

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 #23 Date of issue: 05/08/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 01/01/2025 to 30/06/2025
Operation timeframe: 18/03/2017 - 31/12/2027	Number of people being assisted: 1.2 million people ² .
Funding requirements (CHF): Secretariat (2017-2027): CHF 198 million Secretariat (2025-2027): CHF 65 million ³ Fed-wide (2025-2027): CHF 87 million	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1.4 million



BDRCS with support from IFRC distributed essential household items to 1,106 newly arrived households in camps 11 and 12. The items include mosquito nets, floor mats, blankets, kitchen sets, WASH kits, solar lamps, and rice husk bricks for fuel. were all provided through collaboration with IOM, UNICEF, and UNHCR, in coordination with the Camp in Charge (CIC). (Photo: BDRCS)

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

² Camp and Bhashan Char: 1,143,096; Host community: 100,000

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

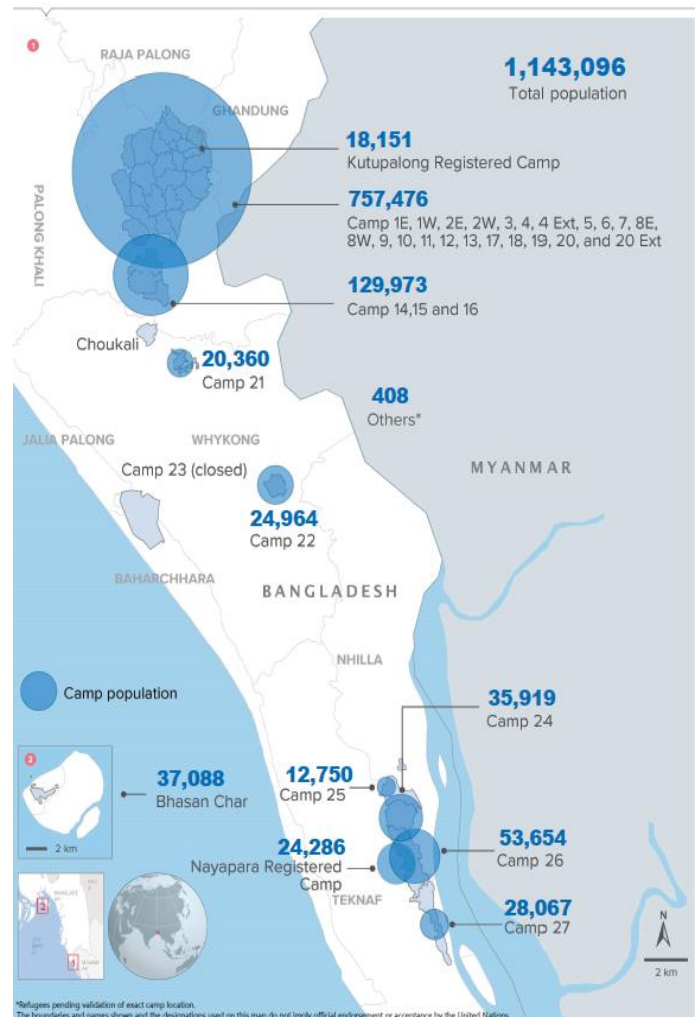
To date, this Emergency Appeal which seeks CHF 198.2 million, is **45.07 per cent funded** (funding coverage as of 30 June 2025 is **CHF 89.35 million**). Due to the revision of funding from the US Government's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM) now limited to lifesaving activities only, and no further funding commitment after July 2025, the operational scope has been significantly reduced. This may impact 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.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

In August 2017, nearly 700,000 people from Rakhine State, Myanmar, were forcibly displaced and crossed the border into Bangladesh to seek safety and refuge. This added to the existing population of displaced people from Rakhine State, Myanmar, who have been seeking refuge in Bangladesh since 1978. As of 30 June 2025, the total number of displaced individuals stands at 1,143,096. Of these, 1,106,008 currently reside in 33 overcrowded camps located in the Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts of Cox's Bazar, while 37,088 have been relocated from the Cox's Bazar camps to Bhashan Char Island since late 2020.

In addition, the renewed escalation of violence in Rakhine State has resulted in the arrival of approximately 120,000 people since February 2024, while approximately 18,000 children have been born in the camps and on Bhashan Char since January 2025 (based on local authority estimates of an average of 100 births per day). Many have taken shelter within the existing camps, living with friends and relatives. As biometric identification continues, and as the situation remains volatile across the border, more people from Rakhine are expected to flee to Cox's Bazar, with projected numbers potentially reaching up to 200,000 by the end of 2025.



Source: Population Factsheet of Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR, as of 31 June 2025

This ongoing, complex, and protracted displacement crisis has left the affected population fully reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs, with no durable solutions in sight and continued uncertainty surrounding their repatriation. The situation is further compounded by frequent cyclones, seasonal rainfall, flash floods, fire incidents, and heightened security concerns within the camps.

According to the latest population factsheet published by the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR, of the total population 78 per cent are women, children and elderly, of whom 54 per cent are female. Around 10 per cent of the population are deemed to be people specific needs, including people with disabilities (PWDs), single parents, those with serious medical conditions, unaccompanied children, older persons at risk, and others requiring legal and physical protection. Their essential needs include food, healthcare, safe shelter, clean water, sanitation, hygiene services, lifesaving information, protection services, and preparedness for seasonal hazards such as cyclones, monsoon rains, disease outbreaks (e.g., cholera and dengue), and other multi-hazard threats. Environmental and ecosystem degradation prevention is also a key concern.

The host Bangladeshi community, particularly in the Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts of Cox's Bazar, has been significantly affected by the prolonged displacement crisis. The strain on forest resources, shrinking opportunities in the daily labour market, and rising tensions between the displaced and host communities are ongoing challenges. To continuously supporting the host population living close to the camps, as in the previous response plans, the UN-led Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2025-26 includes interventions aimed at supporting more than 392,000 people in the host communities of Cox's Bazar and provide complementary development support for Cox's Bazar district, recognizing the sacrifices made by Bangladesh in hosting such as large population of displaced people from Rakhine.⁴

The humanitarian response in Cox's Bazar is under severe pressure due to **declining global aid** and **growing unmet needs** in key sectors like food security, shelter, health, WASH and protection. The Joint Response Plan 2025 (JRP) launched jointly by the Government of Bangladesh and the humanitarian community in March 2025, appealed for USD 934.5 million appeal, aims to support 1.09 million displaced people and 392,000 host community members. However, by mid-2025, only 21.7 per cent of the required funding has been received⁵. This has forced the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) to prioritize its joint response plan, focusing on life-saving interventions to preserve lives and prevent the most acute protection risks. Despite this prioritization, a funding gap of approximately USD 176 million remains for these "first priority" needs, along with an unmet requirement of USD 84 million to address the immediate humanitarian needs of an estimated 150,000 new refugee arrivals who were not accounted for the initial JRP plan. To support life-saving interventions for new arrivals, ISCG launched a [flash appeal](#).

Since the beginning of the IFRC and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society's Population Movement Operation (the Rohingya refugee response) in Bangladesh in 2017, the BDRCS, supported by the IFRC and its membership, has made key contributions by providing disaster risk management interventions, shelter assistance, medical and health care services, WASH facilities, livelihoods support, and protection services to the displaced people from Rakhine, who are temporarily settled across 33 camps and now in Bhashan Char. In addition, the BDRCS/IFRC has also extended humanitarian assistance to vulnerable host communities who are affected by the influx.

However, the dramatic reduction in humanitarian funding in 2025 comes at a time of increasing needs in the world's largest refugee camp, threatening the well-being of more than one million displaced people especially women, girls, and children. Without urgent international support, critical services such as food assistance, education, hygiene, and health services face severe disruption. Basic infrastructure, including shelters, will rapidly deteriorate without proper maintenance, and humanitarian actors will be unable to prevent or respond to the life-threatening impacts of natural disasters.

As of June 2025, the Population Movement Operation (PMO) has secured only CHF 89.35 million of the CHF 198.2 million IFRC Emergency Appeal (EA), with approximately 80 per cent of the funding contributed by the U.S. Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (USPRM), whose support is scheduled to phase out by 31 July 2025. By June 2025, CHF 82 million (92 per cent) had already been spent, and an additional CHF 3.35 million will be spent by July 2025 leaving only CHF 4 million to support operations through the EA's end in 2027.

Since January 2025, the BDRCS/IFRC has been focusing solely on life-saving interventions in alignment with the Prioritized Joint Response Plan (JRP) and the IFRC Network's rationalization exercise conducted in 2023-2024. As additional funding for the operation remains uncertain, this situation potentially endangers IFRC's ability to sustain essential services for displaced people and vulnerable host communities. To date, the appeal faces a funding gap of 55 per cent.

Summary of response

Overview of the operating National Society and ongoing response

⁴ 2025-26 Joint Response Plan on Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis

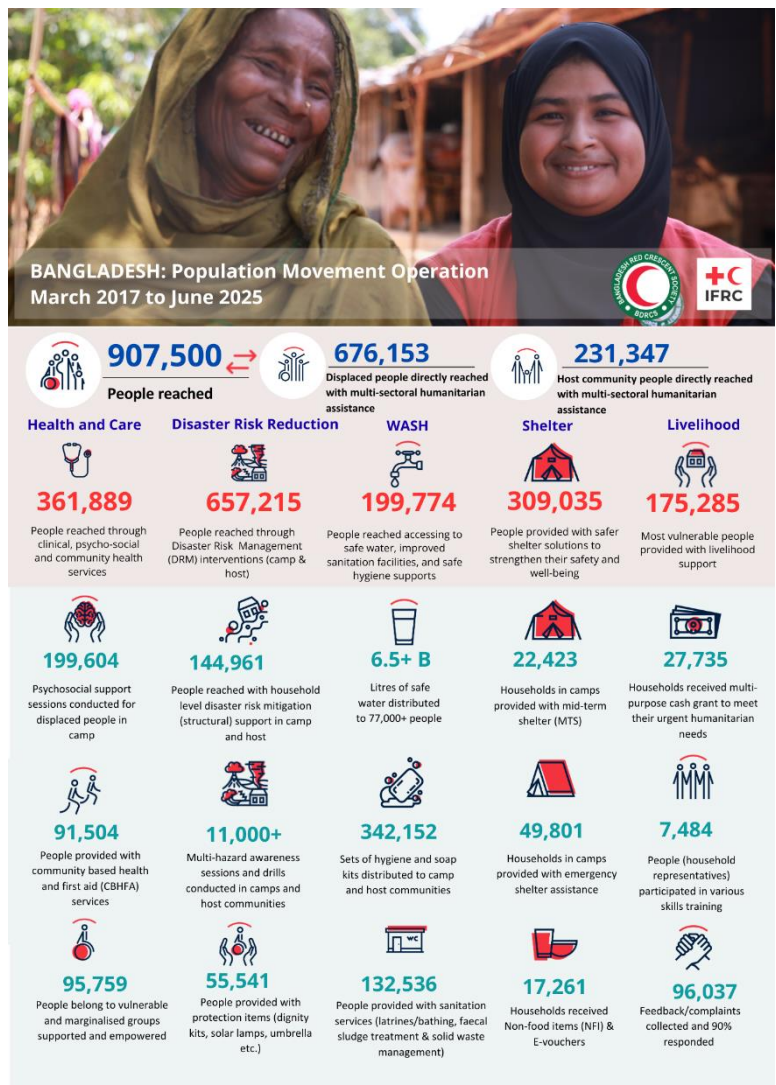
⁵ [JRP Funding update, 5 May 2025](#)

The BDRCS Population Movement Operation (PMO), office in Cox's Bazar, was established in 2017 and currently has 229 staff. 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 and 667 community volunteers from host and camps. The BDRCS headquarter in Dhaka provides oversight and also deploys staff and resources to support the operation.

As auxiliary to the public authorities, BDRCS serves as a key partner in this response and engages with various authorities at both the national and local levels. Since the 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 located in camps 11, 18 and 19, one warehouse, three logistics hubs and a field office (known as hub office) in Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar.

There is also a longstanding collaboration between BDRCS and the UNHCR to jointly undertake the Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) - an extensive initiative in place since 1992.



Federation-wide infographic as of 30 June 2025

Summary of accomplishments: IFRC secretariat and federation-wide

Between January and June 2025, approximately **337,651 people (male: 161,289; female: 176,362, including 26,243 PwDs), comprising 226,557 people in the camps and 111,094 people in the host communities were directly provided with humanitarian assistance** through sectoral interventions of disaster risk management, health and care, shelter and settlement, WASH, livelihood, PGI, and CEA under IFRC secretariat's multi-lateral funding. While IFRC support for PMO continues, the **Federation-wide PMO operation (supported by IFRC and its membership) contributing to the PMO's overall accomplishment of 503,656 people reached comprising 387,361 people in 17 camps and 116,295 people in five sub-district level host.**

Alongside IFRC, BDRCS has been supported bilaterally 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 Who is Doing What, Where and When – in Annex 1). *Details on this reach against IFRC-supported EAI's Operation Strategy can be found in Section C below.*

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.

Needs analysis

Uncertain future amid the protracted crisis: It has been seven years since the influx of over 740,000 displaced people from Rakhine state in 2017, and the humanitarian response in Bangladesh has reached a critical stage. While safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable repatriation to Myanmar remains the preferred solution for displaced people, ongoing conflict and instability in Rakhine make such returns unfeasible in the near future. However, the ongoing arrival of people from Myanmar is placing additional pressure on Bangladesh's limited resources and raising serious security and political concerns.

Dependency on humanitarian aid: Rising protection and security concerns, deteriorating shelters made of bamboo and tarpaulin, and limited health, WASH, Protection and livelihood opportunities in the camps urgently require sustained international support to mitigate the risks of the vulnerable displaced community. Without continued humanitarian assistance, the hardships of vulnerable households will lead to further increases in negative coping mechanisms, including embarking of irregular migration by sea or land which raises the risks of kidnapping and human trafficking, as well as involvement in drug smuggling and the increase in arm conflicts. Ongoing aid is essential to preserve the lives, dignity, and hope of the displaced people until safe, voluntary and dignified return to Myanmar becomes possible. Accordingly, sectoral operations need to continue to address the displaced people's essential humanitarian needs including basic healthcare services, shelter construction and materials distribution, operation and maintenance of WASH facilities, skills development training, disaster preparedness, protection support for displaced people in the target camps.

New arrivals in Camp Settlement: According to the biometric registration jointly conducted by the Government and UNHCR since February 2024, 120,565 displaced people from Rakhine are reported to have arrived in the camps as of June 2025. Escalating targeted violence and persecution in Rakhine State is forcing people to seek refuge in Bangladesh. Unlike the previous refugee registration exercise, new arrivals are not issued with refugee identity documents but instead with family cards containing their biometric data to facilitate their access to lifesaving support. Newly arrived displaced people are temporarily sheltering with people who arrived at the camps earlier. Overall, approximately 78 per cent of displaced people are women and children, and 10 per cent are assessed to have specific needs including people with disabilities, single parents, individuals with serious medical conditions, unaccompanied minors, older people at risk, and others requiring legal and physical protection.

Worsening security situation: Despite ongoing efforts by law enforcement agencies, the security situation in the camps and adjacent host communities remains critical, with clashes among criminal groups increasing risks for both displaced people and humanitarian workers. Threats such as abductions, killings, extortion, trafficking, and forced recruitment have been reportedly worsened by displacement and lack of livelihood or educational opportunities of displaced people. Although the government has initiated dialogue with groups in the camps, these measures need to be strengthened to ensure safety and preserve the civilian and humanitarian nature of the camps.

Response to Multi-hazards: The PMO has faced numerous multi-hazard challenges since 2017 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 membership continues to prioritize contingency stock management and institutional preparedness measures to effectively address these recurring threats. The contingency stock of BDRCS continues to be maintained with support from IFRC and its member societies to ensure its continued readiness to respond to multi-hazards in Cox's Bazar.

BDRCS scope of work: Furthermore, PMO programming under the IFRC EA is guided by UN-led Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and inter-sector needs assessment (ISNA) data⁷ and complemented by findings of sector-specific assessments undertaken by BDRCS/IFRC. In collaboration with government authorities in the camps, ISCG

⁷ ISNA February 2025: https://rohingyaresponse.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/BGD_CXB_ISNA-2024_Full_Report_Camps_Feb-2024.pdf

and Site Management Support (SMS) service agencies, BDRCS has been taking responsibility for meeting the specific needs of the community in a particular camp or a block within a camp. As such, BDRCS is playing an implementing focal role in several camps (fully or partly) for sector interventions including DRR in all 33 camps, shelter in camps 11 and 12; WASH in camps 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, health and care in camps 2E, 6, 7, 8E, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20 extension and 22, livelihood skills training in camps 11, 12, 13 and 19; and protection services in camps 13, 14 and 19. However, BDRCS follows the recommendations of sector-specific rationalization exercises led by the specific sub-sector of the ISCG, conducted to maximize the benefits avoiding duplication of effort and ensure adherence to quality standards.

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 a 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).

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

Relocation reality: The relocation of displaced people from the camps to Bhashan Char Island continues, with the population figure standing at 37,088 people as of 30 June 2025. This relocation of people has continued uninterrupted at a steady pace since 2020 as a means of reducing congestion and tensions in the camps in Cox's Bazar. However, given the growing number of displaced people from Rakhine now living in Bhashan Char and the limited resources available on the island, there is a need for emergency preparedness plans and relevant disaster risk reduction measures together with site management, protection, WASH and livelihood assistance.

The BDRCS, as auxiliary to the government in the provision of humanitarian services, will exert its efforts to meet the humanitarian needs of targeted camp and host community population, as they arise in the evolving context. To this end, the extension of the revised EA phase (2025 – 2027) and its Operational Strategy aim to support BDRCS in addressing the gaps of the needs collaborating with other humanitarian actors. 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 national organization with 14,960 active volunteers across Bangladesh and a wealth of technical expertise provided by its international counter parts – IFRC and its member societies.

Operational risk assessment

Between January and June 2025, the operational risks continued with heightened security, funding cuts and the arrival of more displaced people from Rakhine putting pressure on the existing operations. The PMO Risk Register serves as an important management tool for the operation risk assessment and undertaking risk mitigation measures. Last

⁸ Refugee Operations and Coordination Team

revised in July 2025 (at the time of this report preparation), it outlines several main risks among others and mitigating action – as follows:

- **Resource strain due to new arrival** estimated over 120,565 displaced people as of June 2025 has been a potential risk within funding decline. Resource planning and proper utilization, strengthening coordination between humanitarian actors, strengthening BDRCS capacity, additional resource mobilization are the major mitigation measures continuing to be undertaken.
- **Ongoing funding shortfalls/gaps** that threatens the humanitarian response for PMO. Intensify donor mobilization, Reprioritizing PMO activities, focusing on localization, cost saving approach in implementation, and resources sharing among Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) partners and rationalizing the operations with redundancy mapping are the actions undertaken to minimize the negative impact of the funding cuts.
- **Armed clashes and violence** in Chittagong hill tract (Bandarban), and Cox's Bazar camps (operation areas) frequently disrupt the movement of humanitarian workers within the camps. To minimize the risk, continuous monitoring of the security situation and informing updates and advisories with all concerned in the camps have been maintained.
- **Expose to Multi-hazard and risks** including cyclone and monsoon induced floods and landslides, fire, and lightning incidents, have been continuously recurring and evolving especially during this period. BDRCS Emergency Operations Centre mechanism is in place at Cox's Bazar as well as hazard specific Early Warning Early Action, and Response Plan are in place. Regular training for both BDRCS, CPP, and multi-agency first responder camp volunteers in multi-hazard emergency preparedness and response are being provided.
- **Limited access to basic services for new arrivals** strains the already scarce resources available to the existing displaced population which may potentially increase tension and conflict. Proper resource planning aligned with rationalization and prioritization exercises, strengthen coordination between humanitarian actors, and continued advocacy on additional resource mobilization are the way to address the risk.
- **Social discord between displaced and host communities** remains likely. Balanced support to both, combined with robust community engagement (CEA), humanitarian diplomacy, strong civil-military liaison by IFRC, will be critical to keep abreast of any developments, manage perceptions, and promote social cohesion.

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

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

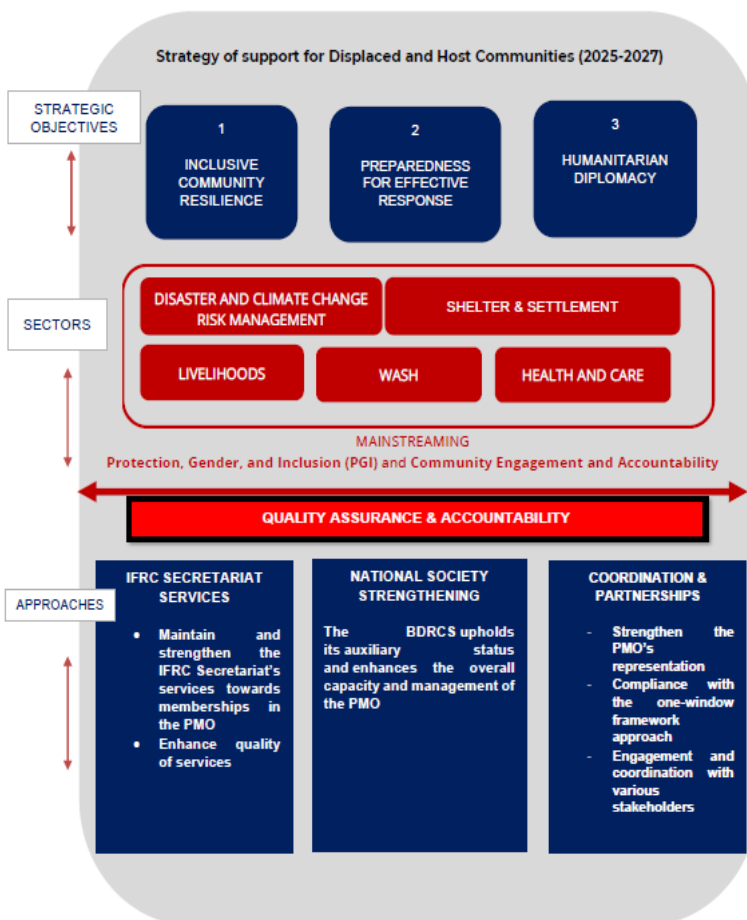
IFRC issued a revised [emergency appeal and its operation strategy](#)⁹, published on 26 July 2024 to address the evolving needs of displaced people and influx affected host community for an extended period till 2027. An illustration of the strategy can be found below.

⁹Also available on IFRC GO platform, <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/2#reports>

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

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



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

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

The following indicator targets and actual figures indicate IFRC secretariat support under the IFRC EA funding. Specific support for the displaced people on Bhashan Char Island is highlighted at the end.



Shelter, Housing and Settlements

People targeted

110,000

People reached

16,755

Objective:

Strengthen the safety and well-being of the camps and host communities through shelter and settlement solutions.

Key indicators:

**Period Actual
(Jan – Jun 2025)**

**Cumulative
(Jan – Jun 2025)**

**Target
(by Dec 2027)**

households provided with shelter and settlement solutions to strengthen their safety and well-being

Camp: 589

Camp: 589

Camp: 3,500
Host: 1,000

of shelter assistance (i.e., transitional safer shelters, shelter materials, repair, emergency shelters, durable shelters, NFI) provided for the camp and host community people

Camp: 2,762

Camp: 2,762

Camp: 15,000

of community structures (such as health centre, distribution point, community safe space, roads, bridges etc.) constructed (new) and improved (existing) in the camp settlement

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Camp: 5
Host: 2

of people increased knowledge and awareness on safe shelter

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Camp: 17,500
Host: 5,000

Achievements

Shelter solutions and household items provided to 3,351 households of 16,755 family members (male: 8,210; female: 8,545) who live in camps 11, 12, 26 and 27 that strengthen their safety and well-being. BDRCS shelter intervention with support from IFRC includes construction of Mid-Term Shelters with site development, emergency shelter assistance, care and maintenance support, and the distribution of essential household items/non-food items (NFIs) in the camps. A total of 589 households in camps 26 and 27 were provided with MTS during this period, while 1,025 newly arrived households received essential NFI support to meet their immediate needs. To complement the improved safer shelter, support the technical team are exploring opportunities to initiate community structure improvements and awareness-raising activities on safe shelter practices in upcoming phases.

Mid-term Shelter with site development

Mid-Term Shelters (MTS) provides safer, durable, and context-appropriate shelter solutions for displaced populations, provided that Government of Bangladesh (GoB) imposes restrictions on permanent structures. The approach also promotes community involvement and adaptability to changing needs. During this reporting period, 589 MTS units were completed in Camps 26 and 27, alongside household-level site development activities such as slope stabilization, stair installation, and slope protection to improve safety and accessibility. These shelters were handed over to the displaced households upon completion, who were identified through a coordinated vulnerability assessment.

Shelter construction follows the sector-standard design, measuring 10x15 square feet, constructed with treated bamboo, tarpaulin roofing, and metal footings for stability. Fire safety is enhanced with a fire-resistant kitchen

wall made from cement-sand plaster reinforced with galvanized iron (GI) wire mesh. Construction is conducted in collaboration with Site Management, Site Development agency in the respective camp, and other shelter agencies.

BDRCS, being shelter focal organization in camps 11 and 12, will construct 225 MTS units in Camp 11 and 105 in Camp 12 by July 2025. Following the broader 'build and go' approach with UNHCR and IOM, this strategy enables the extension of shelter support beyond the assigned camps, depending on funding availability. Overall targets include 390 MTS in Camp 26, 420 in Camp 27, and 338 in Camp 10, all of which are planned for completion by July, 2025. As of the reporting period, 331 shelters are under construction across these camps and are expected to be completed by July 2025, contributing to the overall target of 1,478 MTS units.



Households in camps 11 and 12, provided with MTS also received support of site development (on right) and safe shelter awareness messages in Camp 26 for basic treatment. (Photo: BDRCS)

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

As the shelter focal organisation, BDRCS aims to scale up the construction of safer, more sustainable shelters over the next three years (2025-2027). This initiative prioritizes construction of shelters that are weather and fire-resilient, in alignment with Government of Bangladesh policies and camp management standards. During 2025 to 2027 period, approximately 3,500 households (averaging around 1,000 HHs per year) are expected to benefit from these upgraded shelters. Implementation will begin with Camp 11 and 12 as a priority and will expand to other camps based on assessed needs and resource availability. These shelters are designed using locally available, environmentally friendly materials that offer improved safety, longer lifespans, and reduced maintenance. Two new shelter designs were approved for piloting by the RRRC, based on submissions by IFRC/BDRCS in collaboration with ISCG and shelter sector partners:

Option 1: Improvement of existing mid-term shelters with Cement-soaked geotextile covering for interior and exterior and Cement stabilized soil plaster on roof. Treated bamboo frame wrapped with cement-soaked geotextile, cement-stabilized roof and floor. Cost: approx. CHF 831 and lifespan: 7–8 years.

Option 2: Woven bamboo mat covered with cement-soaked geotextile, concrete footing, RCC-steel frame and CGI roof. RCC posts with steel frame, bamboo mats reinforced with geotextile, and CGI roofing. Cost: approx. CHF 1,489 and lifespan: 15 years.

Pilot implementation of 20 shelters is currently underway in camps 11, 12, and 4. Following technical review and positive initial feedback from inter-agency teams, Option 1 has been recommended for a broader rollout for households currently living in Mid-Term Shelters. Final approval for scale-up will depend on the results of the pilot evaluation. Option 2 has been approved by the RRRC office for piloting in selected camps and will be considered for rollout following the final evaluation of the pilot shelters.



A total of 15 TSSs considering option 1 are under construction (on left) while 5 TSSs of option 2 (on right) will be constructed making use of the materials recently procured. These fire and weather resilient model shelters were approved by the RRRC, to be piloted and rolled out upon evaluation of piloting. (Photo: IFRC)

Emergency Shelter Assistance based on Rapid Damage Verification (RDV)

A total of 1,240 households received Emergency Shelter Assistance based on Rapid Damage Verification (RDV) during this reporting period. This includes 837 households in Camp 11 and 403 households in Camp 12, who were supported with emergency shelter kits comprising Borak bamboo, Muli bamboo, ropes, and tarpaulin. These households experienced shelter damage due to heavy rainfall, strong winds, landslides, and soil erosion. As the shelter focal agency in Camps 11 and 12, BDRCS responded to damage reports submitted by Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) actors. The level of damage was verified through a joint assessment conducted by BDRCS, IOM, and site management agency, ensuring targeted and timely assistance to the most affected households.

Essential Household Items/NFI Distribution to the New Arrivals

An estimated 150,000 newly arrived displaced people equivalent to 40,540 households with an average family size of 3.7 are currently residing at shelters of their friend and relatives in the camps of Cox's Bazar. IOM and UNHCR, managing 17 and 16 camps respectively, continue to provide site management, core relief items, and LPG assistance to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of these populations. The planned response from June to December 2025 under the Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (SCCCM) Sector represents the most practical and adaptable strategy to support newly arrived families. While it allows for programmatic flexibility based on funding availability, access, and Government decisions, the absence of timely land allocation remains a critical barrier to providing adequate shelter support to these vulnerable populations.

In 2025, a total of 1,106 newly arrived households have been targeted for NFI support. As of June, 1,025 households have been provided with NFIs: 278 in Camp 11 and 747 in Camp 12; with 81 households still pending distribution. Items provided include blankets, mosquito nets, floor mats, hygiene kits, and rice husk. For this round, BDRCS contributed primarily through distribution support, deploying volunteers and labourers to facilitate the process. Need based replenishment will be undertaken from July as part of emergency response of DRR sector.

It is also noted that in 2024, BDRCS already extended complementary support for the new arrivals whereas shelter lead agency for camps 11 and 12, BDRCS distributed NFIs to 15,395 people (1,309 households) which comprised of mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, WASH kits, solar lamps, and rice husk, in coordination with government and partners like UNICEF, IOM, and UNHCR. IFRC/BDRCS provided 1,500 blankets, 3,000 floor mats, 5,061 mosquito nets. On the other hand, in coordination with UNHCR, BDRCS also provided NFI support to approximately 3,500 new arrivals (705 Households) in Camps 3 and 4 with 1,416 blankets, 1,099 Mosquito Nets, and 2,412 Sleeping mats.

Care and Maintenance

During the reporting period, 497 households received care and maintenance support, based on needs assessments and necessary approvals. Additional technical assistance and installation services were provided to extremely vulnerable individuals to ensure proper use of the materials. Assessments are ongoing, and an additional 463 households have been identified as requiring care and maintenance support.

Social media content


BDRCS is conducting a joint assessment of damaged shelters, disseminating awareness messages, and providing bamboo, tarpaulins, and ropes to support displaced households:

<https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1929104196575302026>

Collaboration with various actors

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

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

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		People targeted	123,000
		People reached	92,803
Objective:	Communities experience reduced risk of waterborne and water-related diseases, and as such, enjoy improved wellbeing		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jan – Jun 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Jun 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
# of people reached who have access to WASH facilities for reducing risk of waterborne and water-related diseases	Camp: 62,803 Host: 30,000	Camp: 62,803 Host: 30,000	Camp: 93,000 Host: 30,000

# of WASH facilities (water supply system, tubewells, FSM & SWM) currently operating in camps	Camp: 271	Camp: 271	Camp: 271
# of people with access to safe water sourced through water supply network system in camps	Camp: 38,500	Camp: 38,500	Camp: 41,000
# of people benefiting from safe and environment-friendly sanitation services	Camp: 23,200	Camp: 23,200	Camp: 25,000
# of people practicing improved hygiene having access to WASH NFI and hygiene messages	Camp: 62,803 Host: 30,000	Camp: 62,803 Host: 30,000	Camp: 93,000 Host: 30,000

Achievements

BDRCS with support from the IFRC has been implementing an inclusive WASH program across camps 11, 13, 18, and 19 and Ratnapalong host communities. Regular operations and maintenance were carried out to maintain uninterrupted safe drinking water supply through nine water supply networks, hand tube wells, one fecal sludge management (FSM) plant and 11 solid waste management (SWM) plants. In addition, camp cleaning campaigns, repairing latrines and bathing cubicles and hygiene promotion along with distribution of hygiene kits to beneficiaries in both the camps and host communities. During the reporting period, 92,803 people (male: 48,175; female: 44,628) were provided with the ongoing water, sanitation and hygiene promotion intervention. Among them, 62,803 people were from camps 11, 13, 18, and 19, and 30,000 were from the host community in Ratnapalong, Ukhiya. Key highlights include:

Water supply system



A water Lab technician tests water sample at Water quality testing Lab at PMO, Cox's Bazar. (Photo: BDRCS)



Households collect water from tap stand connected to water network in Camp 19 (Photo: BDRCS)

To ensure a continuous supply of safe, chlorinated water and maintain Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) levels within the WASH sector standard (0.2–0.5 mg/L) at both source and household levels, uninterrupted access to 20 liters per person per day for 38,500 people in Camps 11 and 19 has been ensured. Safe water is supplied through nine supply networks, of which eight in Camp 11 and one in Camp 19 delivering 125,278,000 liters of safe water for drinking and cooking during the period. To ensure water quality, 9,886 water samples were tested at source and household points to ensure water safety.

Key parameters tested included pH, turbidity, E. coli, TDS, iron, nitrates, fluoride, and arsenic, with all results meeting WHO and WASH sector standards. The groundwater levels were regularly monitored using digital dip meters to assess the status of production boreholes and inform long-term water supply sustainability. All water

distribution systems have been equipped with solar-powered pumps, promoting low-carbon, sustainable energy use. In Camp 18, two solar-operated systems built by IFRC and handed over to the Swedish Red Cross continue to serve 4,066 people with chlorinated water.

Under care and maintenance efforts, 1,354 repairs were completed on network components (tap stands, pipelines, tanks, and pump houses) in Camps 11 and 19. Another 559 repairs were carried out on deep and shallow hand tube wells in Camp 19. Routine cleaning of water tanks, solar systems, and water quality monitoring ensured safe water free from fecal contamination.

Sanitation: During the reporting period, 273 latrines and bathing facilities were repaired to ensure continued



Community volunteers take responsibility for Segregated collected from HHs level at Camp 19. (Photo: BDRCS)



Community volunteers take responsibility for distributing Soap kits at Camp 18. (Photo: BDRCS)

functionality and improve access to basic sanitation for the displaced households in camps 18 and 19. 11 Solid Waste Management (SWM) facilities remained fully operational through regular waste collection, transportation, segregation, recycling, and safe disposal. The SWM systems included composting units, segregation points, and final dumping sites. Solid waste volunteers collected waste from sub-blocks and transferred it to segregation units for sorting and processing. All volunteers used appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during collection, transportation, and disposal activities to ensure safety and hygiene. Essential tools and equipment such as wheelbarrows, shovels, rakes, brooms, cultivators, drums, and weighing scales were procured to support ongoing SWM operations. Approximately 23,200 people in camps 18 and 19 benefited from sanitation services during the period. A total of 136,327 kg of household solid waste was collected from 24 blocks of Camps 18 and 19 and processed at the 11 operational SWM plants. In addition, 62,355 running feet (RFT) of roads and drains were cleaned monthly in Camp 19 to maintain environmental sanitation.

In Camp 19 (D Block), a Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) plant treated 997,505 liters of fecal sludge, serving over 5,500 people. Trained community volunteers desludged approximately 135 latrines monthly. All sludge was safely treated and decontaminated before environmental discharge. Desludging teams consistently used PPE to protect their health and safety, and ensured the cleanliness of latrine sites by securely fixing pit covers and cleaning surroundings post-operation. Furthermore, the Fecal Sludge Field Lab (FSFL) continued regular testing of treated effluent to ensure compliance with environmental standards prior to final discharge.

Hygiene promotion

Around 38,500 individuals in Camps 11 and 19, along with 30,000 members of the host community, received education on personal and household hygiene by participating in 10,227 hygiene promotion sessions, exceeding the set target. Volunteers from the camp and members of the WASH committee frequently monitored hygiene practices both at the household level and in WASH facilities to identify shortcomings and areas requiring further

hygiene promotion. This effort has improved knowledge of the importance of 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. In Camps 13, 18, and 19, people received soap kits (including one bathing soap and one laundry soap per person per month) and MHM kits on a regular basis. During the reporting period, A total of 109,205 soap kits were distributed.

Federation wide coverage

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

Water supply: BDRCS continues to coordinate closely with the German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent to ensure a safe water supply in Camps 12, 13, 17, and 18. During the reporting period, a total of 87,340,000 liters of safe water were distributed, 193 network component repairs (including tap stands, pipelines, tanks, and pump houses) were completed, along with 930 tube-well repairs across the four camps.

Sanitation: BDRCS, in collaboration with the German, Swedish, and Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent, continues to ensure safe sanitation services in Camps 13, 17, and 18. During the reporting period, 1,082 latrines and bathing facilities were repaired, and 1,243,051 kg of waste was safely managed and disposed of in Camps 13 and 15.

Hygiene promotion: BDRCS, in collaboration with the German, Swedish, and Swiss Red Cross and the Turkish Red Crescent, continues to deliver hygiene promotion messages in Camps 13, 17, and 18. During the reporting period, a total of 14,497 hygiene promotion sessions were conducted with community members across these camps.

Social media content


- World Hand Hygiene Day 2025:
<https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1919686564860383542>
- Equal access to menstruation hygiene for all:
<https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1929100224120664307>

Collaboration with various actors

With IFRC member societies: BDRCS continues to coordinate closely with the German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent to ensure alignment and complementarity in WASH support. In Camp 18, the German Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross jointly support IFRC in sustaining solid waste management operations across 11 block-level plants. IFRC also supports BDRCS in maintaining the quality of drinking water and fecal sludge treatment through regular testing at two laboratories. These labs analyze samples collected from water supply and FSM facilities supported by all Red Cross and Red Crescent WASH partners. Additionally, IFRC continues to support hygiene promotion sessions and the distribution of WASH NFIs (i.e., soap kits and menstrual hygiene kits) in Camps 13, 18, and 19, in coordination with other IFRC member societies.

With external actors: To ensure effective coordination and collaboration, BDRCS maintains regular engagement with key stakeholders including the Camp-in-Charge (CiC), Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), local authorities, and other humanitarian actors on the ground. In collaboration with IFRC, the Swedish Red Cross, and BRAC, BDRCS is also supporting the Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE) Delft in

implementing the 'RISK-WASH' research project—focused on a risk-based approach to humanitarian sanitation decision-making. Additionally, IFRC actively participates in Technical Working Group meetings, contributing to the development of the WASH Sector's "Water Strategy" in Cox's Bazar.

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	People targeted		400,000
	People reached		145,040
Objective:	<i>Improve access to quality health services for the displaced and host community population to have safe, dignified, and healthy living</i>		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jan – Jun 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Jun 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
<i># of people reduced their health risks by receiving medical management of injuries and diseases, and community health messages.</i>	Camp: 47,117 Host: 97,923	Camp: 47,117 Host: 97,923	Camp: 325,000 Host: 75,000
<i># of cases treated at BDRCS health facilities in camp and host communities.</i>	Camp: 47,117 Host: 31,232	Camp: 47,117 Host: 31,232	Camp: 225,000 Host: 75,000
<i># of people in camp and host communities who have accessed to Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) services</i>	Camp: --- Host: 66,691	Camp: --- Host: 66,691	Camp: 100,000 Host: 75,000

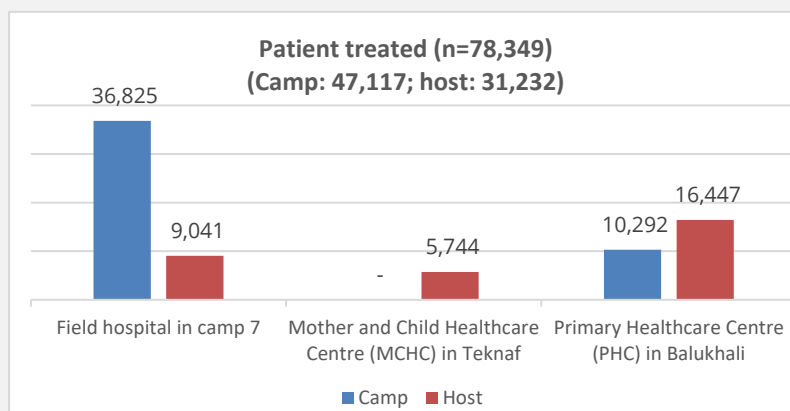
Achievements

The BDRCS health and care programme, supported by IFRC and its membership, continues to provide clinical health services, community health and first aid (CBHFA), health awareness campaigns, and psychosocial support (PSS) to the displaced population in 13 camps and two host communities in the Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts.

With support from IFRC, 145,040 people (Male: 47,608; Female: 97,432) including 305 people with disabilities (PWDs) were provided with medical and clinical services through three (3) BDRCS health facilities: field hospital in Camp7; Mother and Child Healthcare Center (MCHC) in Teknaf; Primary Healthcare Center (PHC) in Balukhali, Ukhiya and health education messages through outreach activities being conducted by trained community health volunteers under the CBHFA programme.

Clinical services

BDRCS with support from IFRC continue to operate three health facilities, dedicatedly for camp and host communities. A field hospital in camp 7 and a primary healthcare centre (PHC) in Balukhali, Ukhiya are catering primary healthcare service for both camp and host community people, following the minimum standard of health package of the ministry of health and family welfare. While the field hospital operates on a rented land adjacent to camp settlement, the PHC runs on a government health complex.



A mother and child healthcare centre (MCHC) in Teknaf on BDRCS owned land is providing maternity and general outdoor services for host community population. During this period these three facilities treated 78,349 patients with a daily average 435 patients. Details of these health facilities are as follows.

Field Hospital: A total of 45,866 people (male: 16,946; female: 28,920) including 60 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. During this period, the center mostly treated patients with confirmed dengue, non-pneumonia, acute watery diarrhea, abscess, acute jaundice syndrome and non-communicable diseases. Qatar Red Crescent began funding the field hospital since February 2025, while IFRC support continued for maintenance cost including land rental, fuel and ambulance.

MCHC: A total of 5,744 (male: 982; female: 4,762) women, men and children including 4 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, 31 cases have been treated daily during this period. That included outpatient, inpatient child delivery support, antenatal and post-natal care, and family planning.



A set of twins was recently born and treated at the BDRCS field hospital's maternity care unit (Photo: BDRCS)



Women from camp 12 are treated at BDRCS health post in Camp 12 for basic treatment. (Photo: BDRCS.)

PHC: A total of 26,739 (male: 6,854; female: 19,885) patients including 15 persons with disabilities, mostly from the host community (16,447 people), were treated at the PHCC which began its operation on 27 April 2023. It is a 10-bed in-patient facility, located at 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 148 cases were treated daily during the reporting period.

CBHFA

In the reporting period, 66,691 people (male: 22,826; female: 43,865) including 263 PwDs were provided with key health messages through the provision of Community Health and First Aid (CBHFA) service conducting 1,840 household level health awareness sessions. 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 Teknaf and Ukhiya 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.

Federation wide coverage

BDRCS, with support from IFRC memberships, operates nine additional health facilities across nine camps. These comprise three PHCs supported by the Swiss Red Cross (in camps 2E and 6) and the Turkish Red Crescent (in camp 20 Extension), as well as six Health Posts supported by the Japanese Red Cross (in Camp 12), Qatar Red Crescent 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, 98,616 cases (male: 61,531; female: 37,085) were treated at 12 health facilities of BDRCS with a daily average of 547 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 content

CBHFA volunteers support in government led OCV campaign:

<https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1917158301667918132>

Collaboration with various actors

With IFRC member societies: BDRCS continues to collaborate closely with IFRC member societies to support health services in both camps and host communities. Within the PMO, a health-sector coordination group comprising BDRCS, IFRC, and its membership (Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent) has been established. The group aims to improve health services in alignment with government and WHO standards and to find ways to coordinate health services within the RCRC network. Furthermore, BDRCS, IFRC and Qatar RC collaborated with WHO and the Government of Bangladesh to meet the operational requirements of the field hospital. Under this collaboration, since January 2025 the field hospital has been jointly funded by IFRC and Qatar RC.

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



Livelihoods

People targeted	267,500
People reached	45,690

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Period Actual
(Jan – Jun 2025)

Cumulative
(Jan – Jun 2026)

Target
(by Dec 2027)

<i># of people in the camp and host communities reached by strengthening their livelihoods</i>	Camp: 43,270 Host: 2,420	Camp: 43,270 Host: 2,420	Camp: 147,000 Host: 120,000
<i># of vulnerable households provided with skills development opportunities to strengthen their livelihood</i>	Camp: 8,654 Host: 484	Camp: 8,654 Host: 484	Camp: 12,000 Host: 3,900
<i># of households provided with cash and voucher assistance (CVA), i.e., conditional or multi-purpose cash grants, need-based household items</i>	Camp: Host: 484	Camp: Host: 484	Camp: 13,000 Host: 3,900

Achievements

45,690 people (male: 21,932; female: 23,758) in camps 11, 12, 13, and 19 and host community, identified as extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs), were provided with various skills-based training and conditional cash-for-training grants. The trained household members (one from each selected EVI household) and recipient of the cash grant in host communities began utilizing their skills and planned income generating projects to strengthen their household livelihood through tailoring, chicken farming, net production, vegetable gardening, plumbing services etc. The skills training support for target household members in the camps ensured appropriate cash incentives as per BDRCS and ISCG guidelines. However, displaced people who have received training may only sell their products or services within the camp settlement, and not in the open market, outside the camp. Detailed camp and host livelihood assistance for the selected EVIs is as follows.

Livelihood in camps

Tailoring Training in Camp 13: 420 'extremely vulnerable individuals' were identified for this training based on vulnerability criteria (e.g., separated women, female-headed households, and those with disabilities), Out of this group, 360 people successfully completed a 22-day training program conducted by BDRCS trainers and supported by 10 co-facilitators from the camp community. All participants received cash incentives in line with BDRCS and ISCG standards.

Net Production Training in Camp 13: 360 people were selected for the net production training. During the reporting period, 325 beneficiaries completed a set 11-day training facilitated by BDRCS and community trainers. The remaining beneficiaries will complete their training in July 2025. Upon completion, participants received cash incentives and net-making materials to start their own IGAs.

Chicken Rearing Training in camps 11 and 19: 1,210 household members were selected for chicken rearing training based on the criteria. During the reporting period, 511 participants completed the 3-day training. Each trained members received 10 live chickens, a water pot, food feeder, chicken shed, 5 kilograms of chicken feed, and cash incentives as per project guidelines.

Vegetable Gardening Training in Camp 11: 2,220 household members were selected for vegetable gardening training. Within this period, 1,316 beneficiaries received a one-day initial training, and 823 beneficiaries completed a refresher session. After successful completion, they received gardening materials including seedling trays, water jars, yellow sticky traps, and fencing nets, Geo bags, along with seeds such as gourd, cucumber, and Malabar spinach. An additional 300 new household members started training, bringing the total to 1,616 trained people. Seed and material distribution for this new group is underway.

Plumber Training in Camp 11: 25 household representatives completed a 66-day plumber training program. The course was led by BDRCS trainers and supported by three community co-facilitators. Upon completion, all participants received plumbing toolkits to initiate their own plumbing service within the camp community.

Household Items distribution in Camp 12: Following the criteria of vulnerability, 6,010 household representatives were targeted for household items distribution. During the reporting period, 5,997 beneficiaries received items of their choice, based on assessments carried out by Red Crescent Youth, community volunteers, and National Disaster Response Team members. The distribution amount varied by household size: BDT 2,000 for household with 1–4 members, BDT 4,000 for household with 5–7 members, and BDT 5,500 for household with 8 or more members. (1 CHF = 150 BDT)

Cap Production training in camps 13, 14, and 19: A 3-day training was conducted for 120 people which was facilitated by camp community trainers. All participants received cash incentives in accordance with ISCG guidelines and will be provided with cap-making materials to start small-scale production for sale within their



Selected household members in Camp 13 participated in net making training and used the skills to sell in their camps. (Photo: BDRCS)



Women in Camp 13 completed a training on dress making. Photo: BDRCS

respective camps.

Livelihood Activities in the Host Community

Conditional cash grant: 1,250 people were identified for conditional cash programming. In January 2025, a total of 484 people received their first instalment of 20,000 BDT (130 CHF) through the Bangladesh Post Office. However, due to sanctions affecting the USPRM-supported funding, the remaining activities under this program were put on hold.

Federation wide livelihood support

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

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

Collaboration with Various Actors

With IFRC Member Societies: Internally collaboration continued with IFRC Member Societies, particularly the American Red Cross under the Shared Leadership arrangement, and with the Qatar Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent. These partnerships were critical in identifying and supporting the most vulnerable people for skills development activities in the camps.


With External Actors: The sector team worked closely with the Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Livestock and Agriculture Officers, RRRC office, Camp-in-Charge (CiC) officials, and Site Management for obtaining necessary guidance and approval. Additionally, the sector ensured alignment and information sharing with the Food Security Sector and the ISCG to maintain synergy in livelihood service delivery.

Social media content:

Learning Tailoring Skills at Community Safe Space: <https://www.facebook.com/share/16V99eigTt/>

Video documentary:

 [Jane Alam Story Transformed Life Revised .mp4](#)

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	People targeted		105,000
	People reached		53,113
Objective:	<i>Empower vulnerable and marginalized individuals and groups in camps and host communities.</i>		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jan – Jun 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Jun 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
<i># of people provided with essential protection services (i.e., awareness on protection matters, life skills training,</i>	Camp: 53,113	Camp: 53,113	Camp: 72,000 Host: 30,000
<i># of protection referrals made to protection case management actors</i>	Camp: 92	Camp: 92	As necessary
<i># of extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) supported by sectoral intervention (health, shelter, WASH, disaster risk reduction, and livelihoods)</i>	728	728	As necessary

Achievements

The PGI interventions continue 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 mainly in camps 13, 14 and 19. Consequently, 53,113 people (Male: 19,667; female: 33,446) including 1,070 PwDs, were reached with various protection prevention and responses including protection awareness, life skills sessions on embroidery, making fishing nets, arts and crafts, floor mats, provision protection item (dignity kits) and referral to case management actors. During this period, 4,253 people were newly supported through household-level PGI awareness, protection

referrals, and disability device assistance, while others continued to participate in centre-based activities. The following highlights summarize the major accomplishments:

PGI essential services at DAPS centres

Approximately 18,125 people (male: 5,437; female: 12,688), including 823 PwDs, from camps 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, ornaments crafting, hand embroidery, and informal education (for children and adolescent girls). These trainings aim to enhance the skills of women, adolescent girls, children, and elderly men, enabling them to use these skills as needed at the household or community level. 373 women and girls received dignity kits as part of their personal protection.

PGI awareness in Camps

A total of 34,988 people (Male: 14,230 and Female: 20,758) from 6,029 households including 1,070 PwDs in the catchment camp areas and host areas were reached through awareness activities by PGI staff and community volunteers. They conducted household-level sessions, training for volunteers and staff on various PGI topics, including the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse, child trafficking, and discrimination against women, PwDs, and referral linkage which were deemed relevant in the camp context. Household representatives who participated in these sessions gained awareness of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and its reporting, ways to empower women, the prevention of child marriage, and other violations. According to outcome monitoring report 2024 (jointly conducted by BDRCS and IFRC), the respondents who participated in the PGI sessions, reported that they had known to new information about their specific rights, dignity, protection matters in the camp life. Consequently, the protection reporting has increased over the years.



Human trafficking has been a major risk in camp settlement. Awareness drama is conducted with participation of displaced people delivering strong message about the risks and impact of human trafficking. (Photo: BDRCS)



International Women's Day 2025 was observed at PMO office engaging staff to promote rights, equality, empowerment of women. The PMO staff showed solidarity with the spirit of the day. (Photo: BDRCS)

A mass awareness campaign on the risks of human trafficking was rolled out in camp-19 by organizing learning drama, art competition, games in camp with presence of community people, volunteers, staff, other protection actors, CiC and International Women's Day campaign for volunteers and staff increased awareness on women and girls: their rights, equality, empowerment. Dialogue was also arranged to explore challenges and possible mitigation measures for gender equality in humanitarian response and working premises.

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

Protection referrals						
Referral types	January - June 2025			January 2017 - June 2025		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
SGBV	15	00	15	733	09	742
Child Protection	12	10	22	341	315	656
Trafficking	06	03	09	165	156	321
Restoring Family Links	15	19	34	211	272	483
Legal	10	02	12	130	172	302
Total	58	34	92	1,580	924	2,504

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

PGI mainstreaming

Programme sectors continue to maintain PGI minimum standards following the sector-specific indicators of the Dignity, Access, Protection and Safety (DAPS) approach. During this period, the following mainstreaming initiatives were undertaken, assisting around 728 extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) including 197 PwDs in camp communities.

Sector	Mainstreaming initiatives undertaken by programme sector
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide MTS to 61 EVI HHS including 18 households having PwDs in camps 10, 11, 12, 26, 27 provide slope, stair, privacy wall considering accessibility, privacy and security based on the need of PwDs, elderly, pregnant women, women, adolescent girls. Distribute care and maintenance materials support at camp-12 to 83 EVI HH including 19 households of PwDs. Provide emergency shelter material support at camp 11 and 12 to 93 EVI households including households of 24 PwDs considering heavy rain, fire, flash flood, land slide, tree collapse in shelter, thunderstorm.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tap stands were repaired with fencing/privacy wall in the roadside at camp 11 and 19 to ensure privacy for women and adolescent girls. Built slope, stair, privacy wall, handle, ramp, portable toilet chair considering accessibility, privacy, security in the latrine, bathing for person with disabilities, elderly, pregnant women, women based on their need. Inclusion of women with disabilities in hygiene promotion sessions at camp 11 and 19.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BDRCS health team continue to collaborate with the Christian Blind Mission (CBM) and the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD) in providing rehabilitation services and clinical physiotherapy treatment and provided support to 75 PwDs and the elderly at the BDRCS Field Hospital. Distributed 173 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 livelihood skill-based training programming prioritized household of women-headed, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and pregnant/lactating women to ensure inclusivity. Cap production training has been conducted for 120 female beneficiaries by female local trainers. Participants will receive IGA materials upon completion the training so that they can produce cap to earn money and fulfil their need. Tailoring training was catered for 360 EVIs who have completed 22-day skills training with materials support.
Disaster risk reduction (DRR)/disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 mock drills for multi-hazards preparedness were conducted with engagement of women, persons with disabilities, elderly, children.


Social media content

Distribution of dignity kits: <https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1896074189288980744>

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.

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery		People target	1.4 million
			People reached	75,507
Objective:		<i>To strengthen the disaster readiness and resilience of communities.</i>		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jan – Jun 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Jun 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)	
# of people in camp and host communities reached with the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) interventions	Camp: 63,524 Host: 11,983	Camp: 63,524 Host: 11,983	Camp: 300,000 Host: 50,000	
# of people in camp and host communities reached with multi-hazard mass awareness activities based on seasonality integrating climate/environmental perspectives	Camp: 50,868 Host: 7,360	Camp: 50,868 Host: 7,360	Camp: 240,000 Host: 20,000	
# of CPP volunteers (in host) & CPP trained camp volunteers reached with Disaster Risk	Camp: 1,604 Host: 275	Camp: 1,604 Host: 275	Camp: 3,200 Host: 9,720	

Management training package through Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) ¹⁰			
# of Disaster Management Committees formalized, updated, and remained functional in camp settlement	33	33	33

Achievements

During the reporting period, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) interventions continued to support both displaced people in camp settlement and host community reaching a total of 75,507 affected individuals (male: 52,968; female: 22,539). While in camp settlement 63,524 people were directly reached through camp DRM, 11,983 people were reached under host community DRM intervention.

Key accomplishments and milestones include update of guideline for Disaster Management Committee (DMC) in camp settlement and secure approval from Refugee, Relief, and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) of Bangladesh Government, along with joint observation of world environment day 2025, continuation of volunteers capacity enhancement and mobilization for mass awareness on DRM in camps, continued technical support to Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) working group of Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) in order to uphold the convenor role of BDRCS and IFRC in ensuring harmonized DRM understanding among the actors, systemization of coordination mechanism, and facilitating Disaster Risk Management efforts across Cox's Bazar camp settlement and adjacent host communities. Significant achievements under DRM are elaborated below:

Local responders' capacity development in camp settlement

A total of 1,604 Disaster Management Unit (DMU)/Site Management Support (SMS) volunteers including 1,138 males and 466 females reached with Disaster Risk Management training package including 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 CPP¹¹ community trainers. In addition, 275 CPP unit volunteers including 135 males and 140 females also received basic training on First Aid who were selected from first aid sub-unit in Cox's Bazar Sadar.



First Aid training is part of the emergency response of the volunteer deployed in camp and host community. CPP unit volunteers participate in First Aid training to enhance their knowledge and skills. (Photo: IFRC)

Mass awareness raising on seasonal hazards

A total of 50,868 affected people including 38,827 males and 12,041 females reached with mass awareness activities based on seasonal calendar (Jan-March: Fire, April-May: Cyclone, and June: Monsoon) through drills, simulation,

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) is a national flagship program jointly implemented by government and BDRCS

block level awareness sessions/demonstrations, cultural events across the 33 camps aiming to better prepare people living in camps and enable them in tackling with camp level multi-hazard context. Additionally, a total of 7,360 people (3,190 males and 4,170 females) were provided with landslide key preparedness and anticipatory action (AA) messages, implemented in host community as part of planned mass awareness campaign.

Structural mitigation to prevent landslide in camp settlement

A total of 3,605 affected people/721 households were supported through 103 household level landslide risk mitigation/slope stabilization schemes, implemented jointly with respective site management/site development partners in BDRCS DRM priority camps including camp 11, 14, 15, and 19 aiming to ensure their safety from slope failure/landslide during monsoon period. During the implementation of 103 schemes, 477 affected people from the same community participated in Cash for Work (CfW) programmes and were paid according to the current ISCG Livelihood and Skill Development (LSDS) guidelines. On top of this, 2,525 affected people/500 families in Ukhiya and Teknaf were reached with small scale mitigation support from BDRCS/IFRC supported by American Red Cross (in Ukhiya) and German Red Cross (in Teknaf) aiming to improve their accessibility to critical infrastructures as well as to ensure smooth communication among the community dwellers.

Reinforcement of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) coordination mechanism

BDRCS with support from IFRC/American Red Cross co-facilitated the revision/update of guidelines for the Disaster Management Committee (DMC) in camp settlements jointly with Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) office, Inter-sector Coordination Group (ISCG), UNHCR, IOM factoring the feedback received over the years after the initial approval of camp DMC guidelines back in 2022, and contextual change in camp settlement as well as in broader coordination camp management approach.

In addition, 28 Disaster Management Committee (DMC) members including 23 males and 5 females received comprehensive Disaster Preparedness training in Teknaf as part capacity strengthening efforts for local level disaster management institutions to better facilitate community led DRM in respective communities/wards.

Initiative for integrating climate/environmental perspectives in DRM interventions

Jointly with Energy and Environment Network (EEN) of ISCG, BDRCS has taken the initiative to scale up climate/environmental sensitization among the affected people living across the camp settlements. As a first initiative, BDRCS organized a round table discussion involving key Government, humanitarian, and development partners to discuss and review the EEN – ISCG action plan for reducing plastic pollution in camp settlement as well as over the sub-districts. The event was part of World Environment Day-2025 observation at Cox's Bazar level aligned with national and international observation. In addition, jointly with UNHCR, IOM, and their site management partners organized awareness activities (i.e., cultural events on limiting plastic pollution, appropriate collection of plastic materials and broader picture of solid waste management in camps).



Environment Day 2025 was observed in the camps aiming to raise awareness amongst the camp population on climate change, pollution, deforestation, loss of biodiversity in camp context. (Photo: IFRC)

Capacity enhancement of external stakeholders on DRM and Anticipatory Action

As part of wider commitment and co-chair role of BDRCS/IFRC at ISCG-EPRWG, BDRCS facilitated a day long training on DRM and Anticipatory Action in line with NGO Platform led capacity exchange initiative for their part organizations. With the training reaching 31 members who were from 27 NGO Platform member organizations. This training was part of continued efforts of BDRCS/IFRC with the technical support from American Red Cross in

bringing harmonization of DRM and AA understanding among the actors working in Cox's Bazar in order to better facilitate DRM interventions and strengthen the overall community readiness to combat against multi-dimensional crisis situation.

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

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

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. In addition, early monsoon interrupted planned DRM interventions, as part of contingency arrangements team has replanned a few of the activities which will be implemented in coming months.


Social media content:

Cox's Bazar visits by IFRC AP Regional Director:

https://x.com/AJMatheou/status/1927905905108017362?t=kU3_s5QjKvzj7NR4xI_QZg&s=19

CPP unit volunteers' capacity enhancement in host community by BDRCS

<https://x.com/BDRCS1/status/1925397576691646811?t=z5GYXvGauXa3TnD9YZ9pMw&s=19>

 Community Engagement and Accountability	People targeted		400,000
	People reached		31,507
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 (Jan – Jun 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Jun 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
# of people reached through community engagement (info hub, consultation, outreach, info desks, RLP etc.)	Camp: 30,546 Host: 961	Camp: 30,546 Host: 961	Camp: 300,000 Host: 100,000
# of feedback on sectoral interventions which received a response through established community communications (info desk, info hub, outreach, etc.)	Camp: 6,366 Host: 89	Camp: 6,366 Host: 89	As necessary
# of RCRC volunteers across different programme sectors trained on CEA integration	Camp: 50	Camp: 50	Camp: 300

Achievements

In planning and implementation of sector programmes, community engagement has been pivotal in capturing feedback and sharing key information with displaced people and affected host communities. As such, 31,507 people (male:15,064; females: 16,443) comprising 30,546 from camps and 961 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 upholding CEA principles and standards in all interventions, including for example participation in the identification of the selection criteria, selection of recipients, the quantity or amount that recipients will receive through distributions of cash, hygiene kit, and the installation of WASH facilities, and shelter support. Moreover, involving the affected people has helped to 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, 314 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.



Community consultation with households in Camp 18 is a regular event to capture collective feedback about the operations. (Photo: BDRCS)



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

A total of 961 (576 males and 385 females) host community people were engaged in Jaliapalong, Joarianala, 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.

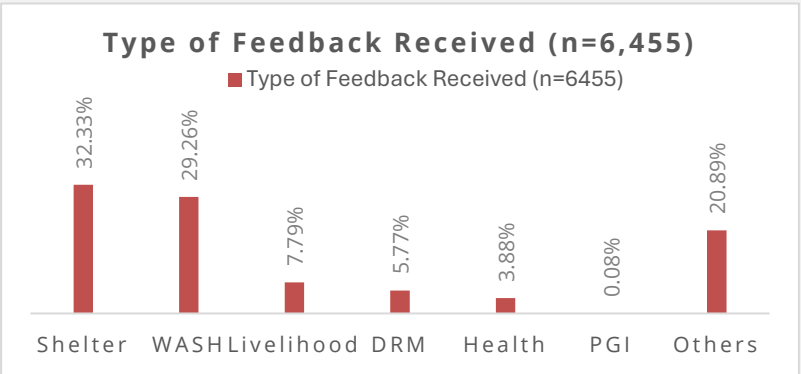
Radio listening programme

A total of 218 community radio listening sessions were conducted, reaching 3,184 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 6,455 pieces of feedback were collected, including 4,181 from males, 2,273 from females and 1 from transgender. Of these, 98 per cent were collected from camps where sector activities were ongoing and the remaining from host community intervention areas. During this period, 90 per cent feedback out of total feedback collected were responded through sector teams

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 the feedback under sector intervention.



Collaboration with various actors

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

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

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	Transform BDRCS into a strong National Society with strengthened capacities, systems, and procedures at the central and branch levels with a focus on the Cox’s Bazar branch.		
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jan – Jun 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Jun 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
# of staff and volunteers trained on search and rescue, first aid, disaster preparedness, early warning and anticipatory actions.	Staff: 120 Volunteers: 1,604	Staff: 120 Volunteers: 1,604	Staff: 200 Volunteers: 4,000

Achievements

120 staff of BDRCS were trained under on various PGI matters including awareness on gender-based violence, anti-trafficking, child marriage, domestic violence and so on. These staff were also oriented on PGI minimum standards to follow while they plan for the respective sectoral intervention and implement accordingly. As such sector intervention take initiative to mainstream the extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) including PWDs, elderly, women, lactating mother, unaccompanied children.

1,604 Disaster Management Unit (DMU)/Site Management Support (SMS) volunteers (1,138 males and 466 females) were trained on Disaster Risk Management including multi-hazard preparedness, anticipatory action, response and other live-saving skills including lite search & rescue, basic first aid with the support from BDRCS NHQ training department, and CPP community trainers.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

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.

Key indicators:

The One Window Framework (OWF) is revised for all partners to follow while supporting BDRCS for the PMO.

Period Actual
(Jan – Jun 2025)

Yes

Cumulative
(Jan – Jun 2025)

Yes

Target
(by Dec 2027)

Yes

Achievements

During this period, one window framework (OWF) was revised through two workshops conducted in Cox's Bazar as well as in Dhaka. In workshop Cox's Bazar was to widely review the OWF developed in 2018 through participation of sector leads and management of BDRCS, IFRC and its member societies. In this exercise number of factors were discussed which were, among others, harmonization, ways to improve coordination, resource mobilization and sharing, existing duplications or gaps, priorities of humanitarian diplomacy, steps to enhance external coordination and digital transformation and green response. The recommendations and way forward were further validated in the second workshop held in Dhaka with senior management of BDRCS, IFRC and its membership. Finally, a revised version of OWF was drafted for all partners to follow while supporting BDRCS for the PMO



Secretariat Services

Objective:

To provide a high range of quality support services to in-country IFRC member societies with the aim of saving costs and improving efficiency

Key indicators:

of existing integrated and service agreements with respective in-country IFRC member societies are renewed

Period Actual
(Jan – Jun 2025)

7

Cumulative
(Jan – Jun 2025)

7

Target
(by Dec 2027)


8

Achievements

Among the eight in-country IFRC members, seven members maintain integrated agreements or service agreements with IFRC. Under these agreements, the IFRC membership receives support from IFRC's administrative, financial, security, human resource, information technology, and programme support services (including PMER, PGI, CEA,

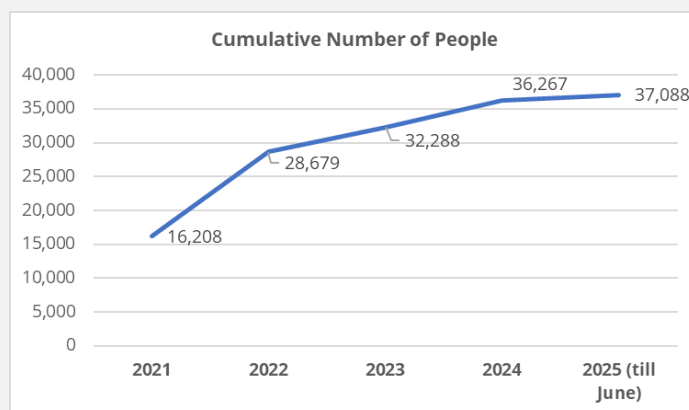
etc.). Meanwhile, the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRC) does not currently have such an agreement with IFRC. However, TRC continues to play an active role, collaborating bilaterally with BDRCS in the humanitarian response.

Bhashan Char Island

	Support for the displaced people on Bhashan Char Island	Displaced community Target ¹²	37,088
		People reached ¹³	30,449
Objective:		<i>To enable the displaced community on the island to be disaster-ready and benefit from improved health</i>	
Key indicators:	Period Actual (Jan – Jun 2025)	Cumulative (Jan – Jun 2025)	Target (by Dec 2027)
<i># of people reached with DRR and climate change adaptation activities on the island</i>	600	600	37,088
<i># of households reached with housing care and maintenance work</i>	4,250	4,250	200
<i># of people reached with protection awareness messaging/sessions</i>	1,841	1,841	35,357
<i># of people reached with hygiene awareness campaigns</i>	5,880	5,880	35,357

Achievements

As of 30 June 2025, a total of 37,088 people, who were displaced from Rakhine State of Myanmar to Cox's Bazar camp settlements, have been relocated to Bhashan Char Island in Noakhali district. Of these, 51.2 per cent are female, and 48.8 per cent are male. The Bhashan Char island's camp area covers around 7 square kilometres. Different clusters of houses were arranged by the GoB for the relocated people to live in. The relocated people are completely dependent on the humanitarian support provided by the different agencies. The average household size on the island is four persons/family. Since January 2021, BDRCS, with the support of IFRC, its membership and UNHCR, has supported the relocated people through various interventions, including cyclone preparedness, WASH, health services, site management, and response preparedness activities. During this reporting period, the BDRCS team on the island, with the support of the IFRC, organised a cyclone preparedness drill for the relocated people on the island. Due to funding constraints, other planned activities supported by IFRC are on hold. However, BDRCS, with the support of the German Red Cross (GRC) and UNHCR, carried out other sectoral activities, for which some brief updates are provided below.



Graph: Relocation trend to the Bhashan Char Island since 2021.

¹² Relocated population on the island, ref. GoB-UNHCR Population Factsheet, 30 June 2025

¹³ Overall people reached by the National Society – BDRCS (not only supported by IFRC), which includes some double counting.

- At the end of February 2025, the Chairman and Secretary General along with the high officials of BDRCS, visited Bhashan Char Island. During this visit, with the support of the IFRC, a cyclone preparedness drill was organised for the relocated people. Approximately 600 people attended and observed the drill. A short video covering this visit was posted by BDRCS on their [Facebook page](#).
- BDRCS with the support of UNHCR conducted seven fire safety drills in collaboration with community members and volunteers to enhance overall community resilience.
- The Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) team has been restructured on the island, involving 620 members across 62 clusters, to strengthen the Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) team during emergencies. The cyclone shelter mapping has been conducted across 120 cyclone shelters on the island by BDRCS. This includes prepositioned of rescue kit, life jackets, first aid kits, umbrellas, torches, etc.
- More than 17,000 people received shelter and housing support, covering nearly half of the island's population. Minor maintenance activities were also carried out as part of this support by BDRCS.
- A total of 2,206 families have benefited from biogas facilities as a supplementary source of energy alongside liquified petroleum gas (LPG).
- A total of 1,841 people participated in 145 awareness sessions, which focused on key topics such as camp-level responsibilities, grievance resolution mechanisms, service request procedures, snake bite awareness, awareness on gender-based violence and entitlement awareness.
- A total of 5,208 households received battery maintenance support, as Bhashan Char is an isolated island without connection to the national electricity grid and relies entirely on solar power.
- A total of 260 pressure cookers and 227 stoves were distributed by BDRCS - along with the training of how to use them. These distributions also served as replacements for defective stoves
- The Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) desk recorded 4,148 cases, including complaints, service requests, and queries for information. All entries were logged in the UNHCR's Centralised Automated Information Processing Platform (CAIPP) system by BDRCS.
- As part of service monitoring under the site management support by BDRCS, a total of 3,716 concerns were recorded and referred to the relevant sectors to ensure timely service delivery and prompt resolution. BDRCS CEA team time to time follow up and update the status.
- Following the redistribution of responsibilities among WASH partners from January 2025, BDRCS/GRC assumed responsibility for an additional cluster - bringing the total to 11 clusters (approx. 5,880 people) under full WASH service coverage and 29 clusters for targeted small-scale mitigation support (vector control). Between January and April 2025, UNICEF supported soap distribution in the newly assigned cluster; however, due to funding constraints, this was discontinued, and BDRCS/GRC resumed soap provision from May to December 2025. BDRCS, with the support of GRC, reached around 5,880 people through monthly distributions of laundry soap, bath soap, and MHM kits (1 round of distribution for MHM kit).
- At the same time, BDRCS with the support of GRC reached 1,257 households through awareness sessions on MHM, Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), solid waste management, safe water practices, handwashing, and dengue prevention. As part of water infrastructure maintenance, during this reporting period, several interventions were carried out: 374 repairing works of handpumps, 381 maintenance works of water network, 263 cleaning interventions of water tanks and 24 chlorination of boreholes, extension of the pathway for 30 deep tube wells

around the platform (work ongoing, will be completed in the next reporting period). In terms of interventions for sanitation facility maintenance: 344 repair activities of latrines, 194 repairs of bathing cubicle, installation of new false ceiling in 24 latrines and 48 bathing cubicles in the newly assigned cluster were completed. Additionally, during the reporting period, BDRCS carried out Solid Waste Management activities (841 mc of solid waste from drainage channels and 672 mc from communal bins were collected and transported to solid waste disposal site) and vector/mosquitocontrol activities (in 29 clusters with 1,536 interventions).

- Under the GRC supported Hygiene Promotions activities, BDRCS organized 14 volunteer orientations, 1,257 household sessions (reaching 5,880 participants; including some double counting) and 142 Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) sessions, 129 communal awareness events (folk songs, drama, puppet shows), celebration of 3 Global WASH Days (with community and partners participation). BDRCS also distributed 1,535 MHM kits and 61,480 soaps (per cluster standards). At the same time, BDRCS kept active 297 WASH Community Groups (CEA component) for operation of WASH facilities (41,720 interventions), organized 968 Community WASH Groups meetings and distributed 240 cleaning kits.
- With the support of GRC, BDRCS is operating 12 waste collection vans to collect the households waste to the waste management plant.

Coordination

The BDRCS team on the island regularly coordinates with the RRRC office, the Navy, UNHCR, and other organisations active there as well as participates in relevant sectoral meetings. As part of regular coordination with actors, service mapping and monitoring are ongoing to identify service gaps, address needs, and prevent duplication. During the various sectoral meetings, the BDRCS team facilitated updates on referrals and their follow-ups. BDRCS also shares updates and analyses with relevant actors on the feedback and complaints they receive as part of their site management responsibilities.

Challenge and mitigation

The Bhashan Char programme continues to face significant challenges including but not limited to lack of funding, risks of disasters like cyclone, heavy rainfall, flood. One of the most pressing issues is the insufficient funding for continuation of existing programme which coincides with an increasing number of displaced people being relocated from the Cox's Bazar settlements to the island. Although Bhashan Char has not yet experienced a direct hit from a cyclone, the island remains vulnerable to cyclonic events and heavy rainfall, posing ongoing risks to both infrastructure and communities. **Meeting the growing needs of the expanding population remains an urgent priority.** IFRC, together with BDRCS, is ready to submit proposals focusing on livelihood support and other interventions. A funding ask of CHF nine million has been included in the revised PMO Emergency Appeal for the 2025–2027 period to provide necessary humanitarian support for the population on the island.

D. FUNDING

As of 30 June 2025, the overall appeal coverage stands at 45.07 per cent. Within this funding coverage the Bhashan Char component is only 0.46 per cent. 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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For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support

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For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support

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

Reference documents



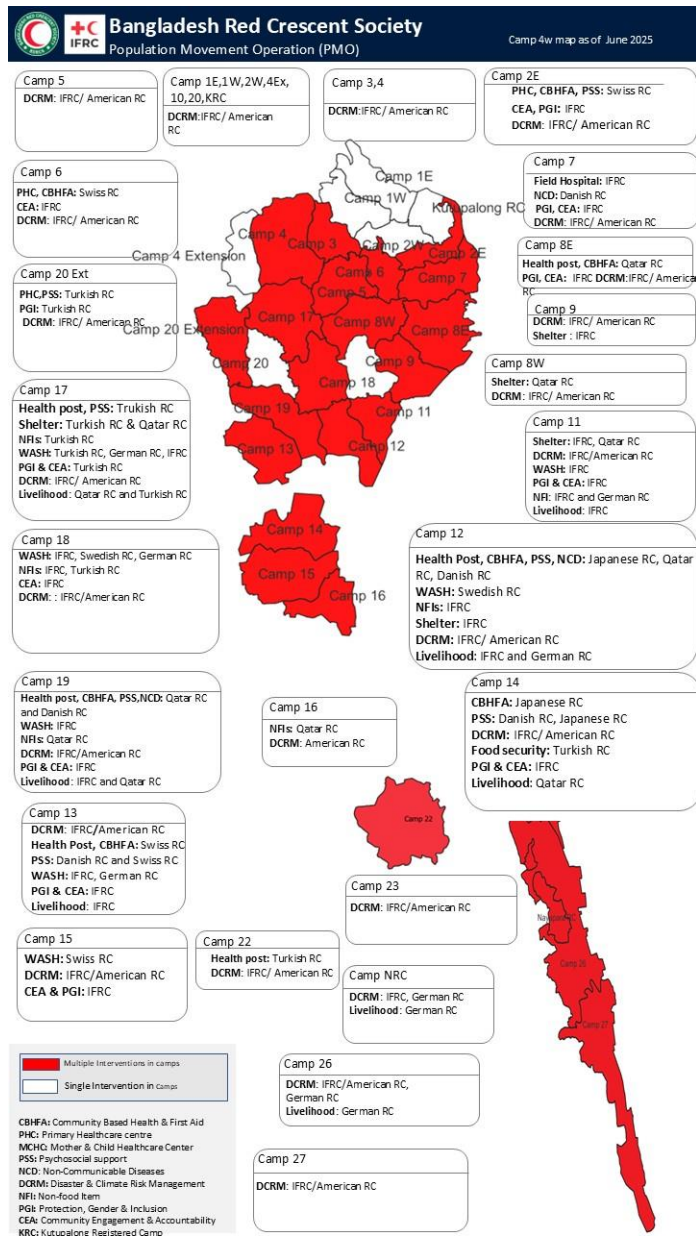
Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

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	2017/1-2025/6	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017-2027	Budget	Approved

Prepared on 24 Jul 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 24 Jul 2025	89,355,870
Appeal Coverage	45.07%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	16,991,655	19,212,230	-2,220,575
PO02 - Livelihoods	2,825,980	3,550,654	-724,674
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	5,878	14,063	-8,185
PO04 - Health	7,138,434	7,603,517	-465,082
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	9,801,543	10,269,555	-468,012
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,461,840	3,845,632	-383,792
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	8,658,686	9,706,272	-1,047,586
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	18,564,036	21,172,442	-2,608,406
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	0	0	0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	359,697	683,883	-324,186
Planned Operations Total	67,807,749	76,058,248	-8,250,499
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	87,371	86,311	1,060
EA02 - Secretariat Services	2,513,921	2,545,938	-32,017
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	3,011,654	3,233,230	-221,576
Enabling Approaches Total	5,612,946	5,865,479	-252,533
Grand Total	73,420,694	81,923,727	-8,503,033

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/06

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	86,475,562
Expenditure	-81,923,727
Closing Balance	4,551,836
Deferred Income	3,091,806
Funds Available	7,643,641

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

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2025/6	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017-2027	Budget	Approved

Prepared on 24 Jul 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

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
AbbVie	183				183	
American Red Cross	179,521	77,691	0		257,212	
APPLE	443				443	
Australian Red Cross	1,515,865		377,515		1,893,379	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	1,194,930				1,194,930	
Australian Red Cross (from Swedish Red Cross*)	24,644				24,644	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	399,617				399,617	
Bahrain Red Crescent Society	88,672				88,672	
British Red Cross	2,786,094	235,324	109,476		3,130,895	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	2,565,312				2,565,312	
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Cc	269,459				269,459	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)	147,500				147,500	
DREF Response Pillar				108,141	108,141	
European Commission - DG ECHO	165,896				165,896	
Finnish Red Cross	18,942		31,062		50,004	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	120,678				120,678	
German Red Cross	23,908				23,908	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	228,313	131,521			359,833	
IFRC at the UN Inc	977				977	
Irish Red Cross Society	16,304				16,304	
Islamic Development Bank IsDB	7,776,018				7,776,018	65,610
Italian Red Cross	117,332				117,332	
Japanese Red Cross Society	581,805		127,729		709,534	
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	285,373				285,373	
Kuwait Red Crescent Society (from Kuwait Governmer	1,039,025				1,039,025	
Macau Red Cross, Branch of Red Cross Society of Chi	250				250	
Malaysia - Private Donors	276,153				276,153	
Maldives Government (from Maldives - Private Donors'	1,095,470				1,095,470	
Maldives Red Crescent (from Maldives - Private Donor	491,095				491,095	
New Zealand Government	525,525				525,525	
New Zealand Red Cross	99,585				99,585	
Norwegian Red Cross	60,116		14,465		74,581	
On Line donations	1,288				1,288	
Other	100,784				100,784	
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran	63,380				63,380	
Red Cross of Monaco	16,280				16,280	
Republic of Korea Government	2,321,429				2,321,429	
Services Fees				48,368	48,368	
Shell	121,183				121,183	
Singapore Red Cross Society	29,613				29,613	
Spanish Government	115,803				115,803	
Swedish Red Cross	865,528		31,086		896,615	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)	1,730,924				1,730,924	
Swiss Government	525,000				525,000	
Swiss Red Cross	656,873		30,874		687,747	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	33,051				33,051	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	323,336	210,382	55,300		589,018	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	587,103				587,103	
The Netherlands Red Cross	901,966				901,966	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	3,773,439				3,773,439	

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
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Budget Timeframe	2017-2027	Budget	Approved

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MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

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

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
The OPEC Fund for International Development	498,906				498,906	
The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation	331,679				331,679	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	102,033	32,573			134,606	
The Republic of the Philippines	150,530				150,530	
Turkish Red Crescent Society	496,993				496,993	
United States Government - PRM	49,013,869				49,013,869	3,026,195
United States - Private Donors	95				95	
Write off & provisions				-2,033	-2,033	
Total Contributions and Other Income	84,856,089	687,491	777,507	154,475	86,475,562	3,091,806
Total Income and Deferred Income					86,475,562	3,091,806