125

Kilometers of primary drains were cleaned

206

Coordination meeting with camp in charge

860,000

Refills provided to refugees

576,485

Individuals reached through awareness sessions (excluding EPR)

623

Families formalized for relocation

FOR MORE INFO, CONTACT

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CLI scheme in C17: Community voluntarily put up pond fencing and planted vegetation to prevent drowning. © UNHCR

Key achievements

Camp Management and Camp Coordination (CCCM):

In 2025, UNHCR's Field and Site Management Unit (FSMU) supported integrated, cross-sectoral camp management and coordination activities across all **16** UNHCR-managed camps. Through sustained engagement with Camp-in-Charge (CiC) offices and site management partners, **192** camp-level coordination meetings and **86** Disaster Management Committee meetings were convened, enhancing coherence, accountability, and inter-sectoral alignment.

Capacity-sharing efforts remained central to this approach. Seven batches of CCCM training were conducted through the UNHCR, IOM, RRRC joint Capacity Sharing Initiative, reaching **215** participants, including CiC staff and humanitarian partners. These trainings strengthened a shared understanding of roles and responsibilities and reinforced adherence to international CCCM standards. A thematic workshop further deepened coordination on protection, HLP, and AAP, promoting stronger collaboration between operational actors and government counterparts.

Refugee volunteers continued to play a pivotal role in CCCM/site management activities, undertaking regular service and site monitoring, strengthening communication channels, and reinforcing community engagement mechanisms across camps, including through highly localized Neighborhood Group structures. To enhance accountability and service quality, the Volunteer Management Tool (VMT) was systematically used to support supervision, performance monitoring, and reporting, strengthening coordination between volunteers and camp management teams and contributing to more organized and transparent service delivery.
FSMU also supported the relocation of **623** families, typically undertaken for protection purposes, including moving families from high-risk areas.

Enhanced Settlement Resilience and Environmental Conditions through Watershed Management:

UNHCR significantly improved drainage performance and environmental conditions across camps through the Drainage Monitoring Intervention (DMI) and the Sustainable Land Management and Environmental Rehabilitation (SuLMER) initiative. Through DMI, for example, over **125 kilometers** of primary drains were cleaned during the year, with strong refugee participation. Waste traps were installed across primary drainage lines, and nearly **300** unauthorized dumping sites were rehabilitated into green spaces, improving water flow and reducing flood and health risks.

LPG and NFI Distributions:

In 2025, UNHCR continued to support access to essential cooking fuel (Liquid Petroleum Gas – LPG), non-food items (NFIs), and shelter across refugee camps, enhancing safety, dignity, and living conditions, despite operational pressures and funding uncertainties, UNHCR maintained continuity of essential assistance throughout 2025.

In 2025, nearly **860,000** LPG refills were distributed across 16 camps to over **108,000** households. Door-to-door awareness campaigns have reached most families, reinforcing safe usage practices and mitigating fire risks.

In parallel, more than half a million individuals received NFIs, including hygiene kits and core relief items. NFI replenishments, in many cases not provided since 2018, were provided to most households in UNHCR-managed camps, addressing longstanding gaps.

The consolidation and renovation of distribution points enabled efficiencies in service delivery and cost reductions.

Emergency Preparedness and Response:

Throughout the year, UNHCR maintained robust emergency preparedness and response activities across 16 UNHCR-managed camps. Over **1,000** emergency incidents – including fires, landslides and monsoon-related incidents - were addressed, supporting more than **7,000** affected households.

Fire risk reduction remained a priority. Eighty-nine **10,000-liter** water tanks were installed at strategic locations, shifting more than **29,000** shelters from high- to lower-risk categories. Community-based fire response capacity was strengthened through the training of nearly **1,900** volunteers and community members and by conducting 12 large-scale simulation drills, reinforcing preparedness at block level. The use of Mobile Fire Fighting Units (MFFUs) continued to be highly effective, with trained refugee volunteers playing a central role in first response and early containment. The repair of MFFUs is underway at 26 sites across 16 camps, with 10 sheds completed and 16 currently under construction.

Updated Disaster Management Committee (DMC) guidance was rolled out across camps, clarifying roles and responsibilities, standardizing preparedness structures, and reinforcing coordination between CiCs, community representatives, and humanitarian actors during emergencies.

Wildlife deterrence efforts also continued. Over 150 wildlife-related incidents were recorded, with the vast majority receiving a timely response. Integration of these activities from mid-2025 within site management structures improved coordination and operational oversight.

Community engagement remained a defining feature of 2025. Through the Community-Led Initiatives (CLI) modality, more than **1,500** small-scale schemes were implemented, benefiting close to **390,000** people. These schemes focused on rehabilitating community infrastructure affected by hazards, improving accessibility and mitigating the impact of further hazards. Notably, over one-fifth of these projects were completed voluntarily without Cash-for-Work support, reflecting a marked shift toward greater community ownership.

Challenges

- While progress was substantial, several structural and operational constraints persisted.
- Despite significant investment in drainage and environmental interventions, the scale and density of the camps continue to outpace available resources, infrastructure and space. Structural constraints, high population concentration, and persistent environmental pressures limit the ability to fully address solid waste and drainage needs, resulting in recurring risks during monsoon and heavy rainfall periods.
- For distribution, supply disruptions and funding-related pipeline risks required intensive coordination and advocacy to prevent large-scale service interruptions. High caseload volumes, infrastructure renovations, and stock limitations placed additional pressure on distribution systems.
- Emergency preparedness efforts continue to operate in a context of overlapping and recurrent hazards including fire, monsoon flooding, landslides, and traffic-related incidents affecting densely populated camps. The scale and frequency of emergencies, combined with funding constraints, limit the ability to address all risk reduction and response needs simultaneously, underscoring the importance of sustained investment in community-based preparedness and response systems.

Way Forward

- Continue and strengthen efforts to consolidate interventions at camp level, including further integration of site management and distribution activities to enhance efficiency, reduce duplication, and secure predictable and cost-efficient service delivery.
- Strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement across the response, including closer collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh and refugee communities, through continued capacity sharing and prioritization of refugee-led identification of needs and implementation modalities.
- Prioritize community-led interventions under DMI and CLI frameworks to address the most urgent environmental, safety, and infrastructure challenges identified by refugee communities, while reinforcing long-term resilience and ownership.
- Strengthen emergency preparedness through completion of fire water tank installations, improved water connectivity, enhanced fire response capacity, and specialized Search and Rescue training. Regular drills and risk mapping will remain central to sustaining community readiness and leadership.

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Field and Site Management

Factsheet | 31 Dec 2025

Total camps covered

17

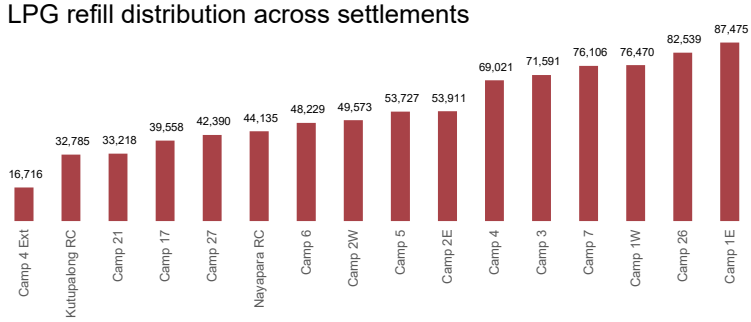
UNHCR and partners, working closely with government counterparts, conduct site management and site development activities in 16 of the 33 refugee camps (including transit centre) in Cox's Bazar district and 1 settlement on the island of Bhasan Char, Noakhali district.

1,431
# of Rohingya refugees supporting site management and response

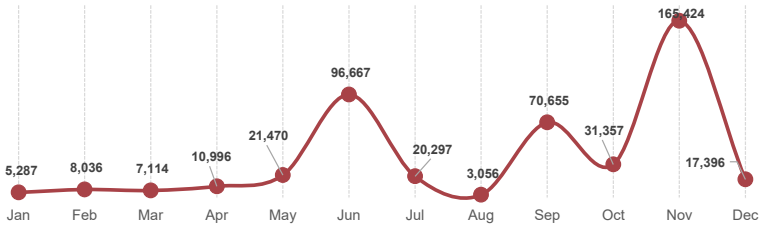
692
# of fire stands (bucket water/sand) ready to be used for firefighting response

30,505
# of pressure cooker distributed to refugee households

LPG refill distribution across settlements



Monthly trend (individuals benifited from community led initiatives)



Key achievements

Progress against **target**

	REACHED	TARGET
Coordination meetings with camp-level actors including CiCs (100%)	206	206
# of individuals trained in CCCM (Camp Coordination Camp Management) training through capacity sharing project (100%)	215	50
# of area /site risk assessments conducted (100%)	40	40
# of care & maintenance intervention implemented through community led initiatives (100%)	1,703	1,320
# of camp-level multi-hazard emergency plans reviewed and updated (100%)	34	34
# of meters primary drain cleaned (100%)	125,422	106,808
# of individuals reached through awareness sessions (excluding EPR) (100%)	576,485	399,181
% of women (at reproductive age) receiving sanitary materials (100%)	100%	100%

Geographic overview (# of fire extinguishers ready to be used in the camp)

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Print date: 04 Feb 2026
Sources: UNHCR Partners (Activity Info)
Partners: AAB, ACTED, BDRCS, BRAC

UNHC lade eful fo of Au lia, B m, C ada, t e Pe le's ublic of China, Denmark, Finland, the European Union, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the USA.

With additional support received from UN funds including Education Cannot Wait (ECW), UN AIDS and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and private donors, foundations, corporates, and companies worldwide including adidas AG, Fast Retailing Co. Ltd., and Tanmeia Foundation.

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Energy & Environment

Factsheet | 31 Dec 2025

Households received LPG assistance

109,589

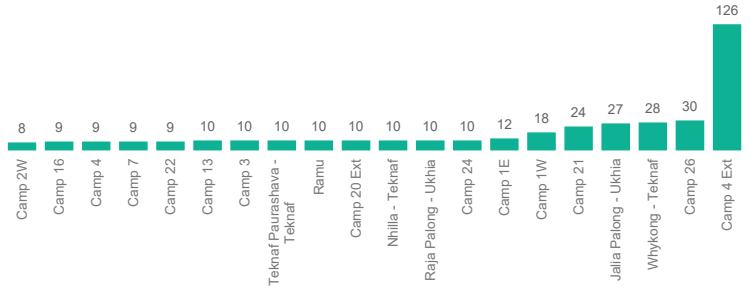
UNHCR and partners conduct energy and environment activities in the Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char localities, including facilitating access to solar and electrical infrastructure, provision of LPG and fuel efficiency items, watershed management and environmental education and conservation.

888
streetlights repaired

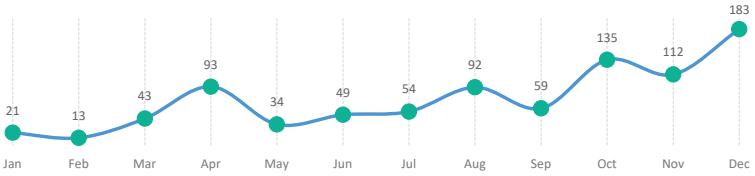
70
# of mini-grids installed and maintained in institutional and communal facilities

166
# of times Human-Elephant conflict mitigated

By location (# of individuals received environmental education)



Monthly trend (# of streetlight maintenance (repairing))



Key achievements

Progress against **target**

	REACHED	TARGET
# of mini-grids installed and maintained in institutional and communal facilities (100%)	70	70
# of technical energy or environment assessment delivered (100%)	40	40
# of wildlife rescued and released (100%)	120	100
Proportion of total street lamps that are functioning (100%)	75	75
# of times Human-Elephant conflict mitigated (100%)	166	166
# people received environmental education (64%)	389	611
# streetlights repaired (100%)	888	800
# of volunteers supported (93%)	938	1,012

Geographic overview (# of solar system maintained in UNHCR AoR)

Legend

- # of solar system
- Camp boundary
- Water body

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