration with government authorities in the camps, ISCG and Site Management Support (SMS) service agencies, BDRCS has been taking responsibility for meeting the specific needs of the community in a particular camp or a block within a camp. As such, BDRCS is playing implementing focal role in several camps (fully or partly) for sector interventions including DRR in all 33 camps, shelter in camps 11 and 12; WASH in camps 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, health and care in camps 2E, 6, 7, 8E, 12,13, 17, 19, 20 extension and 22, livelihood skills training in camps 11, 13, 14 and 19; and protection services in camps 13, 14 and 19. However, BDRCS follows the recommendations of sector-specific rationalization exercises led by the specific sub-sector of the ISCG, conducted to maximize the benefits avoiding duplication of effort and ensuring the quality standards.

Strategic change through rationalisation and localisation

Gaps in humanitarian support continue to exist and widen, particularly due to funding challenges faced by the humanitarian actors. From 2022, relevant government authorities, ISCG (retitled as ROCT⁸), sub-sectors and WHO have started the 'one camp' approach that includes rationalisation and Accountability to Affected People (AAP) approach. While avoiding duplication of effort and enhancing the quality standard of the programming, this strategic forum also promotes localisation of the humanitarian support – to gradually handing over the programmatic and financial management responsibilities to the national organisations and national staff. Specific improvements are required to match the needs identified in the rationalisation exercise, notably as regards more durable solutions of mid-term shelter, mother and child healthcare, mental health and psychosocial support, as well as responding to needs as a result of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

In this connection, IFRC in collaboration with Red Cross Red Crescent partners initiated a rationalisation exercise in 2024 **to develop a Federation-wide strategic direction of PMO beyond 2024 led by BDRCS**. The key strategic directions and sectoral recommendations in the management report of the exercise were incorporated in a term of reference (ToR) for the One Window Framework (OWF) review workshop to be held in January 2025.

Continued priorities

Moreover, the PMO continues to focus on a care and maintenance approach for WASH, shelter, healthcare and DRR intervention to sustain the benefit to displaced people in the camps and affected people in host communities. This includes the continued operation of enhancing disaster risk management governance in 33 camps and four host communities; the solar-powered water network in Camp 11, faecal sludge and solid waste management plants in camps 18 and 19; shelters in camps 11 and 12; healthcare facilities in camps 2E, 6, 7, 8E, 12,13, 17, 19, 20 extension and 22 and Teknaf and Ukhiya host communities; and livelihood skills training in camps 11, 13, 14 and 19.

Relocation reality

Besides this, the relocation of people from the camps to Bhashan Char Island continues, with a total figure of 36,376 people as of 30 November 2024. The Government has indicated that it intends to continue relocating displaced people from the camps in the coming years. Given the growing number of displaced people from Rakhine now living in Bhashan Char, there is a need for emergency preparedness plans and relevant disaster risk reduction measures together with site management, protection, WASH and livelihood assistance.

⁷ J-MSNA 2023: https://rohingyaresponse.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/BGD_CXB_J-MSNA-2023_Factsheets_Camps_Feb-2024.pdf

⁸ Refugee Operations and Coordination Team

Cross border tension

A ripple effect of the escalating armed conflict in Myanmar has been visible along the Bangladesh and Myanmar borderline in Cox's Bazar. The intensity of armed clashes and the threat and reality of forced recruitment and conscription in Myanmar are leading to further displacement, increased security incidents, and protection concerns. Aerial bombardment and heavy shelling have been reported in Rakhine state. Although Myanmar-Bangladesh remains closed, according to UNHCR, an estimated 60,000 displaced people from Rakhine have newly arrived in Bangladesh in the last few months, with up to 6,000 people arriving in August 2024 alone. However, most new arrivals remain unregistered, fearing deportation by the Bangladeshi authorities, which limits their access to services in the camps. As such there might be a need for emergency response to assist those seeking refuge⁹.

In this context, the BDRCS, as auxiliary to the public authorities in the provision of humanitarian services, will exert its efforts to fill gaps, as they arise, based on context. To this end, the extension of the newly revised Emergency Appeal (2025 – 2027) and its Operational Strategy aim to support BDRCS in addressing the gaps. In addition to its auxiliary status, it is envisaged that the BDRCS will continue to apply its advantage of greater access to affected communities, and cost-efficiency, as it is a leading local organization with thousands of volunteers across Bangladesh and a wealth of technical expertise provided by its international counter parts – IFRC and its member societies.

Operational risk assessment

During the reporting period, the operational risks continued with heightened security and pressure of new arrivals on the existing operations. The PMO Risk Register serves as an important management tool for the operation risk assessment and undertaking risk mitigation measures. Last revised in September 2024, it outlines several main risks and mitigating action – as follows:

- escalating mob violence in Cox's Bazar in the aftermath of the civil unrest followed by ousted the previous regime in July and August 2025. BDRCS and IFRC network strongly maintain the humanitarian principles to avoid any unexpected consequences and developed a plan for emergency evacuation, if triggered.
- Seasonal heavy rainfall and cyclones, and other hazards including fire incidents and landslides
- clashes or violence using firearms in the camps
- social discord between displaced and host communities
- petty crime (theft in camp facilities, in particular) and militant attacks.

Overall security situation across the camp settlement and the surrounding host communities continues to remain heightened. Crime and hazard are reportedly dominating incidents in Cox's Bazar comprising 77 per cent of crimes, 22 per cent of hazards and 1 per cent of civil unrest. There are reports of violent incidents, targeted killings, targeted attacks, and exchanges of fires/clashes. In addition, cross-border tension further increases the likelihood of operational risk. However, these did not impact the PMO operation as the coordination mechanism is in place to undertake timely action to avoid unexpected security threats. In addition, the new arrivals of displaced people from Myanmar are likely to escalate and further strain on the capacity of operations in the respective camps where BDRCS has been focal agency. To address this additional pressure, a scenario plan has been in place for response, subject to the triggering factors of the plan.

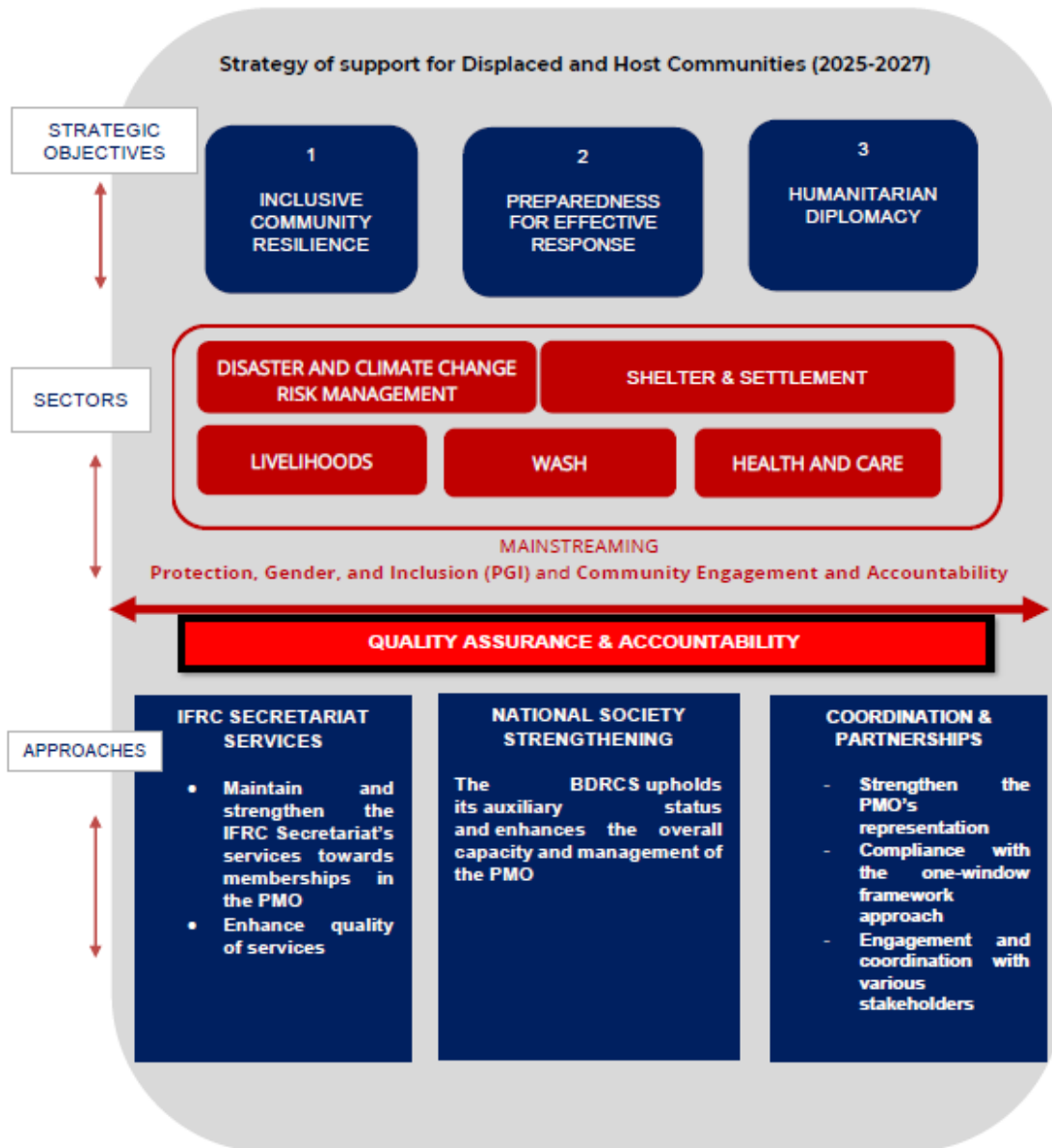
To mitigate the security risks a number of measures have been taken. PMO issues regular security updates for its staff, volunteers and IFRC in-country members. PMO introduced joint security advisory and briefings on monthly basis, from IFRC and BDRCS for all international and national staff and volunteers.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

⁹[Human Rights Watch report, 25 September 2024](#)

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. An illustration of the strategy can be found below.



The strategic change focuses on efficient programming amid a declining funding landscape for the PMO, identifying core activities to continue and other additional activities that will be funded, subject to fund availability. In terms of efficient mobilization of PMO human resources, national societies, IFRC and the member societies will work out 'One Team Approach' in which parallel human resources will be avoided through the localisation lens. To align the Bangladesh Government skills development framework, a livelihood programme has been extended for the displaced people in several camps (11, 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 prioritised under the national society strengthening effort.


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

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

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 fundamental principles and improving protection and security. Through ongoing diplomatic negotiations, the PMO will ensure safe access to populations affected by the crises, 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

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	People target	1.3 million
		People reached	437,440
Objective:	The disaster readiness and resilience of communities are strengthened		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Sep – Dec 2024)	Cumulative (Jan 2022 – Dec 2024)	Target (by Dec 2024)
# of displaced people living in camp settlements reached with Disaster Risk Management intervention within the intervention period	25,000	366,157	930,292 (All 33 camps)
# of host community people reached with Disaster Risk Management intervention within the intervention period	2,316	71,283	100,000
# people in camp and host communities reached through Cyclone Preparedness Programme- (CPP) ¹¹	Camp: 23,573 Host: 541	Camp: 294,514 Host: 31,991	Camp: 930,292 Host: 100,000

¹¹ CPP is a flagship programme of Government of Bangladesh, jointly with BDRCS. The programme has been supported by the PMO in camp and host community level.

# of Disaster Management Committees established and strengthened in camps	33	33	33
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Highlights of 2022 – 2024

Disaster Risk Reduction initiative in camp settlement

- Capacity enhancement of local first responders: 3,300 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) camp volunteers received capacity enhancement training on basic disaster preparedness and 1,975 CPP camp volunteers of them received basic first aid training. These training enabled them to facilitate camp level preparedness activities following the seasonal hazard calendar and respond to camp level disasters.
- Search and Rescue training manual has been contextualized followed by a training of trainer for 24 BDRCS staff to develop a trainer pool to roll out the training in 33 camps.
- Personal protective gears, first aid equipment, early warning kits were replenished yearly following the needs from 33 camps to promote Early Warning – Anticipatory Action (EW-AA).
- Training on Multi-hazard Preparedness, Anticipatory Action, and Response for the previously trained volunteers were conducted from 2024 as an add on to the existing volunteers' capacity enhancement effort.
- Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Coordination mechanism: A guideline for Disaster Management Committee (DMC) in camp settlement was developed jointly with ISCG, IOM, UNHCR. The guideline was approved and used for formalizing DMC mechanism in 33 camps. Co-facilitated Training of Trainers on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) for IOM, UNHCR site management team and further facilitated training for each of the camp DMCs.
- Mass awareness on multi-hazard: 76 drills on cyclone preparedness, anticipatory action, and response were conducted in camp settlement, and two fire awareness campaign was organized jointly with IOM, UNHCR, ISCG respectively in 2023 and 2024. Around 500,000 people received preparedness messages through these actions. CPP Camp focal points were also mobilized for household level awareness and reached around 100,000 people.
- Structural mitigation effort in camp settlement: 2,000 landslide risk mitigation schemes were accomplished to protect the vulnerable hill slopes in camp 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 19, engaging more than 5,000 people under cash for work modality.
- Joint publication and lessons learned: Three stakeholders' workshops were conducted to facilitate wider discussion in managing multi-dimensional crisis situation in Cox's Bazar both in camp settlement and host communities. Engagement with ISCG EPR unit was strengthened to better facilitate collective engagements in Cox's Bazar (i.e., member of core technical task team, joint facilitation of multi-hazard preparedness, anticipatory action, and response lessons learned exercise, emergency classification workshop, revision of multi-hazard preparedness, and response plan etc.). Additionally, audience and hazard specific Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials were jointly developed with key actors to promote wider mass awareness.

Disaster Risk Reduction in Host community

- Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) capacity enhancement: 2,200 CPP unit volunteers have been trained in Cox's Bazar Sadar, Pekua, and Ukhiya as part of wider commitment to contribute to CPP capacity enhancement. Following the basic disaster preparedness training to the volunteers, they received personal protective gears, early warning kit, and first aid kit to better facilitate EW-AA activities in host community areas.
- Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance: Supported to re-form 51 local level DMCs in Ukhiya with continuous support towards strengthening DMC members capacity on Disaster Risk Management, timely preparation of damage report immediate after any disaster or emergency. Within 2022-2024 period, more than 1,000 DMC members received orientation on their roles and responsibilities. Besides, 367 DMC members received comprehensive training on DRM to better facilitate community led disaster preparedness and response activities.

- Small scale mitigation efforts: More than 35,000 community people reached with 27 small scale mitigation schemes including guide wall, canal embankment protection, culvert construction, access road construction aiming to ensure better accessibility to critical infrastructure and services.
- School-based Disaster Risk Reduction effort: Supported BDRCS local branch to re-form school Red Crescent Youth (RCY) committee comprised of 53 members and ensured basic RCRC orientation. Also, 250 school RCY members received basic first aid training.
- Wider engagement and collaboration: Supported district and sub-district administration in observing National Disaster Preparedness Day and International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR) in every year jointly with UNDP and other key actors. BDRCS is continuing the role as DRR Focal agency in Ukhiya envisioned to better facilitated community readiness activities without duplication and in a coordinated way with all the partners.

Disaster Risk Reduction in Host community

- CPP capacity enhancement: 2,200 CPP unit volunteers have been trained in Cox's Bazar Sadar, Pekua, and Ukhiya as part of wider commitment to contribute to CPP capacity enhancement. They also received personal protective gears, early warning kit, and first aid kit to facilitate EW-AA activities in host community areas.
- Strengthenig Disaster Risk Governance: 51 local level DMCs of 1,000 members in Ukhiya were trained with continuous support towards strengthening DMC members capacity on Disaster Risk Management, timely preparation of damage report immediate after any disaster or emergency.
- Small scale mitigation efforts: More than 35,000 community people reached with 27 small scale mitigation schemes including guide wall, canal embankment protection, culvert construction, access road construction aiming. This supports built their resilience for better accessibility to critical infrastructure and services.
- School-based Disaster Risk Reduction effort: BDRCS local branch were supported to re-form 250 school Red Crescent Youth (RCY) committee comprised of 53 members and ensured basic RCRC orientation.
- Wider engagement and collaboration: District and sub-district administration were supported in observing National Disaster Preparedness Day and International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR) in every year jointly with UNDP and other key actors.

Institutional readiness and emergency response

- Closely coordinated with stakeholders including Government agencies (Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner-RRRC, Deputy Commissioners' office, Cyclone Preparedness Programme-CPP etc.) and humanitarian agencies through ISCG, UN agencies, I/NGOs to harmonize and align overall RCRC emergency response interventions in camp and host communities.
- Continued functionality and operationalization of PMO-BDRCS Emergency Operation Cell (EOC).
- Continued support to ISCG on joint monitoring and sharing of synoptic weather forecasts during cyclone and monsoon seasons through ISCG EPR Unit.
- Responded to camp 11, 5, 13 fire response; provided Non-Food Item (NFI) complementary support along with construction shelters in coordination with Camp in Charge (CiC), Site Management, and Shelter Sector.
- Extended support to better facilitate EW-AA activities during the cyclone Mocha, Hamoon, REMAL and mobilized emergency response fund during monsoon flood in 2022, 2023, 2024.

Challenges and mitigation

Throughout the last phase, the team regularly faced lengthy government approval process whenever it required to construct household level mitigation, training for volunteers, distribution of personal protective materials. In order to mitigate this unexpected delay, close monitoring and efforts to build relationship with CiC and Refugee Relief Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) were taken into consideration.

Current Period: Sep – Dec 2024

Between September and December, displaced people in 33 camps and influx affected people in Ukhiya host community improved their capacity to respond to disasters and emergencies including cyclone and monsoon

associated incidents (flooding, landslides, drowning and lightning). Their capacity has contributed to accelerate community preparedness and response. Major interventions included supporting to strengthen disaster risk management and coordination mechanisms, local responders' capacity development, cyclone and monsoon awareness campaigns. A total of **51,923 people (24,923 males and 27,000 females) in the camps (49,423 people) and the host communities (2,500 people) were directly reached through these interventions.** Significant achievements in disaster preparedness are elaborated below.

Reinforcement of Disaster Risk Management coordination mechanism

BDRCS with the support from IFRC/American Red Cross continued to provide technical leadership to the camp level Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) with specific focus to organize periodic coordination meetings, facilitate joint discussion to develop joint action plan to implement collective preparedness actions, contingency arrangement for facilitating effective and efficient response to camp level hazards/emergencies. In addition, reflection meeting was conducted after completion of seasonal preparedness and response efforts to map out the bottlenecks and find out solution for enhance quality of collective efforts in terms of multi-hazard risk management in camp settlement.

Capacity enhancement of DMC members in IOM Area of Responsibilities (AoR) camps

Jointly with IOM, BDRCS completed the day long training for the DMC members in IOM AoR 17 camps on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in coordination with ISCG, RRRC office. A total of 264 DMC members including 234 men, and 30 women received the training aiming to scale up their understanding on DRM and contribute more to better facilitate DRM interventions in camps.

Wider mass awareness raising on seasonal hazards

A total of 23,573 Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs) including 18,180 men, and 5,993 women reached with monsoon preparedness, cyclone preparedness, anticipatory action, response, and fire preparedness messages aligned with seasonal preparedness protocol in 33 camps.

Local responders' capacity development

A total of 586 Disaster Management Unit (DMU)/Site Management Support (SMS) volunteers including 418 men, and 118 women reached with multi-hazard preparedness, anticipatory action, response and live-saving skills including lite search & rescue, basic first aid with the support from BDRCS NHQ training department, and CPP community trainers.

Investment in structural mitigation for landslide in camp settlement

A total of 4,900 households/around 25,000 FDMNs reached with 478 structural mitigation efforts in BDRCS DRM priority camps including camp 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 19 aiming to ensure their safety from slope failure/landslide during monsoon period. In addition, 1,392 FDMNs were brought under the Cash for Work (CfW) modality while implementing structural mitigation activities in camps.



A preparedness drill and anticipatory action conducted in host community. (Photo: IFRC/AmCross)

Investment in structural mitigation in host community

Four small scale mitigation schemes completed in Ukhiya sub-district including access roads, slope protection activities that benefitted approximately 2,500 community people envisioned to ensure better access to critical facilities.

Co-facilitating BDRCS youth co-curriculum activities

A total of 265 school Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers including 56 boys, and 209 girls received basic first aid training to enhance their life-saving skills.

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) capacity enhancement in host community

A total of 276 CPP unit volunteers including 130 men, and 136 women in Pekua sub-district received 4 days long basic disaster preparedness training aiming to better facilitate community readiness activities at their respective communities.

Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance in host community

A total of 24 DMC members received comprehensive DRM training emphasizing multi-hazard context and approach of managing multi-dimensional crisis at community level in Ukhiya. Additionally, 149 DMC members received training on Damage form (D-form) aiming to better facilitate reporting mechanism following any emergency situation at respective community level.

Challenges, mitigation and learning

Unstable security situation posed threat to the staff/volunteers' camp movement to continue camp level interventions though no direct implications of security situation on planned DRM intervention across the camps.

Social media contents

Drill on preparedness and anticipatory action in Pekua host community, Cox's Bazar.

<https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1854568206884851843>

 Health & Care (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)	People targeted		500,000
	People reached		668,577
Objective:	<i>Health risks of targeted communities are reduced, and communities enjoy improved health and wellbeing</i>		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Sep – Dec 2024)	Cumulative (Jan 2022 – Dec 2024)	Target (by Dec 2024)
<i># of people in camps and host communities reduced health risk receiving medical management of injuries and diseases, and community health messages</i>	Camp: 39,900 Host: 42,611	Camp: 493,693 Host: 174,884	Camp: 300,000 Host: 200,000
<i># of people who have accessed medical services at BDRCS healthcare facilities in camp and host communities</i>	Camp: 15,307 Host: 23,056	Camp: 141,068 Host: 87,392	Camp: 150,000 Host: 80,000

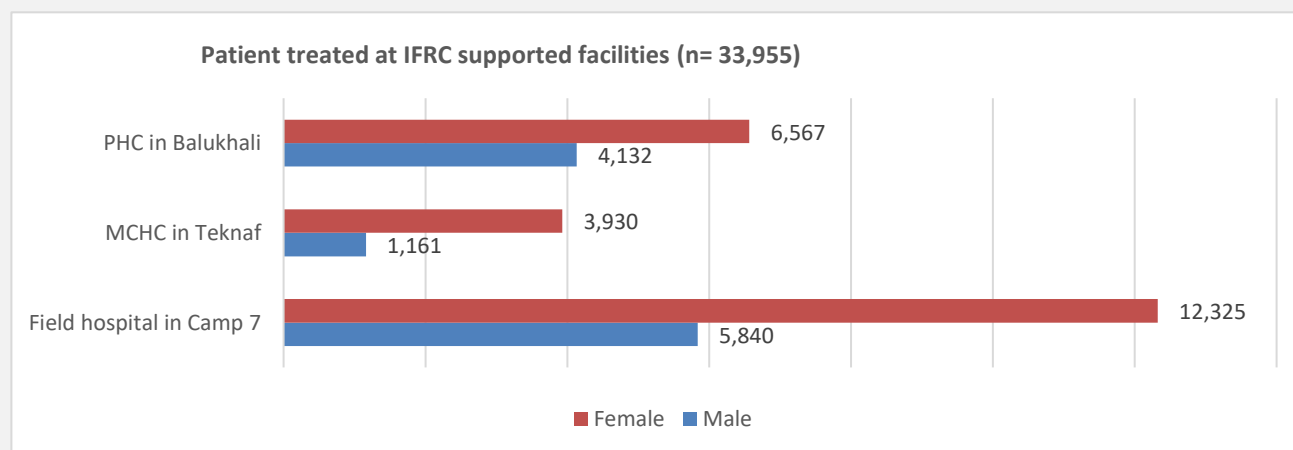
# of people in camp and host communities who have accessed Community-Based Health and First Aid services (CBHFA)	Camp: 24,593 Host: 19,555	Camp: 352,625 Host: 174,884	Camp: 300,000 Host: 200,000
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Highlights of 2022 – 2024

- During the previous phase, 668,577 people in camps and host communities were treated at 12 health facilities and community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) services in camps and host communities. These healthcare services have been not only supported by IFRC, but also five IFRC member societies.
- Health programme of BDRCS has been expanded in this period introducing two new facilities supported by IFRC. A Mother and Child Healthcare Centre (MCHC) Teknaf was constructed for host community people in this period and began operations since September 2022. A Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) was constructed both camp and host community people in Balukhali, Ukhiya (details of these two facilities are given in the section below).
- Status of three PHCs in camps have been changed during this period. PHC in Camp 11 was burnt and thereby closed, while PHC in Camp 15 was handed over to other organization. PHC in Camp 13 was downgraded following the health sector rationalization
- The field hospital of BDRCS introduced specialized eye care and non-communicable disease programme for the displaced people and consequently increases caseloads from adjacent camps.

Current Period: Sep – Dec 2024

The BDRCS health and care programme, comprising clinical health services, community health and first aid (CBHFA), awareness campaigns, and psychosocial support (PSS) with support from IFRC and five in-country IFRC memberships, continues to serve the displaced people in 13 camps and two host communities in the Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts. During this reporting period, 82,511 people received essential health services at three BDRCS health facilities and community health educational messages at camps and host communities. The health service coverage includes 39,900 people from camps and 42,611 people from host communities. A total of 33,955 patients were treated at the three health facilities, and 44,148 people benefited from the health messages. The health facilities comprise a field hospital, a Mother and Child Healthcare Centre (MCHC), and a Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC). Under the CBHFA services, community volunteers continue to visit target households across 7 camps and the Ukhiya and Teknaf host communities in the Cox's Bazar district.



Field Hospital

A total of 18165 people including 36 persons with disabilities (PWDs) from nearby camps and host communities were treated at outpatient and inpatient facilities of the BDRCS Field Hospital. The hospital continues its services on a 24-hour basis, seven days a week – this includes emergency patient care, outpatient department, 10-bed

inpatient, sexual and reproductive health service (including de livery), blood services, laboratory, and X-ray. This facility also serves as an 'Emergency Preparedness and Response Center (EPRC)' considering outbreak and outbreak-prone diseases in the camp and host community catchment areas. Since its operationalization, the centre treated patients with confirmed dengue, Acute Watery Diarrhea.

MCHC

A total of 5,091 women, men and children including 22 PWDs were treated at the MCHC centre with a five-bed capacity. The centre continued its operation on a 24x7 basis, offering maternity services for Teknaf Sadar host community. On average, 57 cases have been treated daily during this period as opposed to 42 cases in the last period. That included outpatient, inpatient child delivery support, antenatal and post-natal care, and family planning.

PHCC

A total of 10,699 patients including 23 persons with disabilities, mostly from the host community (11,849 people), were treated at the IFRC-supported PHCC which began its operation on 27 April 2023. It is a 10-bed in-patient facility, located at Balukhali sub-centre in Ukhiya sub-district and set to provide healthcare services in line with the Minimum Package of Essential Health Services for primary healthcare in Bangladesh. The facility offers services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, targeting population from catchment host and the camp in Balukhali, Ukhiya.

The services include curative care, maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health, family planning, sexual-Reproductive and gender-based violence prevention, nutrition, communicable diseases treatment, mental health and psychosocial services, non-communicable diseases, and emergency referrals. An average of 139 cases were treated daily during the reporting period.



Left: General examination of a child patient was undertaken at MCHC in Teknaf host community. (Photo: BDRCS)



Right: Courtyard meeting was conducted for households to be aware of disease prevention information. (Photo: BDRCS)

CBHFA

In the reporting period, 44,148 people (21,191 males and 22,957 females) including 405 persons with disabilities were provided with key health messages through the provision of Community Health and First Aid (CBHFA) service. This service aims to complement the healthcare service provided at the Maternal Child Hospital and other BDRCS health facilities and increase the general health awareness of the affected people. Community-based health messages have been disseminated through regular household visits in 7 camps (2E, 6, 8E, 12, 13, 14, and 19) of 340,000 catchment population, and Ukhiya and Teknaf host communities of 300,000 catchment population. The outreach visit mainly includes health awareness messages on basic first aid, nutrition, Epidemic control (ECV), Psychological First Aid (PFA), Family planning (FP) as well as prophylactic measures of contemporary outbreaks like Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD), Dengue and others communicable diseases.

In December, Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) was initiated to measure the target people's level of knowledge and application of knowledge with development of ToR and tools for data collection. This study will compare the earlier findings of KAP conducted in 2022. During this report preparation, the survey data collection has been completed and report will be finalized by March 2025. Besides that, through CBHFA activities Routine Immunization (RIA) and Supplementary Immunization Activities (SIA)/ mass campaign covers.

Health facilities supported by IFRC member societies: Apart from the BDRCS health facilities supported by IFRC, there are 9 other health facilities in the 9 camps run by BDRCS with the support of IFRC memberships. These comprise three PHCs supported by the Swiss Red Cross (in camps 2E and 6) and the Turkish Red Crescent (in camp 20 Extension), as well as six Health Posts supported by the Japanese Red Cross (in Camp 12), Qatar Red Crescent Society (in camps 8E and 19), Swiss Red Cross (in camp 13), and Turkish Red Crescent (in camps 17 and 22). During the reporting period, 190,764 cases were treated from all the health facilities with a daily average of 1,589 patients which was a significant increase of caseload from last period's daily average (1,127 patients). For specialized services, people need to go to a host community hospital in Cox's Bazar, which involves a long approval process from the camp authorities.

Social media contents

Health awareness sessions through community outreach: <https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1851897633369108980>

Collaboration with various actors

With IFRC member societies: BDRCS continues to collaborate closely with IFRC member societies that support health services in camps and host communities. Within the PMO, there is a health-sector coordination group comprising BDRCS, IFRC, and IFRC member societies (Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent). The role of this group is to improve health services in alignment with government and WHO standards and to find ways to coordinate health services within the RCRC network. Furthermore, BDRCS, IFRC and Qatar RC collaborated with WHO and Government to meet the requirements field hospital.

Through this collaboration from January 2025 onward the field hospital's operational and HR cost will be covered by Qatar RC while IFRC will continue some additional costs such as generator, land rental, fuel and security. Additionally, Danish Red Cross supports a Non-communicable Disease (NCD) programme at the Field Hospital. BDRCS continues to collaborate with RCRC partners including IFRC and Qatar RC, in reference to the rationalization exercise and its recommendation to upgrade health posts to primary healthcare centre and transforming the field hospital to a 'Field Operations and Health Centre' with renaming and introducing full scale blood service. However, the current funding decline might impact in this aspiration,

With external actors: The external coordination continued with the Government healthcare service authority (the Office of the Civil Surgeon), WHO Cox's Bazar unit and several humanitarian actors, particularly for health service rationalization across the camp settlement. In addition, collaboration has been undertaken with the Christian Blind Mission (CBM) and the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD) to provide rehabilitation services at the Field Hospital.



Shelter, Housing and Settlements

People targeted	155,000
People reached	97,870

Objective:	The safety and well-being of communities are strengthened through shelter and settlement solutions		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Sep – Dec 2024)	Cumulative (Jan 2022 – Dec 2024)	Target (by Dec 2024)
# of people in the camp and host communities provided with shelter and settlement solutions and strengthen their safety and well-being	Camp: 8,610 Host:	Camp: 92,360 Host: 5,510	Camp: 120,000 Host: 35,000
# of shelter and settlement solutions (such as alternative construction materials, transitional shelter materials, mid-term shelters etc.) provided for the camp and host community people	Camp: 7,700 Host:	Camp: 16,092 Host: 1,107	Camp: 24,000 Host: 7,000
# 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: Host:	Camp: 9 Host: 2	Camp: 6 Host: 2
# of people in the camp increased knowledge and awareness on safe shelter	Camp: Host:	Camp: 3,109 Host: 1,470	Camp: TBC ¹² Host: 12,075

Highlights of 2022 – 2024

- In response to a fire incident in 2023 a total of 13,360 people (2,672 households) in camp 11 were provided with emergency shelter kits within 72 hours of the incident and 1,850 mid-term shelters. This support was actualized with Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) launched within a few days after the fire.
- Conditional cash grant for shelter repair and maintenance was provided to 3,155 people (631 families) in Teknaf host community. Along with 24 pcs of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and tool kits, a conditional cash grant of BDT 30,000 (CHF 246) per family was distributed in two instalments.
- Mid-term shelters were provided to 52,500 displaced people of 10,500 households in camps 11 and 12 (where BDRCS is the shelter focal organisation).
- As part of ‘build and go’ approach through coordination with UNHCR and IOM 4,500 MTS were constructed that benefit around 22,500 of people in camps 3, 4, 5, 9, 26 and 27.
- Fire and weather resistance materials have been approved by the government authority to make the existing shelter more stable. The new shelter materials include lime stabilized soil, MS pipe, CGI sheet, clay tiles, pre-cast concrete pillar on the bamboo made structure. However, this new shelter materials will have higher cost implication.

Current Period: Sep – Dec 2024

Affected population were provided with shelter support to meet their ongoing needs including construction of Mid-Term Shelters (MTS) with site development, emergency shelter assistance, care and maintenance support, provision of non-food item (NFI) distribution in camps and durable shelter need assessment support for host communities. As such, **24,005 people comprising 11,522 males and 12,483 females from 4,801 households in camps 11 and 12 were provided with shelter assistance for their safety and well-being.**

¹² The target is subject to households needed the training in the same camp, as before 2022 the same households were given the training.

Mid-term Shelter (MTS) with household level site development

The provision of MTS for displaced people in camps is driven by the need for improved safety, durability, community involvement, and adaptability to changing circumstances adhering to restriction to permanent structures in camp imposed by the government. During this period, 1,540 households' shelters were identified with needs of MTS in camps 11 and 12, where BDRCS is the shelter focal organisation. Construction of 1,540 MTS was accomplished with complementary household level site development works such as Slope stabilization, stair and slope protection, and the shelters were handed over to the beneficiaries.

During the construction, another 150 households were identified who need MTS support. Necessary procurement has been under process to start the construction in February 2025. The sector-standard MTS design was followed in constructing shelters with treated bamboo, metal footing, and tarpaulins and covered a space of 10x15 square feet. A fire resistance wall was also constructed in each shelter's kitchen space using cement-sand plaster with galvanized iron (GI) wire mesh, as part of the fire mitigation initiative. The shelter was constructed in collaboration with Site Management, Site Development, and other shelter agencies. Within the given 10x15 sqf shelter, made of bamboo and tarpaulin structure, the displaced people often share feedback through the various feedback and complaint channels (info hubs, complaint boxes etc.) for bigger shelter and more permanent structure.

Apart from assigned camps for shelter and settlement support, BDRCS with support from IFRC is committed to extend additional support to other camps, subject to fund availability – the approach is called 'build and go'. Following 'build and go' approach of the PMO and collaborating with UNHCR and IoM, an initiative has been taken to support 1,543 households in camps 10, 26 and 27 with MTS to fulfill the existing gap of shelter assistance. Construction of 810 shelters, identified as most vulnerable started in December 2024 which will continue till July 2025 together with rest of the identified shelters.



*New arrival households received Non-food Items (NFIs).
(Photo: BDRCS)*



Assessment is under way in host community (Teknaf) to identify most vulnerable families and their shelter conditions and to provide durable shelter (Photo: IFRC)

Emergency Shelter Assistance based on Rapid Damage Verification (RDV)

In this reporting period 74 households in Camp 11 and 108 household in Camp 12 were provided with emergency shelter kits (Borak bamboo, Muli bamboo, ropes and tarpaulin). Heavy rainfall, strong wind, landslides, soil erosion damaged to their shelters in camps 11 and 12. These damages were reported to BDRCS by site management and site development (SMSD) agencies, as BDRCS plays shelter focal role in these camps. The degree of shelter damage was verified through a joint assessment in which BDRCS, IoM, Danish Refugee Council were involved.

Non-Food Items (NFI) distribution to the new arrivals:

Due to escalating armed conflict in Myanmar and cross-border tension, around 60,000 displaced people arrived in Cox's Bazar, as reported by Government of Bangladesh, with many more awaiting refugees across the border in Bangladesh. These people currently living with their relatives or friends' shelter in different camps, as still there was no support planned for new shelter. In response to the need of new arrivals, 1,309 newly arrived households were provided with NFIs camps 11 and 12, where BDRCS serves as the focal agency, in coordination with the Government, other stakeholders, and partner agencies such as UNICEF, IOM, and UNHCR. The assistance, tailored to household size, reached 15,395 people with mosquito nets, floor mats, blankets, kitchen sets, WASH kits, solar lamps, and rice husk.

Care and Maintenance

During the reporting period, 1,770 households received care and maintenance support based on the analysis of a needs assessment and necessary approvals. Additional technical assistance and installation services were provided to extremely vulnerable individuals to ensure proper utilization of the materials. The support activities are ongoing.

Host Community Shelter Support

A need assessment for the host community shelter repair and maintenance assistance program was carried out between October and December 2024. Based on community consultations led by the CEA team, a preliminary beneficiary list of 500 households was developed following specific selection criteria (such as households below the income threshold, significantly damaged shelters, members with disabilities etc.). The assistance approach was shared with all relevant stakeholders, including local government authorities, during a coordination meeting where regulations for implementation were also established. The shelter repair and maintenance package will comprise CGI sheets, toolkits, and cash grants. Families headed by individuals with disabilities or elderly members will receive additional support, such as technical guidance and labor assistance. Feedback from the targeted households will be gathered and addressed to ensure the program meets their needs effectively. The distribution process will commence once the beneficiary list has been finalized and approved by IFRC/BDRCS management and the relevant government authorities.

Social media contents

- Shelters repairing and renovation in Camp-11: <https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1853129457298727229>

Collaboration with various actors

With IFRC member societies: Coordination with the German Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, and Turkish Red Crescent continues with a view to align or complement the support extended to BDRCS.

With external actors: The camp authorities, including the Refugee, Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Camp-in-Charges (CiCs), ISCG, and Site Management Support (SMS) agencies, have been major actors in the continued coordination and collaboration with BDRCS/IFRC. During this period, under a collaboration process between UNHCR, IOM and IFRC, BDRCS took responsibility for constructing an additional 1,500 shelters in three camps where previously a UNHCR-supported partner organization was the focal agency.

In the host communities, the local administration and Union Parishad leaders (public representatives) are key actors for collaboration, particularly in using a community-based approach to select the most vulnerable households for durable shelter provision. In this regard, public representatives and local government authorities have been consulted. A series of FGDs with the general community to set selection criteria will be taken place. The partnership with IOM for a bamboo treatment facility has been continued and has strengthened the sector's coordination and quality benchmarks.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People targeted	150,000
People reached	148,140

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

	Period Actual (Sep – Dec 2024)	Cumulative (Jan 2022 – Dec 2024)	Target (by Dec 2024)
# of people reached in the camp and host communities who experience reduced risk of waterborne and water-related diseases	Camp: 71,446 Host: 5,120	Camp: 95,513 ¹³ Host: 51,661	Camp: 115,000 Host: 50,000
# of people with access to safe water sourced through climate-smart, nature-based solutions	Camp: 35,070 Host: 0	Camp: 37,334 Host: 1,840	Camp: 36,000 Host: 10,750
# of people benefiting from environment-friendly, innovative sanitation services	Camp: 21,500 Host: 00	Camp: 21, 831 Host: 7,130	Camp: 23,500 Host: 25,000
# of people practicing improved hygiene	Camp: 34,112 Host: 5,120	Camp: 84,917 Host: 42,111	Camp: 55,500 Host: 30,000

Highlights of 2022 - 2024

WASH Operations and Maintenance

- Water supply: Out of nine water networks in camps 11 and 19, three networks have been constructed during this period and all these networks continue to serve around 37,000 people with safe drinking waters. As such, around 12,000 more people have been covered with these new networks.
- Faecal Sludge Management (FSM): An FSM plant in camp 19, was constructed in 2021 and began operations since February 2022. This plant treats faecal sludge with capacity of 30 cubic meter per day that serves 5,500 people in the camp. To complement the treatment of faecal sludge, mechanical desludging continues for the households in this camp.
- Latrine construction and upgradation: In Camp 19, a total of 315 latrines and bathing cubicles have been under care and maintenance based on needs. 545 latrines were constructed in Ratna Palong Union of Ukhiya host community and this support reached around 3,000 people with improved sanitation.
- Solid Waste Management (SWM): 11 units of SWM facilities were constructed in Camp 18. The operation and maintenance of these plants continue reaching 15,000 people.
- Hygiene Promotion and WASH NFI distribution: in camps 11, 13, 18, 19 hygiene promotion and need-based NFI (such as soap kits, MHM kits, hygiene kits, bins) that reached 29,500 people. In Palongkhali Union of Ukhiya host community around 30,000 people received different hygiene promotion messages such as hand washing, water safety plan, MHM, safe sanitation, food hygiene, personal hygiene and environmental hygiene.

Challenges and learnings

- Direct pit latrine desludging is difficult to use with mechanical pumps due to the old age of the latrine substructure and the small latrine pit ring diameter.
- Security threat to office staff and volunteers because internal conflict between the (illegal group) and (other illegal group) groups interrupted our regular WASH programme activities

¹³ Water supply network, solid waste and faecal sludge management, and hygiene promotion are provided ongoing basis for the same target camps.

- For construction of any new infrastructure, it is taking very long time, at first getting approval is delayed from RRRC office and then relocation of household as getting new place for relocation is very difficult.
- Illegal pipe connections were being used by some residents to collect water from tap stand at their shelter.
- Ensuring WASH services for the community remains a significant challenge due to one short funding cycle (i.e., 6 – 12 months).

Mitigation Measures

- Desludging volunteers are deployed more in the direct pit latrine desludging process use personal protective equipment (PPE) to provide greater safety.
- Security awareness is provided as well as staff and volunteer maintain the security protocol and guidelines.
- Coordination with CiC and RRRC are strengthened to get approval of new WASH facilities constructions.
- Community volunteer engagement has been ensured to remove illegal connections from households and fostering ownership for sustainability.
- Advocacy continues with back doner for a long-term and multi-year funding for sustainable WASH services.

Current Period: Sep – Dec 2024

People in camps and host community were provided with regular operations and maintenance of nine water distribution networks, hand tube well repair and maintenance, one fecal sludge management (FSM) plant, eleven solid waste management (SWM) plants, camp cleaning campaigns, latrine and bathing cubicle repair, and hygiene promotion kits. 71,446 people were reached during this period, including 34,294 men and 37,152 women in camps 11, 13, 18, and 19, and host community in Ratna Palong, Ukhiya. The following are highlights:

Water supply system

In target camps 11 and 19, chlorinated water supply (20 litre per day per person) to the displaced people was ensured with test of Free Residual Chloride (FRC) within the standard of 0.2 to 0.5 mg/L at the source and HHs level. A total of 35,070 people in camps 11 and 19 have access to safe and chlorinated water for drinking and cooking purposes through nine water distribution network systems — eight in Camp 11 and one in Camp 19. On average, 18,915 cubic meters of water have been supplied monthly after extracting and chlorinating groundwater.



Community volunteers take responsibility for FRC tested at Tap stands at Camp 11. (Photo: BDRCS)



Households collect water from tap stand connected to water network water in Camp 11 (Photo: IFRC)

The water supply system maintains regular monitoring the water quality as well as the groundwater level monitoring data and overseeing the groundwater level and using digital dipper meters. This data provides an overview of the production boreholes' current condition and identifies the needs for production boreholes, any gaps, and the long-term sustainability of the water supply from production boreholes.

All water distribution networks have been adopted with low-carbon energy solutions by use of solar power system to operate the pumps. In Camp 18, two water supply systems, constructed with support from IFRC and handed over to the Swedish Red Cross to support that continues to provide safe, chlorinated water to 4,066 people.

As part of the care and maintenance intervention of water supply networks, 583 times repair works were conducted for different water network facilities, including tap stands, pipelines, tank stands, and pump houses in Camp 11. Similarly, 548 times of repair works were done for hand tube wells (both deep and shallow) in Camp 19. Regular water quality monitoring has been conducted to ensure that the water consumed is safe and free from faecal contamination. Samples were collected regularly from various points in the water supply chain, including the source, distribution points, and household level. Critical parameters that have been monitored include pH, turbidity, E. coli, total dissolved solids, iron, nitrates, fluoride, and arsenic. All water quality parameters have been tested at BDRCS water quality lab and network site and meet the WHO and WASH sector standard. Trained community water technicians and water volunteers are involved to operate water networks and ensure water demand at the community level.



Community volunteers take responsibility for Segregated the Waste at SWM plant at Camp 18. (Photo: BDRCS)



Community volunteers take responsibility for conducting a Hygiene promotion session at Camp 18. (Photo: BDRCS)

Sanitation

Around 21,500 people have been provided with solid waste management, fecal sludge management, repair of latrines, cleaning of drains and lab for faecal sludge testing in Camps 18 and 19 on an ongoing basis. Eleven Solid Waste Management (SWM) facilities have been kept operational through solid waste collection, transportation segregation, recycling and disposal ensuring safe management. Each SWM system comprises composting units, waste segregation, and final dumping locations. Trained community volunteers collect and transport the waste from sub-blocks and sort it in the Segregation Unit maintaining necessary safety measures. Materials and equipment for SWM, stored for uninterrupted operation, are wheelbarrows, shovels, weight scale, cultivator, spade, broom, rake, drum. These plants cover 24 blocks of Camp 18 that monthly collect and process an average of 23,298 kg of household solid wastes. In addition, monthly 78,192 RFT roads and drains was cleaned in Camp 19.

A Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) plant in Camp 19 (D block) continued treatment of 220 cubic meters of fecal sludge/wastewater monthly, serving more than 5,500 people. In this effort, trained community volunteers desludged around 135 latrines each month, with the sludge/wastewater being treated and decontaminated before being discharged into the environment. The desludging team has used Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to ensure their occupational health and safety measure.

Furthermore, a Fecal Sludge Field Lab (FSFL) continues to test the effluent before it is discharged into the environment. Additionally, 241 shared latrines and bathing cubicles were repaired in Camp 19. Besides, different WASH facilities such as water tank, tap stands, communal latrines, bathing cubicles in camps 11, 18 and 19 have been disinfected, 19,839 times in total.

Hygiene promotion:

Approximately 34,112 people in Camps 11, 19, and the host community were aware of personal and household hygiene through participation in 8,814 hygiene promotion sessions. Trained camp volunteers and WASH committee members regularly observe hygiene practices at the household and WASH facilities levels to identify gaps and needs for further hygiene promotion. This effort has improved knowledge of the importance of hand washing with soap, safe sanitation practices including environmental hygiene, menstrual hygiene management (MHM) other aspects of personal and household hygiene including messages on Dengue and scabies. Alongside hygiene promotion, people in camps 13, 18, and 19 received 91,246 soap kits (one bathing soap and one laundry soap per person per month) and 1,675 Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).

WASH Intervention supported IFRC member societies:

While BDRCS carries out the IFRC-supported WASH intervention, other RCRC WASH partners support BDRCS that included solid waste management, fecal sludge management, and water supply systems in camps 12, 13, 15, 17, and 18, as well as in Ukhiya host community. These WASH interventions are supported by Swedish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent and reach around 50,000 individuals.

Social media contents

Global Handwashing Day observance: <https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1846138652260553214>

Collaboration with various actors

With IFRC member societies: Coordination continues with the German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent to ensure alignment and complementarity in the support provided to BDRCS. Under the sanitation programme in camp 18, the German Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross have been jointly supporting IFRC to continue the solid waste management in 11 block-level plants.

IFRC continues to support BDRCS on the quality of drinking water and fecal sludge treatment testing at two laboratories where samples from all water facilities and FSMs are tested regularly. These samples are collected and tested from the facilities that are supported by other Red Cross and Red Crescent WASH partners. IFRC also continues to support hygiene promotion sessions, and the distribution of WASH NFI kits (Soap kits and menstrual hygiene kits) in camps 13, 18 and 19 where other partners support BDRCS.

With external actors: Coordination and collaboration continues with the Camp in Charge (CiC), Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE), local authorities, and humanitarian actors on the ground to harmonize the WASH intervention. Moreover BDRCS, IFRC, and the Swedish Red Cross jointly with BRAC WASH sector are supporting the Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE) Delft in conducting an FSM research project named 'RISK-WASH' – a risk-based approach to humanitarian sanitation decision making. IFRC consistently participate Technical Working Groups for water supply and sanitation. Note that IFRC has been one of key members for developing 'Water Strategy' for 2025 in Cox's Bazar. However, BDRCS, as the lead implementer, take part in WASH sector coordination meeting as well as the hygiene promotion technical working group.



Livelihoods

People targeted

70,000

People reached

111,623

Objective:

The livelihoods of communities are restored and strengthened

Key indicators:	Period Actual (Sep – Dec 2024)	Cumulative (Jan 2022 – Dec 2024)	Target (by Dec 2024)
# of people in the camp and host communities reached by restoring and strengthening their livelihoods	Camp: 2,241 Host: 600	Camp: 43,162 Host: 68,461	Camp: 20,000 Host: 50,000
# of people in camp and host communities provided with cash and voucher assistance (CVA)	Camp: Host:	Camp: 40,128 Host: 64,470	Camp: 20,000 Host: 50,500
# of people in camp and host communities provided with skills development opportunities	Camp: 2,241 Host: 600	Camp: 3,034 Host: 3,991	Camp: 10,000 Host: 10,000

Highlights of 2022 - 2024

- Government of Bangladesh has approved a livelihood framework in 2023¹⁴ in which it is expected to build the skills and capacities of displaced people commensurate with livelihood opportunities available in Rakhine State to support their voluntary and sustainable return to Myanmar when conditions are conducive, based on the Myanmar National Qualifications Framework (MNQF).
- Skills training for displaced people in camps 11, 13 and 19 following the livelihood framework was scaled up in 2024 that caters number of skills trainings such as tailoring, fishing net, plumber service with materials support and cash incentive to local trainer from the same communities.
- Conditional cash grant has been introduced from 2023 onward in two installments for the most vulnerable households of 64,470 people in Ukhiya and Teknaf host communities. Community consultations, focus group discussions and business plan orientation have been conducted to identify the vulnerable households.
- A livelihood household survey was conducted in 2023, and it revealed that most households managed to make use of the cash grant (conditional and multi-purpose) as per their needs or plan. However, only 57% of respondents of conditional cash grant reported income generation by utilizing the cash.

Current Period: Sep – Dec 2024

Livelihood intervention during the reporting period catered number of skills trainings of market demand and necessary inputs (cash and logistics) support for most vulnerable households in camps 11, 13 and 19. Specific trades were identified through community consultation which included tailoring, net making, chicken farming, vegetable gardening and barber service, plumber service. Skills training on these trades were conducted following the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and government livelihood skills development framework. The skills training and business plan orientation reached **2,841 people, comprising 1,364 males and 1,477 females, benefited from these efforts to strengthen and maintain their livelihoods.** Highlights are as follows:

Camp Settlement

Tailoring Training in Camp 13: 67 women were identified based on vulnerability criteria (e.g., separated women, female-headed households, and those with disabilities), who successfully completed a 44-day long tailoring training

¹⁴ <https://rohingyaresponse.org/sectors/coxs-bazar/livelihoods-and-skills-development/>

at a fully equipped Skills Development Center in Camp 13. The training was facilitated by skilled BDRCS trainers alongside master trainers from the camp people community. Participants received incentives as per ISCG guidelines.

Net Making Training in Camp 13: A total of 100 beneficiaries (60 males and 40 females) successfully completed a 22-day long net-making training course. Community trainers facilitated the program, and participants received cash incentives and net-making materials upon completion, as per government and ISCG guidelines.

Chicken Farming Training in Camps 11 and 19: A total of 1,150 beneficiaries were trained in chicken rearing by skilled BDRCS trainers. As per project design and ISCG guidelines, all participants received remuneration, and as part of materials support, 699 beneficiaries received 10 live chickens, 5 kg of feed, chicken water pots, and feeders. All 1,150 participants received bamboo chicken sheds during the reporting period.

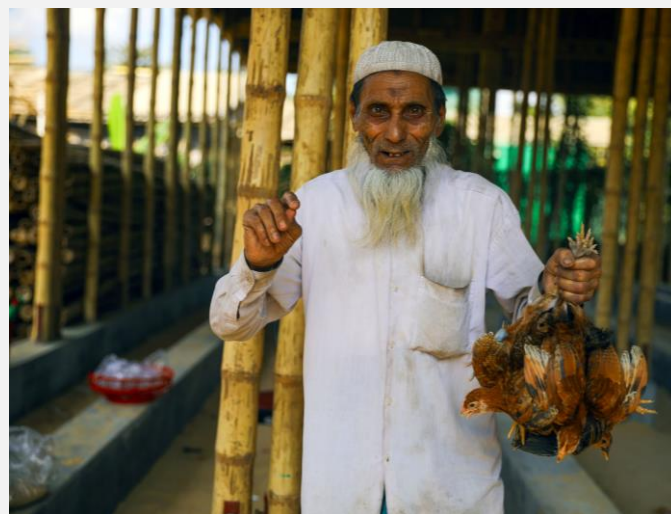
Vegetable Gardening Training in Camp 11: 904 individuals in Camp 19 participated in a one-day vegetable gardening training session, followed by a refresher training day. Participants received cash incentives, gardening materials, and tools (e.g., seed trays, water jars, and nets). BDRCS is in the process of procuring seeds to distribute to beneficiaries after training completion.

Barber Training in Camp 11: 20 beneficiaries completed a 66-day long barber training program facilitated by 5 skilled community trainers. Participants received toolkits to initiate income-generating activities (IGA). Both trainers and participants were provided incentives in accordance with BDRCS and ISCG guidelines.

Plumber Training in Camp 11: Plumber training commenced in Camp 11 in December 2024, with 25 participants enrolled in a 66-day program. The training focuses on skills like stove and gas burner repair. Participants are receiving daily allowances as per ISCG guidelines.



Chicken sheds are distributed after completion of chicken farming training. (Photo: BDRCS)



Live chickens were distributed to the people who completed chicken farming (Photo: IFRC)

Host Communities

Conditional Cash Grants: In host communities, 950 households were identified for conditional cash grants of BDT 30,000, disbursed in two tranches. Beneficiaries submit business plans to BDRCS and receive BDT 20,000 in the first tranche. Upon successful business operations, they receive an additional BDT 10,000 through the Bangladesh Post Office. During the reporting period, 600 beneficiaries attended business plan orientation sessions and submitted proposals to BDRCS.


Collaboration with Various Actors

With IFRC Member Societies: Collaboration with the American Red Cross (on behalf of IFRC under the Shared Leadership arrangement), the Qatar Red Crescent has been instrumental and the Cox's bazar Red Crescent Branch in identifying the most vulnerable individuals for skills training programs in camps.

With External Actors: To harmonize livelihood programming, BDRCS collaborates with the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), Livestock Officer, Agriculture Officer, Youth Development Department, and other humanitarian actors. Coordination also involves ISCG Cash Transfers Working Group, Shelter/NFI Sectors, Camp-in-Charge (CiC) authorities, and Site Management Support agencies to facilitate both direct and indirect livelihood opportunities.

Social media contents:

Skills development training: <https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1830517724830970099>

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	People targeted		115,000
	People reached		172,430 ¹⁵
Objective:	<i>Vulnerable and marginalised individuals and groups are supported and empowered</i>		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Sep – Dec 2024)	Cumulative (Jan 2022 – Dec 2024)	Target (by Dec 2024)
<i># of people provided with essential PGI services (camp community)</i>	Camp: 43,117 Host: 120	Camp: 110,659 Host: 6,175	Camp: 115,000 Host: 5,000
<i># of referrals made to protection case management actors (camp community)</i>	142	1,609	As necessary
<i>% of PGI mainstreaming checklist updated for each pro gramme sector</i>	In progress ¹⁶	In progress	75% Annually

Highlights of 2022 - 2024

- Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) Centre was reconstructed at new location in Camp 13 and started operation from February 2023. The centre aims at ensuring protection, gender, and inclusion services provided for the displaced people including women, adolescent girls/boys, elderly and persons with disabilities. The construction took long time due to government restriction on its concrete structure initially planned and started construction in 2022. However, obtaining government approval with bamboo made structure
- Protection awareness activities were introduced in Ukhiya host communities for the first time. Approximately 3,700 host community people were reached with various types of awareness initiatives including sessions on Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), empowerment, child marriage, and human trafficking.

Current Period: Sep – Dec 2024

The PGI intervention continues to include, among others, protection awareness, support for the inclusion of people with disabilities and other extremely vulnerable individuals, protection case reporting, referral and follow-up, and technical support for PGI mainstreaming across population movement operations in both camps and host

¹⁵ People reach count avoid duplication of beneficiaries received training/support more than one time.

¹⁶ The sector team maintained the last update in 2023. PGI team accumulated some observations on it which will be revised by each of the sector in June 2024.

communities. **Consequently, 43,237 people (including 43,117 from Camps 13, 14, and 19 and 120 from the Palongkhali, Ukhiya host community), including 832 persons with disabilities (PWDs), were reached with various essential PGI services.** These services included practice sessions on embroidery, making fishing nets, arts and crafts, floor mats, PGI awareness, and assistive devices for PWDs. During this period, 3,845 people were newly reached through household-level PGI awareness, protection referrals, and disability device assistance, while others continued to participate in centre-based activities. The following highlights summarize the major accomplishments:



Adolescent girls made floor mat as part of their life skills training (left). Outdoor recreational activity conducted for women and adolescent girls (right). (Photo: BDRCS)

PGI essential services at the DAPS centre

Approximately 37,477 people, including 783 PWDs, from camps 13, 14 and 19 attended various recreational and structured life skills trainings, regularly arranged for them to develop essential skills at Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) centres located in camps 13, 14 and 19. The training included cap producing, fish net weaving, hand-made floor mat weaving, making ornaments, 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.

Awareness on PGI in Camps and Host

A total of 20,782 people (Male: 8,505 and Female: 12,782) from 4,156 households including 519 persons with disability in the catchment camp areas and the Ukhiya host community were reached through awareness visits by PGI staff and community volunteers. During these visits, they conducted household-level sessions on various PGI topics, including the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse, child trafficking, and discrimination against women and PWDs, 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. Celebrate 16 Days of activism campaign by organizing drama, art competition, games in community for community people, volunteers and staff to create mass awareness.

Protection referrals						
Referral types	September - December 2024			January 2017 - December 2024		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
SGBV	17	09	26	718	09	727
Child Protection	22	12	34	329	305	634
Trafficking	08	08	16	159	153	312

Restoring Family Links	24	11	35	196	253	449
Legal	14	17	31	120	170	290
Total	85	57	142	1,522	890	2,412

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

Case Referral and Follow up

BDRCS, being responsible for essential PGI support services in camps 13, 14 and 19, refers the protection cases to the ISCG-assigned case management actors in these three camps. Save the Children Bangladesh, IOM, BRAC, BLAST, DSS, ICRC, Mukti, COAST Foundation, YPSA, Nari Maitree, Care Bangladesh are the major case management actors that deal with cases like victims of sexual or domestic violence, survivors of trafficking, child abuse through an established referral pathway. In these three camps, 142 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, 59 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.

PGI mainstreaming

Programme sectors continue to mainstream PGI standards following the sector-specific indicators of the Dignity, Access, Protection and Safety (DAPS) approach. During the period, the following mainstreaming initiatives were undertaken, which supported around 860 vulnerable individuals in camp communities.

Sector	Mainstreaming initiatives undertaken by programme sector
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special support, such as technical and labor assistance, was provided to families having persons with disabilities or elderly people while their durable shelters were under construction.
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tap stands were repaired with fencing to ensure privacy for women and adolescent girls and build privacy wall in the roadside tap stands to ensure privacy and protection for Children, adolescent and women. Built slope to ensure accessibility in the latrine, bathing and tap stand for person with disabilities, elderly, pregnant women. Inclusion of women with disabilities in hygiene promotion sessions. Need based MHM kits distributed to 10,000 women and girls aged between 11 to 49 at camps 13,18 & 19).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BDRCS health team continue to collaborate with the Christian Blind Mission (CBM) and the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD) in providing rehabilitation services and clinical physiotherapy treatment and provided support to 36 persons with disabilities and the elderly at the BDRCS Field Hospital. Distributed Mama kit to newborn baby and the mother included baby towel, dress, sanitary napkin for mother.
Livelihoods and basic needs (including relief distributions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection criteria for training and cash grants prioritized women-headed households, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and pregnant/lactating women to ensure inclusivity. Net making training prioritize women participation and after 22-days long training completion, they have also received cash incentives. Designated rest areas were provided during training for elderly participants, lactating women, and persons with disabilities to ensure comfort and accessibility. Chicken Farming Training, Vegetable Gardening Training, barber and plumbing training adapted tools for persons with disabilities and ensure daily allowance for participants as per the ISCG guideline. Women-headed households and elderly individuals in gardening and chicken farming training received tailored support for better participation. Cash grant distribution included feedback desks to address protection, safety, and security concerns, ensuring a safe process for all.

	These measures reinforce Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) principles, ensuring safe and equitable access to livelihood opportunities.
Disaster risk reduction (DRR)/disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi Hazard training package incorporates session on diversified group of people and inclusion in disaster response and PGI minimum standard selecting female, elderly, PWDs as the participants for disaster preparedness training. Disaster preparedness drill include importance of early evacuation of children, women, elderly and person with abilities.

Social media contents

Awareness Campaign to protect from sexual exploitation and abuse:


<https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1848315787221827926>

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 and child protection working group, PSEA working group. These groups provide essential technical support and training. Participated in the PSEA annual meeting and set up stall to showcase the PSEA activities of RCRC during this event.

Enabling approaches

 Community Engagement and Accountability		People targeted	400,000
		People reached	358,231
Objective:	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		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Sep – Dec 2024)	Cumulative (Jan 2022 – Dec 2024)	Target (by Dec 2024)
# of people reached through community consultations/outreach	Camp: 27,646 Host: 1,472	Camp: 315,900 Host: 42,331	Camp: 300,000 Host: 100,000
# of pieces of feedback received	Camp: 6,115 Host: 77	Camp: 87,049 Host: 2,624	As received
% of feedback acted upon	40% (within 48 hrs.) 70% (within 1 week)	40% (within 48 hrs.) 70% (within 1 week)	100%

Highlights of 2022 - 2024

The cluster coordination mechanism for the response to population movement crisis has been active in which IFRC has been serving as an observer role in the Shelter/NFI Cluster, co-led by UNHCR and IOM. Subsequently, IFRC and BDRCS actively participate in coordination meetings, ensuring alignment with government policies and humanitarian partners. In this connection, BDRCS/IFRC has instrumental contribution in advocacy for more durable shelter materials, as per the feedback of the displaced people in the camp settlement, that resulted in government approval of fire and weather resistance materials and a few model shelters using these types of materials.

Current Period: Sep – Dec 2024

In planning and implementation of sector programmes, community engagement has been pivotal in capturing feedback and sharing key information with people of camp and affected host communities. As such, 29,118 people comprising 14,261 males and 14,857 females (27,646 from camps and 1,472 from host community) in camps 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 19, as well as Ukhiya and Teknaf host communities, were effectively engaged through community consultations, household visits, campaigns, and other forms of feedback collection and information sharing. This engagement was integral to the intervention process, including criteria selection, beneficiary selection, distribution, and follow-up of assistance such as cash distribution, hygiene kit distribution, installation of WASH facilities, and shelter support. Additionally, involving the target population helped improve the acceptance and quality of the interventions. 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.

Consultation with community leaders

During this reporting period, 181 Muslim religious leaders (imam) and Majhi (community leaders) in the same camps were continuously engaged in community consultations. They played a key role in the dissemination of key messages and collection of feedback among the wider camp population through 19 community meetings.

A total of 1,472 (862 males and 610 females) host community people were engaged in Jaliapalpang, Joarianala and Rajarkul unions under Ukhiya Upazila through community consultations on criteria selection, beneficiary selection under livelihood and shelter program. These consultations with specific influential people both in camp and host communities facilitate planning and implementation of various sector intervention such as selection of skills training, and criteria of households require conditional cash grant, shelter materials, NFIs and soap kits.

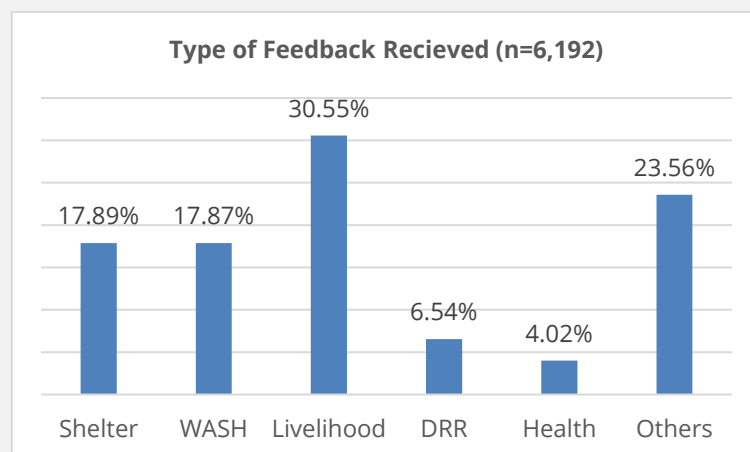
Radio listening programme

A total of 172 community radio listening sessions were conducted, reaching 2,455 people in various camps. These sessions provided key messages and opportunities for feedback and concerns on services and the overall situation in the camp settlements.

Capturing feedback, complaints, and response

A total of 6,192 pieces of feedback were collected, including 4,199 from males and 1,993 from females. Of these, 90 percent were collected from camps where sector activities were ongoing and the remaining from host community intervention areas. The feedback was gathered through various channels and was generally resolved based on the types of feedback. The issues addressed by different sectors, including shelter, health, WASH, and cash distributions. Additionally, some community feedback was responded to on the spot through Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).

Types of feedback received was mostly related to sector intervention and other service request. The chart and table below illustrate the breakdown of type of feedback received and major feedback under sector intervention.



Shelter	Damage to shelters and need for shelter repair and materials.
Livelihood	Why not some households in the beneficiary list.
WASH	Additional water storage, repair of damaged toilet and cleaning of drains
Health	Request to provide required medicine for their treatment
DRR	Damage to guide walls, pathways, and bamboo stairs
Others (service request)	Request for blankets, floor mats, mosquito nets, cooking utensils, solar items, LPG gas and food supplies.

Collaboration with various actors

With IFRC member societies: The CEA team continues to share community feedback reports with in-country IFRC memberships to ensure that matters are addressed promptly. Community consultations on specific interventions are provided to the sector teams for action.

With external actors: IFRC and BDRCS continue to consult with CiC, attend in ISCG AAP technical working group meetings, share monthly updates, and take support from BBC Media Action, attend Asia Pacific Regional Collective Accountability Workshop to develop a common vision and commitment to collective accountability to affected people. Explain tools and guidance that could support collective accountability to affected people in country operations align with the AAP working group.



National Society Strengthening

Objective:

BDRCS has strengthened capacities, systems and procedures at central and Cox's Bazar levels

Key indicators:

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

Period Actual
(Sep – Dec 2024)

870

Cumulative
(Jan 2022 – Dec 2024)

3,632

Target
(by Dec 2024)

1,500
volunteers and
staff

During this period, Cox's Bazar camp and host communities experienced landslides, heavy rainfall or cloud burst, flood. To build the local capacity of the volunteers – the first responders of BDRCS, 32 school Red Crescent Youth (RCY) committees comprised of an average of 53 members have been formed by the BDRCS local branch with the support from the 'Comprehensive DRM and Community Resilience Building Programme' in Ukhiya sub-district of Cox's Bazar. These committee members were trained on various response techniques including disaster preparedness, search and rescue.



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>		
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Key indicators:	Period Actual (Sep – Dec 2024)	Cumulative (Jan 2022 – Dec 2024)	Target (by Dec 2024)
<i>The One Window Framework (OWF) Plan of Action is updated regularly</i>		-	Yes

During this reporting period, two RCRC coordination meetings were held at PMO. The meeting discussion and action points were about future strategies of the PMO as per the rationalization recommendation aligning with the revised emergency appeal, and ways to continue collective RCRC support for BDRCS to enhance its capacity for camps and host community operations. The meeting includes following major outcomes:

- **Review One Window Framework (OWF):** The ToR for OWF review workshop was shared with all partners. A few feedback was received and incorporated. Two-day workshop was fixed in which ways to harmonize programme and support services will be worked out, while OWF's areas of improvement will be discussed.
- **PSEA training** is rescheduled for staff not yet received. It is to increase the awareness on sexual exploitation and abuse in the workplace.
- **IFRC and BDRCS will continue security updates** in the midst of arm conflicts, mob justice, kidnapping, cross border tension and target killings were on the rise in the camp and border line. Around 60,000 people arrived in Cox's Bazar camps and staying with their relatives.
- **Flash update on new arrivals was updated in IFRC GO Platform**
- Development of **a crisis brief on Humanitarian response for new arrivals to support cox's bazar & Bhashan char** was initiated by the reporting period and later it was shared with relevant stakeholders in January 2025.
- BDRCS, IFRC, and Membership worked together to develop **"Population Movement Operation, Scenario Plan 2024-2025"** and shared the first draft with the wider RCRC group, including IFRC APRO, on 11 December 2024. This process outlines contingency strategies for managing new arrivals from the Rakhine state of Myanmar to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, focusing on multi-sectoral responses and resource allocation for different influx scenarios.




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>		
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Key indicators:	Period Actual (Sep – Dec 2024)	Cumulative (Jan 2022 – Dec 2024)	Target (by Dec 2024)
<i># of existing integrated and service agreements with respective in-country IFRC member societies are renewed</i>	8	8	10

Among the eight in-country Participating National Societies (PNSs) present in Cox's Bazar, all continue to maintain integrated agreements or service agreements with IFRC. Under these agreements, the IFRC memberships receive support from IFRC's administrative, financial, logistics, and programme support services (including PMER, PGI, CEA, etc.). Additionally, the IFRC member (e.g. Turkish Red Crescent Society), which does not have such an agreement with IFRC, continues to play an active role, collaborating with BDRCS, IFRC, and other IFRC members.

	Support for the displaced community on Bhashan Char Island	Displaced community Target	36,539 ¹⁷
		People reached	36,539
Objective:		<i>To enable the displaced community on the island to be disaster-ready and benefit from improved health</i>	
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Sep – Dec 2024)	Cumulative (Jan 2022 – Dec 2024)	Target (by Dec 2024)
	# of displaced community, relocated on the island are enabled to be disaster-ready and benefit from improved health	36,539 ¹⁸	36,539

Highlights of 2022 - 2024

As of 31 December 2024, a total of **36,539 people (8,565 families)** displaced from Rakhine State of Myanmar to Cox's Bazar camp settlements have been relocated to Bhashan Char Island in Noakhali District²⁰. Of these, 51 per cent are female, 49 per cent are male, 55 per cent are children, 43 per cent are adults, and 2 per cent are older persons, including 3 per cent PWDs. The Bhashan Char camp area covers around 7 square kilometres, with 63 clusters and 758 occupied houses. Since January 2023, BDRCS, with the support of IFRC and other partners, has supported the relocated people through various interventions, including cyclone preparedness, WASH, health services, site management, and response preparedness activities. During this reporting period, the BDRCS team at the island, with the support of the IFRC, organised basic disaster response training for the 615 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers who are part of the relocated people. At the same time, based on the requirement by BDRCS at Bhashan Char, IFRC purchased and delivered 600 sets of household items²¹ and 500 kitchen sets²².

Background of Bhashan Char programme

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) started the relocation process in December 2020. In response to a request from the GoB and considering the humanitarian need, BDRCS deployed 11 personnel (6 staff members—1 Field Coordinator and 5 Field Officers—and 5 volunteers) to the island by the end of January 2021. With support from the IFRC, humanitarian assistance commenced in March 2021. Currently, 44 BDRCS staff members are based on the island. During this reporting period, BDRCS, with support from IFRC, German Red Cross, and UNHCR, continues to provide humanitarian assistance to the relocated population through various sectoral interventions. These include the distribution of household items, cyclone preparedness activities, WASH, health services, livelihoods, PGI, CEA, emergency preparedness and response (ERP), and site management support (SMS). The multisectoral coordination

¹⁷ Total relocated people at the island as of 31 August 2024.

¹⁸ BDRCS supported other organizations in different distribution besides the support in the relocation in the Island. This is how entire population was reached.

¹⁹ As per the target mentioned in the IFRC [Emergency Appeal \(revised\)](#).

²⁰ [As per joint factsheet of GoB and UNHCR](#).

²¹ Each household item set includes one floor mat, one toshok (bedding item), two pillow, one bed sheet and one mosquito net.

²² One kitchen set includes one rice pot with lid, one curry pot with lid, one rice bowl, one pitcher with lid, one jug, six plates, three spoons set, six glasses for drinking water, one large mug, one toilet water pot and one bucket with lid.

group is led by UNHCR in close coordination with the Additional Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (ARRRC) at the island, where BDRCS is one of the stakeholders.

Current Period: Sep – Dec 2024



IFRC purchased and delivered 500 kitchen sets to BDRCS at Bhashan Char Island in December 2024. (Photo: BDRCS)

CEA Training

A two-day basic CEA training was organized for the BDRCS Bhashan Char team with the support of IFRC on 21-22 October at the island, participated by 24 staff (17 male and 7 female). The topics covered basic CEA concept, BDRCS commitments on CEA, core humanitarian standard (CHS), feedback and complaints response mechanism (FCRM), programme/project cycle and CEA, CEA minimum checklist, etc. IFRC supported to organise this CEA training on the island.

Basic Disaster Response Training for CPP and Establishment of CPP Operation Room

BDRCS Bhashan Char team with the support of IFRC organized this training in different batches for 615 CPP community volunteers at Bhashan Char from 28 October to 10 November 2024. Out of the total participants 307 were male and 308 were female. IFRC also facilitate to mobile the trainers from Cox's Bazar camp. The main topics covered were RCRC Movement, Seven Fundamental Principles, RCRC Emblems, BDRCS working modality at Bhashan Char, history of CPP, functionality and working modality of CPP at the island, disaster management cycle, cyclone, its category and impacts, cyclone signals and flag system, basic first aid and demonstration on cyclone early warning and anticipatory action at Bhashan Char context.

Following the training, with the support of IFRC, BDRCS established 11 CPP operation rooms in different cluster where these volunteers can keep the equipment and meet on time-to-time basis.

PGI Training

Similarly, like CEA training, with the support of IFRC, BDRCS Bhashan Char team organized a basic two days PGI training for its staff at island on 13-14 December 2024. Where 28 staff members joined, out of which 22 were male and 6 were female. Topics like, understanding PGI, dignity, access, participation and safety (DAPS), how PGI can be mainstreamed at Bhashan Char context, what is SGBV, respond to SGBV, BDRCS policies on Child Protection, PSEA, Gender and Diversity, referral pathway, anti-trafficking awareness, etc. were covered.

Coordination

The BDRCS team on the island regularly coordinates with the RRRC office, Navy, UNHCR, and other organizations active there. BDRCS participates in relevant sectoral meetings. BDRCS also shares updates and analyses with relevant actors on the feedback and complaints that they received as part of their site management responsibility.

Challenge and continuing funding support

Major challenges encountered by the Bhashan Char programme include the shrinkage of the funding landscape amid the increasing number of relocated displaced people from Cox's Bazar camp settlement. Though so far, no cyclone has directly hit the island, the threat of cyclone and heavy rainfall are also there. Continuing support for the growing number of populations is imperative. The IFRC submitted a proposal focusing on livelihoods and other activities. Also, through the revised PMO emergency appeal for the three-year period of 2025-2027, a funding ask of 9 million CHF was put in place.

D. FUNDING

Up to 31 December 2024, the appeal coverage for Cox's Bazar operations is 45.6 per cent funded, while Bhashan Char is 2.6 per cent funded. A financial report is attached for more details on the income and expenditure for the operation.

Contact information

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

At the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:

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- Md. Mijanur Rahman, Director, DR; phone: + 880 1811458522; email: mdmijanur.rahman@bdracs.org
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At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur:

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- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
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- Afrhill Rances, Regional Communications Manager; email: afrhill.rances@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Geneva:

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

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- Maz Afiah Mohammad Khairul Azmi, Partnerships in Emergencies; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

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

For IFRC PMER and Quality Assurance and Performance and Accountability support:

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator, email: mursidi.unir@ifrc.org

Reference documents



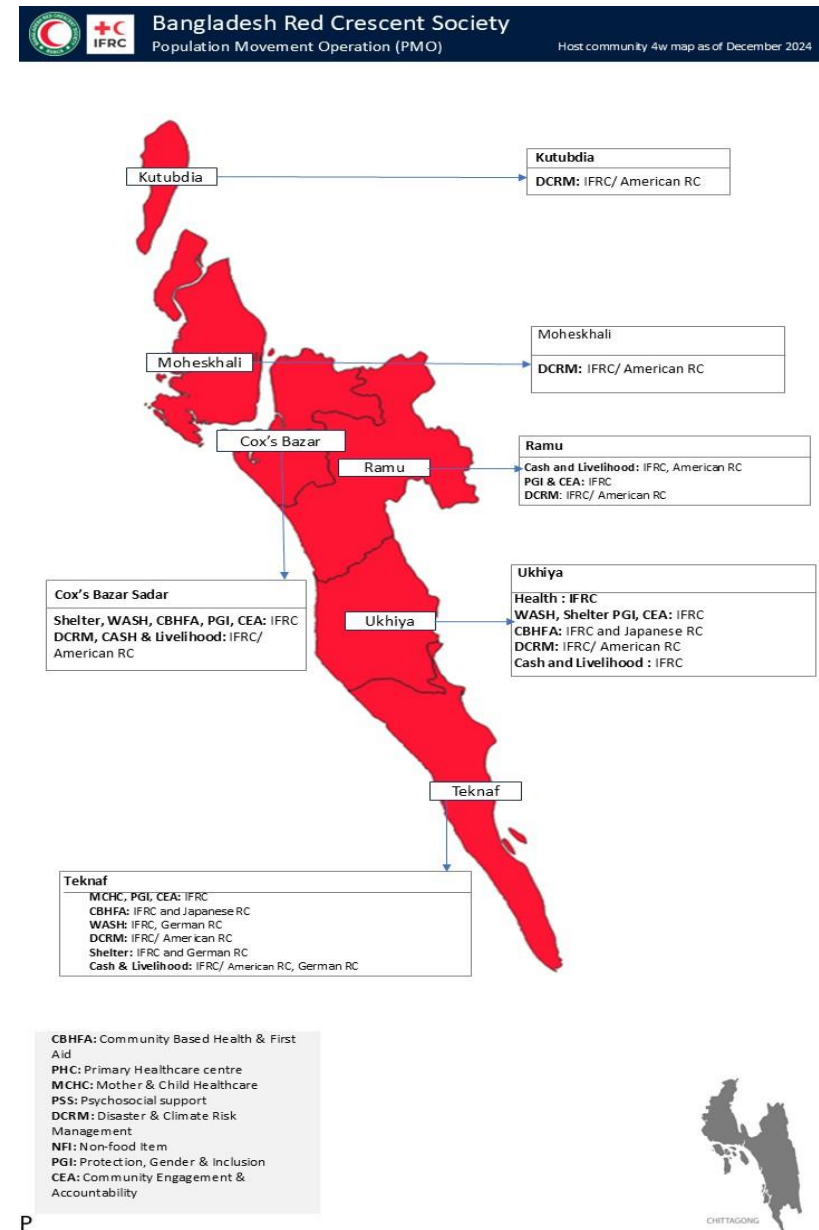
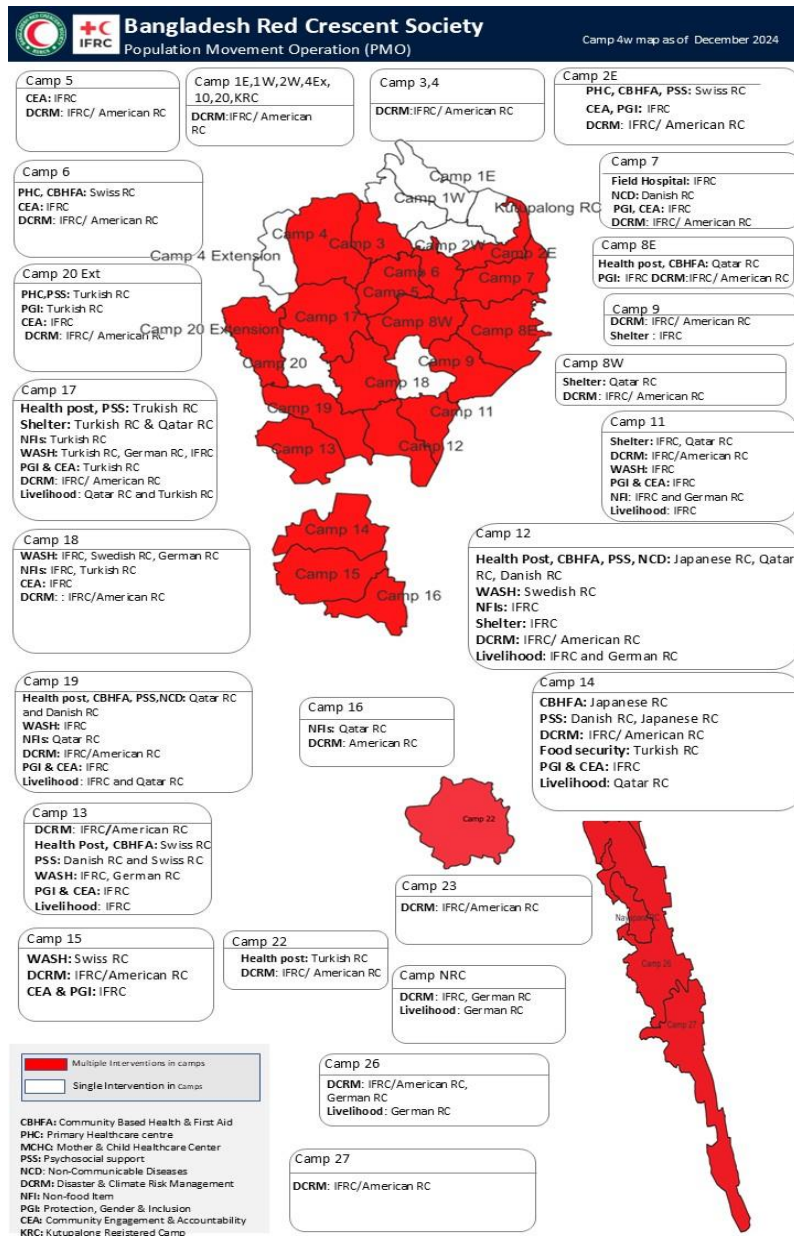
Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

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



Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017-2024	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017-2027	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25 Feb 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

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

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	198,250,000
Donor Response* as per 25 Feb 2025	90,566,652
Appeal Coverage	45.68%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Strategy	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	36,803,000	20,105,305	18,882,072	1,223,233
PO02 - Livelihoods	6,375,000	5,556,489	3,131,597	2,424,892
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash		421,387	13,061	408,325
PO04 - Health	18,065,000	10,488,889	7,228,972	3,259,917
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	22,201,000	11,188,697	10,062,478	1,126,219
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	5,054,000	3,993,948	3,671,262	322,686
PO07 - Education		0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	11,917,483	9,376,101	2,541,382
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	28,748,000	21,442,017	20,287,711	1,154,306
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	1,612,000	0	0	0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	359,697	618,860	-259,162
Planned Operations Total	118,858,000	85,473,911	73,272,113	12,201,798
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	13,496,000	87,371	86,311	1,060
EA02 - Secretariat Services	0	2,513,921	2,545,938	-32,017
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	878,000	3,376,412	3,111,529	264,883
Enabling Approaches Total	14,374,000	5,977,704	5,743,778	233,926
Grand Total	133,232,000	91,451,616	79,015,891	12,435,724

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/9998

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	90,776,307
Expenditure	-79,015,891
Closing Balance	11,760,415
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	11,760,415

IV. DREF Loan

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

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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	179,521	77,691	0		257,212	
APPLE	443				443	
Australian Red Cross	1,513,768		377,515		1,891,282	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	1,194,930				1,194,930	
Australian Red Cross (from Swedish Red Cross*)	24,644				24,644	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	399,617				399,617	
Bahrain Red Crescent Society	88,672				88,672	
British Red Cross	2,785,438	235,324	109,476		3,130,238	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	2,565,312				2,565,312	
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Cc	269,459				269,459	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch	250				250	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)	147,500				147,500	
DREF Response Pillar				108,141	108,141	
European Commission - DG ECHO	165,896				165,896	
Finnish Red Cross	18,942		31,062		50,004	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	120,678				120,678	
German Red Cross	23,908				23,908	
Hong Kong branch, Red Cross Society of China	228,313	131,521			359,833	
IFRC at the UN Inc	977				977	
Irish Red Cross Society	16,304				16,304	
Islamic Development Bank IsDB	7,825,656				7,825,656	
Italian Red Cross	117,332				117,332	
Japanese Red Cross Society	561,805		127,729		689,534	
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	1,465,886				1,465,886	
Malaysia - Private Donors	276,153				276,153	
Maldives Government (from Maldives - Private Donors	1,095,470				1,095,470	
Maldives Red Crescent (from Maldives - Private Donor	491,095				491,095	
New Zealand Government	525,525				525,525	
New Zealand Red Cross	99,585				99,585	
Norwegian Red Cross	60,116		14,465		74,581	
On Line donations	1,288				1,288	
Other	100,784				100,784	
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran	63,380				63,380	
Red Cross of Monaco	16,280				16,280	
Republic of Korea Government	2,321,429				2,321,429	
Services Fees				48,368	48,368	
Shell	121,183				121,183	
Singapore Red Cross Society	29,613				29,613	
Spanish Government	115,803				115,803	
Swedish Red Cross	865,528		31,086		896,615	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)	1,730,924				1,730,924	
Swiss Government	525,000				525,000	
Swiss Red Cross	656,873		30,874		687,747	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	33,051				33,051	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	201,183	210,382	55,300		466,866	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	587,103				587,103	
The Netherlands Red Cross	901,966				901,966	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	3,773,439				3,773,439	
The OPEC Fund for International Development	498,906				498,906	
The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation	331,679				331,679	

Operational Strategy

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Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	102,033	32,573			134,606	
The Republic of the Philippines	150,530				150,530	
Turkish Red Crescent Society	496,993				496,993	
United States Government - PRM	53,268,576				53,268,576	
United States - Private Donors	95				95	
Write off & provisions				-2,033	-2,033	
Total Contributions and Other Income	89,156,833	687,491	777,507	154,475	90,776,307	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					90,776,307	0