INTER-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (ISNA)

SHELTER-CCCM SECTOR

OCTOBER 2025

Cox's Bazar, BANGLADESH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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OVERALL LEAD AND COORDINATION

ISCG | Rohingya Refugee Response Bangladesh | INTER SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP

TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND DATA COLLECTION

acted   IOM UN MIGRATION   NPM Needs and Population Monitoring THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY   UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

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This report presents the summary of the findings and analysis of the inter-sector needs assessment for Shelter-CCCM Sector in Rohingya Refugee Camps, Bangladesh. Further details may be provided by the Sectors Coordinator.

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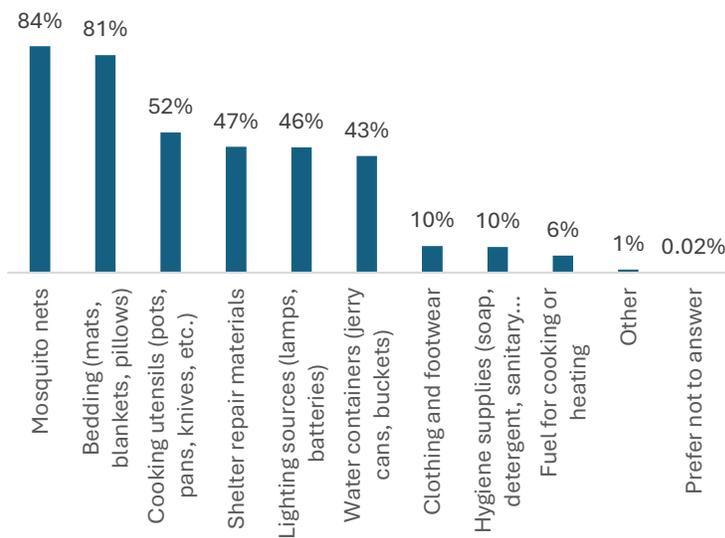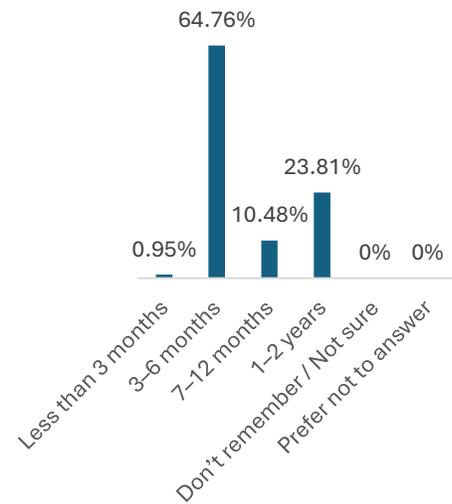|	
AGDM	Age, Gender, and Diversity Mainstreaming
CFM	Complaints and Feedback Mechanism
CFRM	Complaints and Feedback Response Mechanism
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
FSS	Food Security Sector
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
IM	Information Management
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group
ISNA	Inter-Sector Needs Assessment
JRP	Joint Response Plan
LLIN / LLINs	Long-Lasting Insecticidal Net(s)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NA	New Arrivals
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPM	Needs and Population Monitoring
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
PIN	People in need
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
SCCCM	Shelter-Camp Coordination and Camp Management
SMSD	Site Management and Site Development
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

Executive Summary

Most households occupy standard refugee shelters suffering routine deterioration, widespread NFI shortfalls, mainly mosquito nets and bedding and reduced domestic functionality from overcrowding, leakage and limited internal space. Repair activity is minimal: **57.2% did no repairs in the past year**, citing lack of materials/tools (53.9%) and funds (32.2%). **Site overcrowding is severe** for over half the population, and energy systems (largely solar lamps) face high rates of operational problems, driving candle use and elevating fire and protection risks.

Priorities are therefore to urgently address overcrowding, immediate repair of damaged shelters (lifespan – 2yrs) a scaled care-and-maintenance surge, targeted NFI replenishment, solar O&M and battery replacement, market-linked access to repair inputs, and strengthened community participation and site management to sustain living conditions and absorb new arrivals.

Core NFIs itema are missing in the HH

Item	%
Mosquito nets	84%
Bedding (mats, blankets, pillows)	81%
Cooking utensils (pots, pans, knives, etc.)	52%
Shelter repair materials	47%
Lighting sources (lamps, batteries)	46%
Water containers (jerry cans, buckets)	43%
Clothing and footwear	10%
Hygiene supplies (soap, detergent, sanitary…)	10%
Fuel for cooking or heating	6%
Other	1%
Prefer not to answer	0.02%

New Arrivals Duration of stay in the camp

Duration	%
Less than 3 months	0.95%
3–6 months	64.76%
7–12 months	10.48%
1–2 years	23.81%
Don't remember / Not sure	0%
Prefer not to answer	0%

Issues facing for Solar-based Electricity Access

Issue	%
Solar panel doesn't charge properly	71.5%
Battery is damaged or not working	48.7%
Not enough sunlight due to weather or…	13.5%
Limited power – only lasts a few hours	39.2%
Cannot power basic items (e.g., light, fan, phone)	14.9%
No technician or support for maintenance	8.6%
Shared panel with others causes overuse	3.1%
Security risk—panel or battery may get stolen	4.0%
Don't know how to use it properly	0.1%
Other	3.7%

ISNA Methodology Overview: Sample Size, Coverage, Collection Date, and Limitations

The methodology of the Inter-Sector Needs Assessment (ISNA) ensures the credibility of the data collected and representativeness of the FDMN in the findings. The assessment surveyed a total of 3,465 households across 33 refugee camps, with data collection conducted at the camp, Block and sub-block level and yielding representative results at a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

The ISNA methodology for data collection for new arrivals included 105 households in 10 camps, following the same methodological rigor.

i.   Selection of needs indicators and secondary data review (SDR)

The Sectors updated the assessment registry to include both published, on-going, and planned assessments or data collection activities. The updated assessment registry will help the Sectors to work on reviewing secondary data. Sectors identified relevant indicators to be used for SDR and identify gaps in the available data and information. Based on the results of the SDR, the Sectors provided the priority indicators included in the assessment.

Limitations noted in the assessment include coverage constraints due to evolving camp conditions, possible response bias given the context, and an explicit margin of error that readers should consider when interpreting camp-level representativeness.

ii.   Jointly designed and agreed indicator definitions and tool design.

The assessment design, indicator definitions, and tool were carried out in close consultation with the Sectors and their technical teams. The ISNA TWG (ISCG, IOM, UNHCR) led the design process and development of tools. The Sectors ensured that their requirements are met within the agreed parameters or scope of the assessment. The expanded IMAWG was the main focal point, under the guidance of Sector Coordinators, to ensure that requirements are followed and that tasks to be completed are carried out at the Sector level.

iii.   Data collection

A joint data collection process was agreed by ISCG, UNHCR/ACTED and IOM/NPM and a standard operating procedure was developed to ensure smooth collaboration and process of data collection. The survey was undertaken August 3- 30, 2025.

Tools and questionnaires were translated to Rohingya and interviews in camps were conducted in Rohingya as well. The training of enumerators was undertaken covering topics such as objectives, protocols, methodology of the data collection, ethics, code of conduct including AAP, referral mechanisms, protection from sexual abuse (PSEA), simulation exercises and a pilot data collection to ensure quality of the data collection process. The training was led by NPM and ACTED with technical support and inputs from the Sectors and thematic areas for specific guidance on specific questions.

iv.   Data processing and analysis

Data processing including all data quality checks will be performed by IOM/NPM and UNHCR/ACTED, while the development of the analysis of results and findings will be led by the Sectors. Data checks will

follow industry standards and analysis will be guided by the data analysis plan and the analysis framework. ISCG will provide overall guidance and monitoring of the progress of this process.

This assessment will focus on critical information gaps of the Sectors and the cross-cutting themes; thus, it is expected that thematic areas of focus per Sector will vary. The data analysis framework will be developed once all inputs from the Sectors and the cross-cutting themes are finalized. The Sectors with the support from TWG will provide initial analysis for each of the Sector results. The Sectors may also opt to present the analysis to their partners for inputs and further verification.

v. Sample size

Quantitative data collection

This assessment will use 'household' as a unit of measurement. The assessment adopts the Bangladesh Census (2022) definition of household as a 'group of persons, related or unrelated, living together and taking food from the same kitchen'. The interviews will be carried out with the head of households.

Refugees

The sample will be drawn from all households officially registered through the Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR Joint Registration Exercise. A stratified probability random sampling with probability proportional to the population size at camp level, while the sample size at camp level will be proportional to the population size of the camps. Results should be generalized at 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error at Upazilla level.

Upazilla	Camp	Registered HH	Sample size	Sample size (+ buffer)
Ukhiya	Camp 1E	10,829	96	106
	Camp 1W	9,233	96	106
	Camp 2E	6,821	95	105
	Cmp 2W	6,111	95	105
	Camp 3	8,692	96	106
	Camp 4	8,883	96	106
	Camp 4 Extension	2,030	92	102
	Camp 5	6,665	95	105
	Camp 6	5,551	95	105
	Camp 7	9,481	96	106
	Camp 8E	7,448	95	105
	Camp 8W	7,494	95	105
	Camp 9	9,050	96	106
	Camp 10	7,228	95	105
	Camp 11	7,224	95	105
	Camp 12	7,421	95	105
	Camp 13	10,348	96	106

	Camp 14	7,528	95	105
	Camp 15	12,928	96	106
	Camp 16	5,448	95	105
	Camp 17	5,243	95	105
	Camp 18	8,138	95	105
	Camp 19	6,244	95	105
	Camp 20	2,270	93	103
	Camp 20 Extension	2,887	93	103
	Kutupalong RC*	4,156	94	104
Total		**185,351**	**2,470**	**2,730**
Teknaf	Camp 21	4,401	95	105
	Camp 22	4,744	95	105
	Camp 24	7,319	95	105
	Camp 25	2,592	93	103
	Camp 26	10,871	96	106
	Camp 27	5,791	95	105
	Nayapara RC*	5,333	95	105
Totals		**41,051**	**664**	**734**
New arrivals	**All camps**	**31,344**	**96**	**105**
TOTALs		257,746	3,230	3,569

Note: Question list for new arrival is limited to only applicable as determined by Sectors.

vi. Assessment Limitation

The 2025 inter sector assessments notes the following limitations:

- The Sectors will limit the number of questions that they are allowed to include in the assessment and should be based on critical information gaps. Thus, the results of the assessment will not capture all the dimensions of needs, risks, and perception on services of the target population. However, it is imperative that the Sector will make use of other secondary data sources to reinforce the results or provide an in-depth analysis of needs at sector-level.
- Some Sectors will carry out separate technical surveys. As such results won't be directly comparable or combined statistically. However, assessment results and analysis from these Sectors will form part of ISNA.
- The results of this assessment will be comparable with the previous ISNA but with caveat that the scope, design and thematic areas for analysis are not the same.
- The assessment will prioritize data collection in refugee camps only.
- The assessment for cross-cutting themes will only provide an overview and does not intend to provide an in-depth analysis of the data collected. However, the result of the assessment can be used to supplement available secondary data or other assessments done.
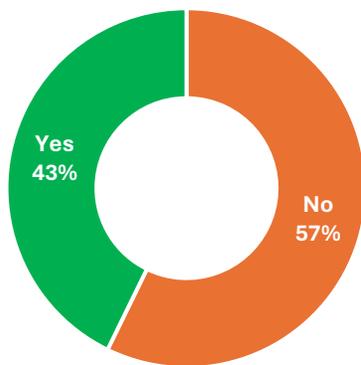
SCCCM SECTOR FINDINGS

Shelter Profile

Regular refugee shelters are the dominant typology (96.8%); upgrades are rare (2.9%). Extensions are reported by 12.3% of households, of which 65.5% were self-funded, underscoring limited programmatic support for shelter enlargement and a reliance on self-help solutions where feasible. Bathroom access is uneven and remains a major gap: 48.82% have a private bathroom inside the shelter, 6.8% outside, 25.4% use communal facilities and 18.9% have no bathroom access, highlighting WASH–shelter interface vulnerabilities. A positive aspect is that 30.5% of respondents had access to means to enhance their shelter conditions, with materials mainly supplied by Shelter Partners (63.4%) or purchased locally (30.5%), demonstrating the availability of both agency and market channels for shelter improvements.

SHELTER IMPROVED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Yes 43%
No 57%

Private bathroom in the shelters

48.82% — Yes, inside the shelter	
25.40% — No, we use a communal bathroom	
18.94% — No access to any bathroom	
6.84% — Yes, outside the shelter but private for the household	
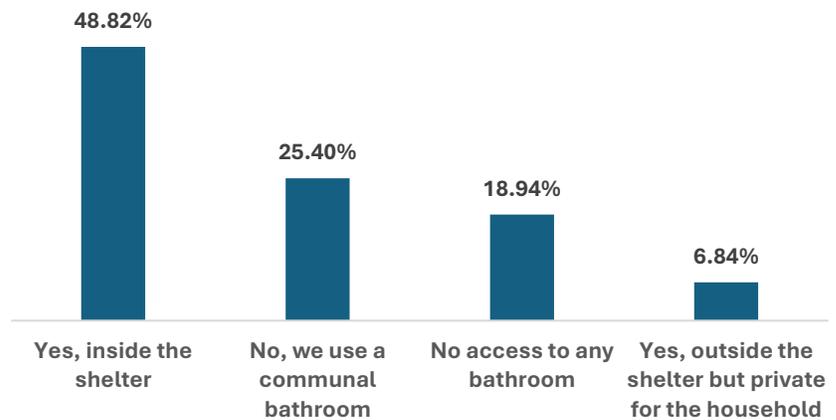
I. *Damage and Maintenance*

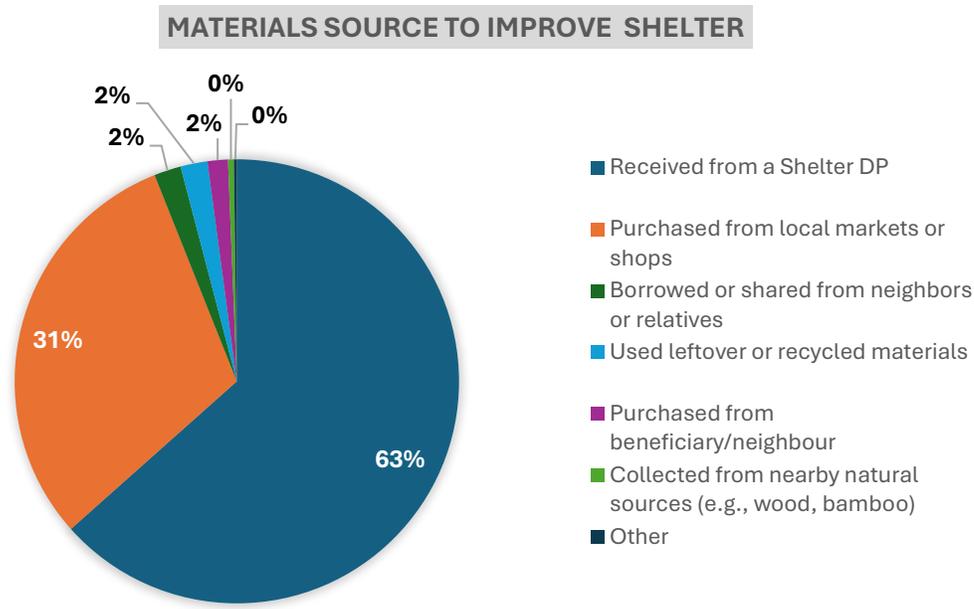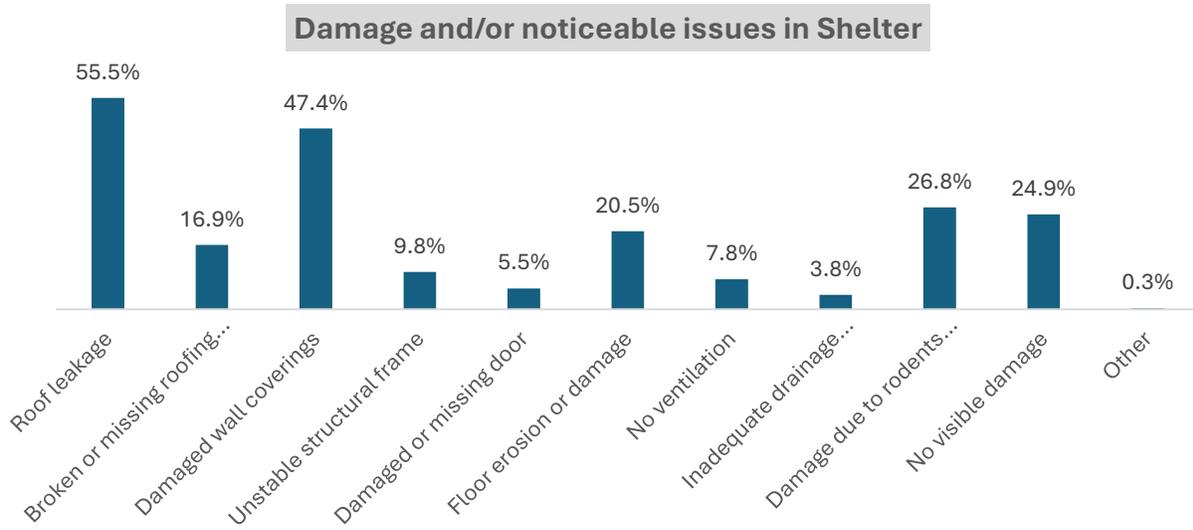Damage patterns reflect pervasive, routine maintenance needs rather than catastrophic failure. The most reported problems are roof leakage (55.5%), damaged wall coverings (47.4%) and damage by insects (26.8%), while 24.9% report no visible damage. Over half (57.2%) undertook no repairs in the past 12 months; the principal barriers were lack of materials/tools (53.9%) and lack of funds (32.2%). These constraints prevent otherwise achievable minor repairs and inhibit self-recovery. For households that did carry out improvements, program distributions supplied most materials, validating the role of agencies in enabling   repairs.

Damage and/or noticeable issues in Shelter

Category	Value
Roof leakage	55.5%
Broken or missing roofing…	16.9%
Damaged wall coverings	47.4%
Unstable structural frame	9.8%
Damaged or missing door	5.5%
Floor erosion or damage	20.5%
No ventilation	7.8%
Inadequate drainage…	3.8%
Damage due to rodents…	26.8%
No visible damage	24.9%
Other	0.3%

MATERIALS SOURCE TO IMPROVE SHELTER

- Received from a Shelter DP — 63%
- Purchased from local markets or shops — 31%
- Borrowed or shared from neighbors or relatives — 2%
- Used leftover or recycled materials — 2%
- Purchased from beneficiary/neighbour — 2%
- Collected from nearby natural sources (e.g., wood, bamboo) — 0%
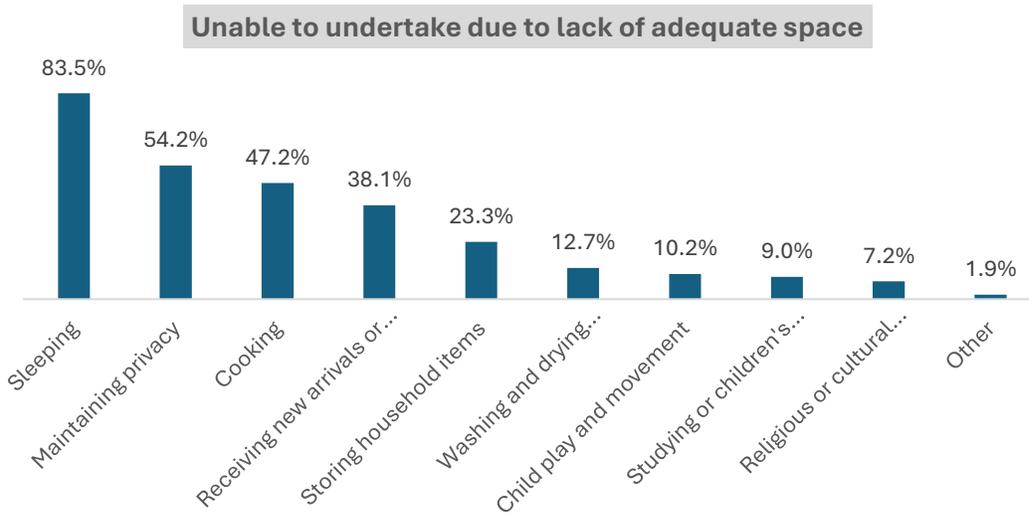- Other — 0%

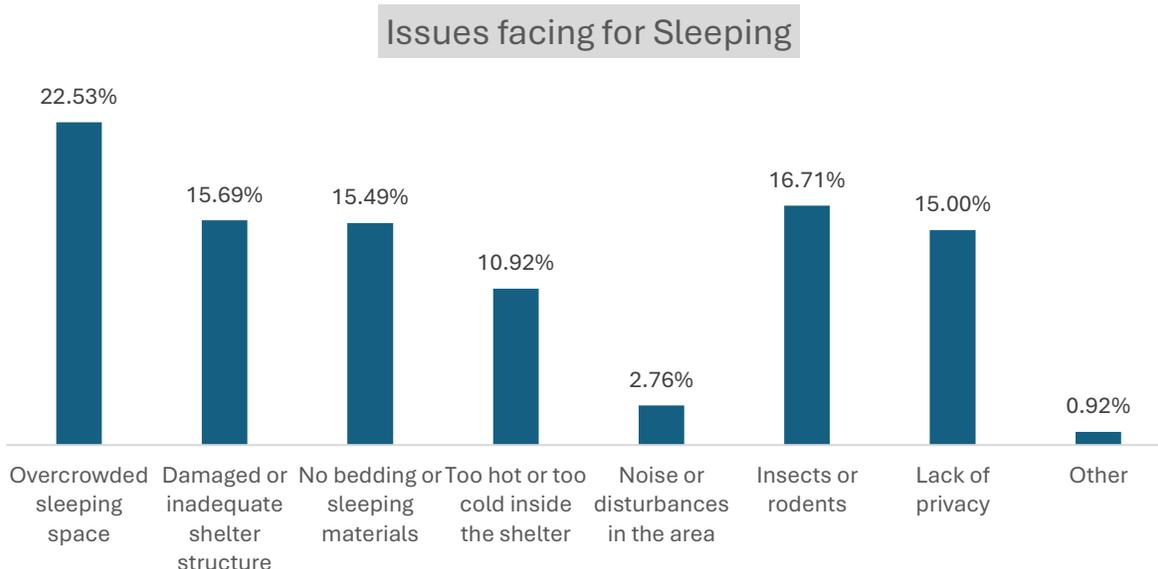## Space, Overcrowding, and Domestic Functionality

26.0% do not; internal constraints most affect sleeping (83.5%), privacy (54.2%) and cooking (47%). Domestic functionality is mixed: cooking is fully functional for 63.5% and sleeping for 59.5%, but sizeable shares operate "with issues" (35.5% cooking; 39.5% sleeping). Reported functional issues are linked to insufficient cooking space, rain leakage/weak infrastructure, and overcrowding, demonstrating that internal layout and decongestion measures directly affect everyday household functioning.

Site overcrowding severity is predominantly very high (51.9%), with additional shares reporting medium (36.3%) and high (6.1%) overcrowding, confirming systemic congestion.

Unable to undertake due to lack of adequate space

Sleeping 83.5%
Maintaining privacy 54.2%
Cooking 47.2%
Receiving new arrivals or… 38.1%
Storing household items 23.3%
Washing and drying… 12.7%
Child play and movement 10.2%
Studying or children's… 9.0%
Religious or cultural… 7.2%
Other 1.9%

Sleeping Constraints

Barriers to adequate sleep combine structural, NFI and crowding factors. Households cite insects/rodents (36.2%), overcrowded space (48.8%), damaged or inadequate structures (34%), lack of bedding (33.5%) and

Issues facing for Sleeping

Overcrowded sleeping space 22.53%
Damaged or inadequate shelter structure 15.69%
No bedding or sleeping materials 15.49%
Too hot or too cold inside the shelter 10.92%
Noise or disturbances in the area 2.76%
Insects or rodents 16.71%
Lack of privacy 15.00%
Other 0.92%

thermal discomfort (23.6%) as principal constraints. These findings connect shelter integrity and NFI gaps to diminished rest quality and attendant health and protection implications.

NFI Gaps and Coping Mechanisms

NFI deficits are widespread and cross-cutting. The most-prioritized items are mosquito nets (79%), bedding (76%), cooking utensils (44%), shelter repair materials (42%), ligh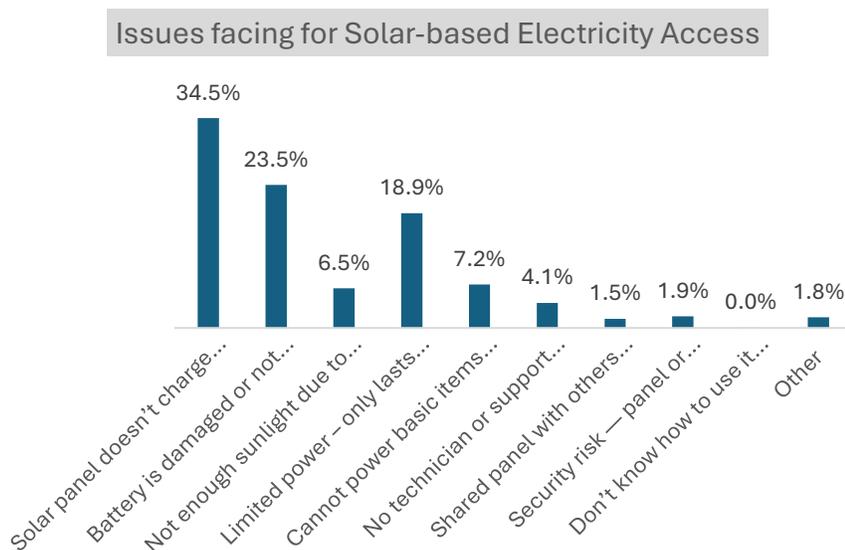ting (38%) and water containers (36%). Prioritization aligns closely with these gaps—mosquito nets and bedding top the list—driven largely by perceptions of essentials for daily survival and dignity. Coping strategies include reduced use or skipping of needs (23.8%), borrowing (18.5%) and purchasing despite hardship (14.6%); 16.9% report not coping, a status that raises acute protection and health concerns if replenishment is delayed.

Minimum NFI should be prioritised in the package

- Mosquito nets — 79%
- Bedding (blankets, mattresses,…) — 76%
- Cooking utensils — 44%
- Shelter repair materials — 42%
- Lighting — 38%
- Water containers — 36%
- Hygiene items — 10%
- Clothing — 8%
- Other — 1%
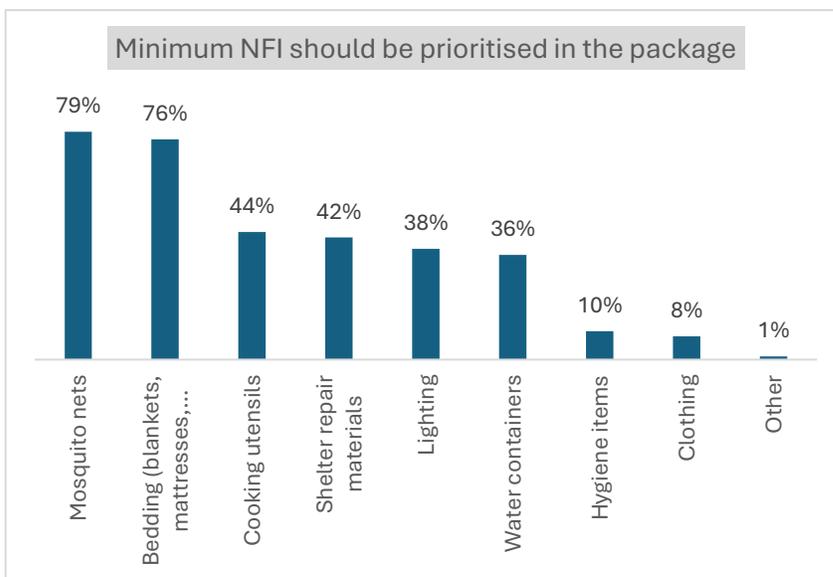
II. Energy and Lighting

Solar lamps are the primary lighting source for 59.1% of households but 42.2% report functionality problems. Operational issues include poor charging (34.5%), battery failure (23.5%), limited power duration (18.9%) and inadequate maintenance support (4.1%). These failures push households toward candles (19.8%) and battery torches (17.6%), increasing fire risk and reducing lighting reliability for protection, child study time and communications. The data suggest immediate need for battery replacement, panel servicing, technician outreach and user O&M education, along with component standardization to improve long-term sustainability.

Issues facing for Solar-based Electricity Access

- Solar panel doesn't charge… — 34.5%
- Battery is damaged or not… — 23.5%
- Not enough sunlight due to… — 6.5%
- Limited power – only lasts… — 18.9%
- Cannot power basic items… — 7.2%
- No technician or support… — 4.1%
- Shared panel with others… — 1.5%
- Security risk – panel or… — 1.9%
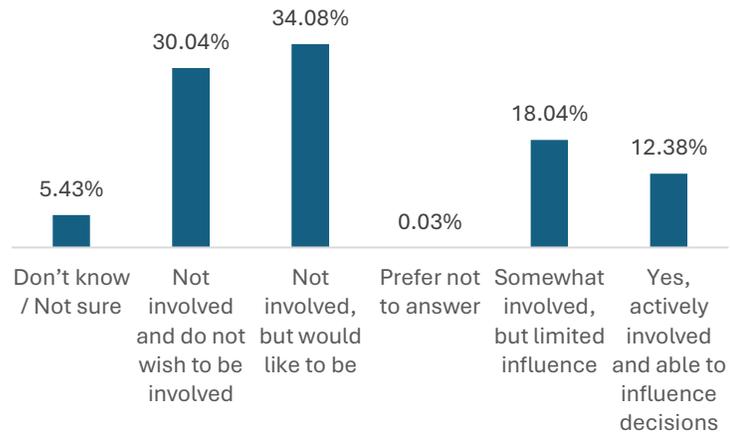- Don't know how to use it… — 0.0%
- Other — 1.8%

Participation and Site Management

Community engagement and accountability mechanisms are limited. Only 12.4% feel actively involved and able to influence decisions; 34.1% are not involved but wish to be. Consultation on site and shelter works is uneven: 29.5% report no consultation while 26.2% experience consultations that are inconsistently inclusive or timely. Prioritized site management services include information/help desks (28.3%), care-and-maintenance (24.5%) and complaints/feedback mechanisms (17.6%). Hazard perceptions are mixed—48.7% say hazards are addressed, 36.5% report some hazards persist and 10.5% report many unaddressed hazards— indicating room for improved risk communication and mitigation.

Involvement or influence in site decisions

Category	Value
Don't know / Not sure	5.43%
Not involved and do not wish to be involved	30.04%
Not involved, but would like to be	34.08%
Prefer not to answer	0.03%
Somewhat involved, but limited influence	18.04%
Yes, actively involved and able to influence decisions	12.38%

Photo: Community Participation in SMSD Activities

Improvement of Site Infrastructure and Safety:

While 48.7% of respondents feel the camp is generally safe, a significant 36.5% report that "some hazards are present," such as dangerous structures, debris or unstable ground andd 10.5% state that "many hazards exist and are not properly managed." Furthermore, site overcrowding is severe, with 51,9% reporting a "very high" level and 36.3% a "medium" level.

Photo: Site Infrastructure and Gap in the camps

Most Critical Cross Sectoral Elements

Five interrelated critical elements converge: (1) roof and wall deterioration—with leakage (25.3%) and wall damage (21.6%)—causes rain-related cooking issues (24.8%) and, combined with damaged structures, contributes to sleep problems (15.7%), undermining domestic functionality for cooking and sleeping; (2) NFI deficits—especially mosquito nets and bedding—are among the most-missed and top-prioritized items, heightening vector exposure and degrading sleep quality; (3) overcrowding and internal space constraints—over half rate site overcrowding as very high—erode privacy, sleep and cooking conditions and create protection and indoor air/thermal risks; (4) solar O&M and reliability problems—poor charging, battery failure and limited power—reduce lighting reliability and increase fallback to candles, raising safety and communication concerns; and (5) barriers to self-recovery—lack of materials/tools (53.9%) and funds (32.2%)—prevent households from addressing otherwise manageable minor repair needs.[1]

Photo: Shelter assessment and shelter kit distribution

SCCCM Recommendations of Findings

- Implement a scalable care-and-maintenance surge focusing on quick-impact repairs for roofs, wall cladding, doors and floors, bundled with on-site technical guidance and safety messaging.
- Prioritize NFI replenishment packages that include LLINs, bedding sets, cooking utensils, lighting, water containers and shelter repair materials,. in consideration of the identified needs/gaps, vulnerabilities and seasonal risks.
- Introduce space-optimization interventions—modular partitions, lofted storage and ventilation retrofits—and pursue micro-decongestion measures where feasible by extended camps and developing further shelter innovations e.g. double story shelters where applicable.
- Integrate pest and vector mitigation into repair and NFI distributions by supplying rodent-proofing materials, sealed storage and expanded LLIN coverage, alongside targeted environmental clean-ups.
- Implement solar sustainability measures by integrating sector-wide energy mapping to optimize solutions at both the facility and community block levels. This includes establishing battery replacement programs, scheduled panel maintenance, local technician networks and user Operation & Maintenance training with standardized components.
- Improve materials access through vouchers/e-vouchers and pre-positioned repair kits, leveraging local markets and maintaining agency pipelines.
- Expand information/help desks and complaints/feedback mechanisms, institutionalize inclusive consultations and support community maintenance brigades.
- Conduct rolling hazard sweeps linked to care-and-maintenance work orders and community-led mitigation teams.

Risk mitigation

Risk mitigation will reduce vulnerabilities from fires, extreme weather, overcrowding, and deteriorating shelter conditions. Strategic priorities include scaling up fire and weather-resilient temporary safer shelters, constructing fire breaks and water reservoirs, optimizing access routes for emergency vehicles, and promoting facility hubs using fire-retardant materials.

Pursue the LPG distribution aligned to the food distribution.

Enhanced emergency preparedness is achieved through pre-positioned contingency stocks, training of volunteer firefighting teams, and community engagement in early warning and response exercises.

Continuous hazard assessments guide prioritization of interventions, while nature-based solutions like planting fire-resilient vegetation and mechanical-based solutions like slope stabilization further buffer risks at site level. These combined approaches—inclusive of robust site planning, maintenance systems, and multisector coordination—are essential to safeguard lives, infrastructure, and dignity, ensuring that the camps are better prepared for both sudden and cyclical disasters.

Phased Road Map

Immediate (0–3 months): Deliver NFI top-ups focused on mosquito nets and bedding, distribute cooking utensils, lighting, water containers and repair materials where gaps are highest; implement a monsoon-focused leak and wall repair blitz using standardized minor repair kits and mobile technical teams; run solar battery exchange and panel servicing days with user training and safe-lighting promotion.

Short term (3–6 months): introduce household space-improvement kits (partitions, elevated storage, ventilation retrofits); scale pest-control packages (sealed storage, rodent barriers, environmental clean-up) in high-incidence blocks; expand info/help desks and CFM coverage and embed participatory micro-works planning cycles for site care-and-maintenance.

Medium term (6–12 months): institutionalize routine care-and-maintenance programs with predictable cycles, community maintenance brigades, voucher-based materials access and agency pipeline support; standardize solar O&M through local technicians, warranty-like replacement pathways and component harmonization; pursue micro-decongestion within site planning constraints and optimize shared facility locations and internal layouts.

Monitoring Indicators

Track shelter condition by measuring proportions reporting roof/wall issues and leakage-related domestic constraints and the share completing minor repairs within the last three months. Monitor NFI sufficiency via LLIN and bedding coverage and rates reporting "not coping" or borrowing for core NFIs. Measure domestic functionality as the share reporting cooking and sleeping as "fully functional" and incidence of overcrowding-related sleep issues. Assess energy reliability by the proportion of solar systems with proper charging and functional batteries and reduction in candle reliance. Evaluate participation and accountability through shares reporting regular inclusive consultations and utilization and resolution rates for help desks and CFM. Measure hazard management by the share reporting camp hazards addressed and the number of hazards mitigated per cycle.
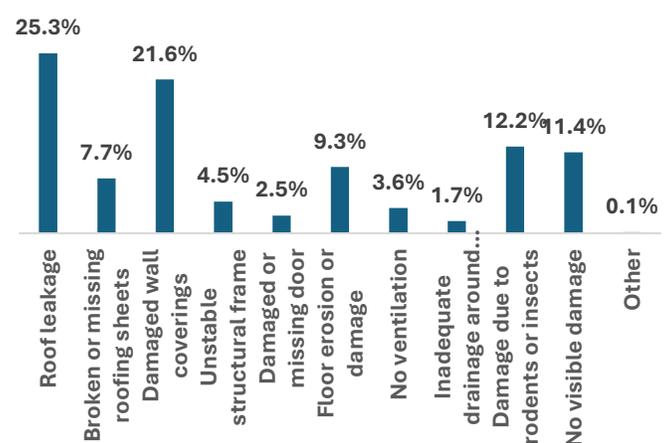
Sector Priority Needs

The sector's top priorities include scalable care-and-maintenance to address widespread roof and wall deterioration, replenishing NFI such as mosquito nets and bedding, ensuring reliable solar O&M along with battery replacement, providing market-linked access to repair materials, and strengthened site management and participation mechanisms to boost accountability and sustain living conditions. This also involves integrating emergency response efforts for cyclones, monsoons, and fires, which are significant factors contributing to the need for ongoing care and maintenance.

2025 framework for prioritization	
1st PRIORITY	Humanitarian activities budgeted at the absolute minimum required to save lives through basic assistance/services
2nd PRIORITY	Humanitarian activities which – despite their critical importance and, in many cases, their lifesaving nature – cannot be considered 1st priority due to funding constraints
3rd PRIORITY	All other humanitarian activities
Resilience/ Solutions	Activities help individuals, households and communities withstand shocks and stresses, recover from such stresses, and enable populations to lead dignified and productive lives. **Investments in self-sufficiency, self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods help reduce poverty, vulnerability and negative coping mechanisms**. Other activities in this category will contribute to stability and social cohesion, and promote durable solutions. *These are development activities benefiting human capital, reducing poverty and improving infrastructure in the camps, e.g.* **skills development, livelihood support and education**, *as well as* **safer shelters and semi-permanent infrastructure projects.**

I.   Urgent Care and maintenance crisis: structural deterioration and repair gaps in households.

The sector faces an urgent care-and-maintenance crisis with 25.3% of households reporting roof leakage and 21.6% experiencing damaged wall coverings. These structural deterioration issues directly impact domestic functionality, with 24.8% of cooking constraints attributed to rain leakage and weak infrastructure. The maintenance gap is exacerbated by 57.2% of households unable to conduct repairs in the past 12 months, primarily due to lack of materials/tools (53.9%) and insufficient funds (32.2%). [1]

II.   Essential NFI Replenishment

Mosquito nets (22.1% gap) and bedding materials (21.2% gap) represent the most critical NFI deficits, directly correlating with protection and health vulnerabilities. The prioritization data confirms these items as top needs, with 23.5% and 22.7% respectively identifying them as essential. Additional priority items

Shelter damage and/or noticeable issues

Category	Value
Roof leakage	25.3%
Broken or missing roofing sheets	7.7%
Damaged wall coverings	21.6%
Unstable structural frame	4.5%
Damaged or missing door	2.5%
Floor erosion or damage	9.3%
No ventilation	3.6%
Inadequate drainage around...	1.7%
Damage due to rodents or insects	12.2%
No visible damage	11.4%
Other	0.1%

include cooking utensils (13.7% gap), shelter repair materials (12.3% gap), and lighting sources (12.2% gap). [1]
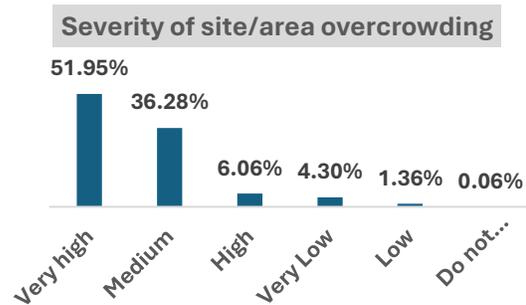
III.   Energy Access and Reliability

While 89% rely on solar lamps as primary lighting, significant functionality issues persist with 42.2% experiencing operational problems. Poor charging capacity (71.5%), battery failure (48.7%), and limited power duration (39.2%) create safety risks as households resort to candles (30% usage rate). The sector requires systematic solar O&M support and battery replacement programs. For the recent items distributed in last than 2 years and replacement of old items. [1]

Household use most of the time as a source of Light

Source	Value
Solar lamp	89%
Battery-powered torch/flashlight	27%
Candles	30%
Firewood/open flame	0%
Kerosene lamp	2%
Electricity from grid or generator	2%
No regular light source	1%
Other	0%
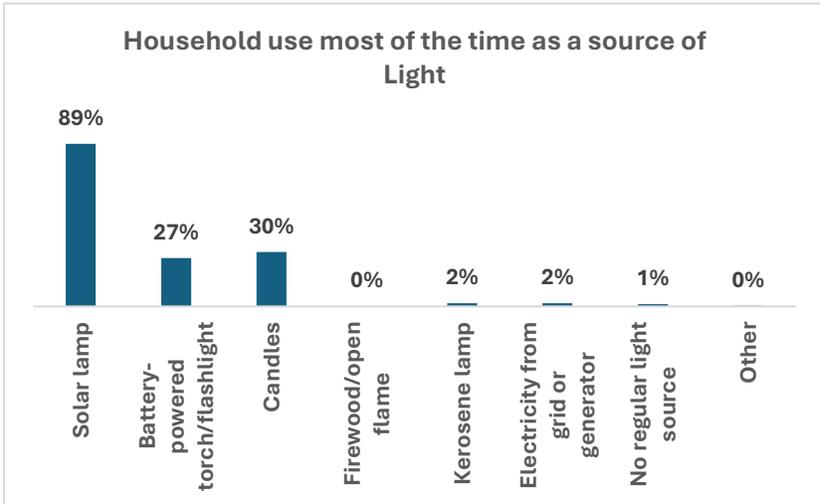
IV.   Space Optimization and Overcrowding Mitigation

- Site overcrowding severity is rated as very high by 51.9% of respondents.,
- spatial constraints most affecting sleeping (29.1%), privacy (18.9%), and cooking (16.4%) activities. Internal shelter configurations require optimization to maximize functionality within existing footprints. [1]

Severity of site/area overcrowding

Category	Value
Very high	51.95%
Medium	36.28%
High	6.06%
Very Low	4.30%
Low	1.36%
Do not…	0.06%

Sector Service and Response Gaps

Key gaps include limited participatory engagement, insufficient preventive maintenance systems, constrained access to materials and funds for repairs, fragmented solar O&M and limited help desk/CFM coverage. Program channels supply many repair materials when available, but market and voucher mechanisms are underutilized at scale, and participatory processes are insufficiently institutionalized.

I.   Insufficient New Arrival Support Capacity

The sector faces an escalating crisis as over 150,000 new arrivals will require emergency response support through 2025. The recent Flash Appeal highlights urgent funding needs totaling USD 30.6 million across all sectors for the final quarter of the year, with specific requirements for shelter, NFI, and site management services amounting to approximately USD 8.1 million. However, funding for the SCCCM sector remains critically low, covering only 45% of the USD 176.5 million JRP requirement. These new arrivals necessitate immediate emergency shelter setup, basic NFI packages, and integration support within already congested

camp boundaries to ensure their safety and well-being. Addressing this funding gap is essential to prevent further deterioration of living conditions and to sustain effective response efforts.. [3] [4]
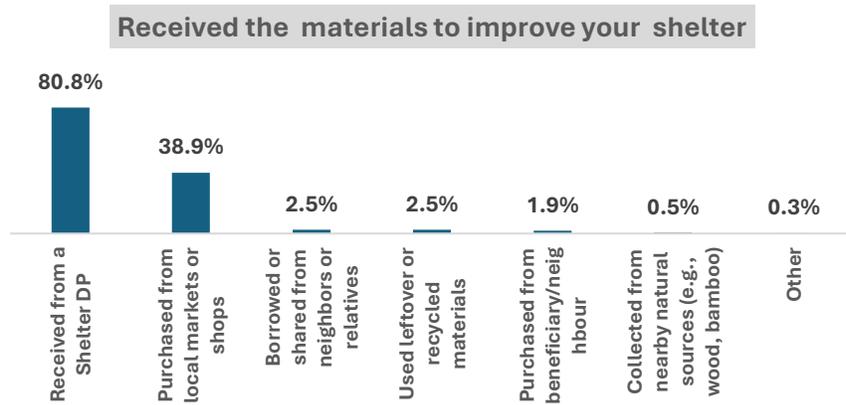
II.   Weak Accountability and Information Systems

Site management service gaps include insufficient information/help desk coverage (28.3% identified need), limited care-and-maintenance capacity (24.5% need), and inadequate complaints/feedback mechanisms (17.6% need). These gaps hinder service quality monitoring and responsive program adjustments. [1]

III.   Inadequate Care-and-Maintenance Systems

The sector lacks systematic preventive maintenance frameworks, evidenced by widespread damage prevalence and repair barriers. Where improvements occurred, 80.8% received materials from Shelter Partners while 38.9% purchased locally, indicating both programmatic and market channels exist but require better coordination and access facilitation.[1]

Received the materials to improve your shelter

Category	%
Received from a Shelter DP	80.8%
Purchased from local markets or shops	38.9%
Borrowed or shared from neighbors or relatives	2.5%
Used leftover or recycled materials	2.5%
Purchased from beneficiary/neighbour	1.9%
Collected from nearby natural sources (e.g., wood, bamboo)	0.5%
Other	0.3%

IV.   Limited Participatory Engagement

Only 12.4% of refugees feel actively involved in decision-making processes, while 34.1% desire greater participation but lack mechanisms. Consultation gaps are evident with 29.5% reporting no consultation on site and shelter works, and 26.2% experiencing inconsistent or non-inclusive consultations. This represents untapped community engagement potential that could enhance program effectiveness and accountability. [1]

Prevailing Risks and Vulnerabilities

Infrastructure deterioration increases vector exposure, respiratory and protection risks; monsoon and climate shocks continue to damage shelters (1,400+ reported), with floor erosion and drainage problems compounding flood vulnerability. Solar failures elevate fire and protection hazards; overcrowding and privacy deficits erode psychosocial wellbeing and social cohesion. NFI shortfalls, particularly mosquito nets and bedding, raise disease transmission and sleep-quality risks.
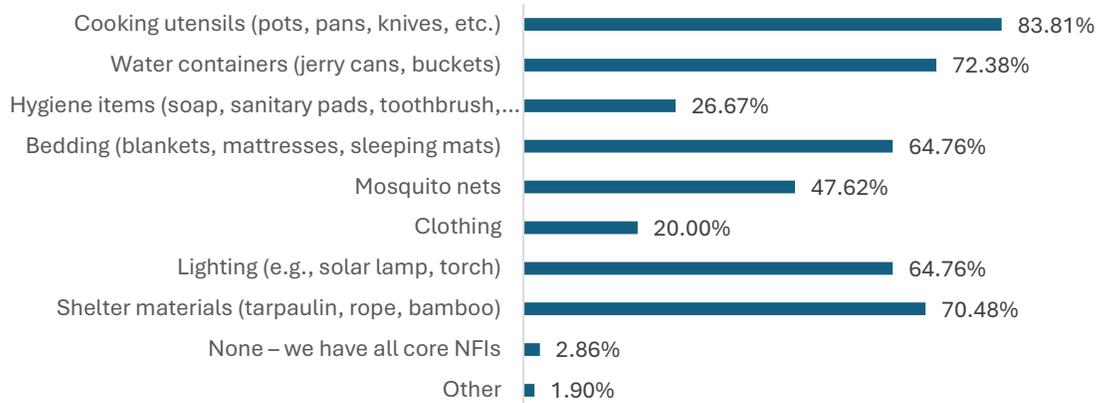
I.   New Arrivals:

New arrivals face acute, distinct vulnerabilities and require immediate, targeted support: 64.8% have been in camp only 3–6 months, 38.1% are hosted by relatives/friends and 19% live in self-constructed shelters, while 26.6% report their shelter lacks safety, security, or privacy—mainly due to weak structures (94.1%) and fear of nighttime insecurity (70.6%). Their NFI needs are extreme (over 80% missing cooking utensils and water containers).

Projected arrivals (~150,000) therefore require emergency shelter, weatherproofing and basic NFI packages delivered within existing camp footprints, rapid registration/biometric processing, and careful micro-planning for integration amid very high overcrowding; with Flash Appeal funding for SCCCM at only 15.3 % of requirements, urgent resource mobilization is essential to prevent these households becoming entrenched in long-term vulnerability.

Core NFI's missing in HH

Category	Percentage
Cooking utensils (pots, pans, knives, etc.)	83.81%
Water containers (jerry cans, buckets)	72.38%
Hygiene items (soap, sanitary pads, toothbrush,...	26.67%
Bedding (blankets, mattresses, sleeping mats)	64.76%
Mosquito nets	47.62%
Clothing	20.00%
Lighting (e.g., solar lamp, torch)	64.76%
Shelter materials (tarpaulin, rope, bamboo)	70.48%
None – we have all core NFIs	2.86%
Other	1.90%

II.   Health and Protection Risks from Infrastructure Deterioration

Widespread roof leakage and structural damage create multiple vulnerability layers: increased vector exposure due to standing water, respiratory risks from poor ventilation (3.6% report no ventilation), and protection concerns from compromised privacy and security. The 12.2% incidence of pest damage compounds health risks, particularly affecting children and elderly populations. [1]

III.   Climate and Environmental Vulnerabilities

Recent monsoon impacts have damaged over 1,400 shelters, highlighting the sector's vulnerability to climate shocks. Floor erosion affects 9.3% of shelters, while inadequate drainage around shelters impacts 1.7%, creating ongoing flood and water damage risks. The combination of aging infrastructure and extreme weather events poses escalating threats to shelter integrity and resident safety. [5] [1]

IV.   Vector-Borne Disease Exposure

The critical gap in mosquito net coverage (22.1% missing) combined with structural defects creating pest harborage directly increases malaria, dengue, and other vector-borne disease transmission risks. Sleep quality disruption from insects/rodents (16.7% of sleep constraints) indicates ongoing health and protection vulnerabilities. [1]

V.   Energy-Related Safety Hazards

Solar system failures drive reliance on open flame lighting (candles used by 19.8%), significantly increasing fire risks in congested camp conditions. Limited lighting also creates protection risks, particularly for women and girls moving within camps after dark. [1]
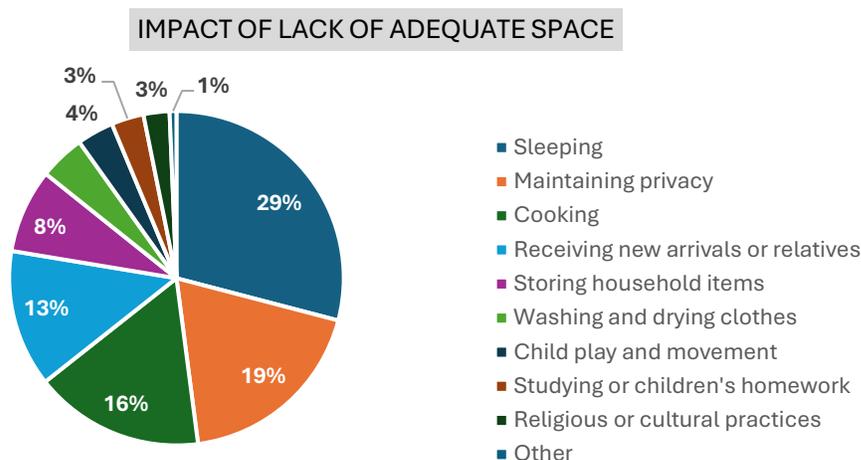
VI.   Food Security and Nutrition Linkages

Cooking functionality issues affect 36.5% of households, with constraints including inadequate ventilation (8.9% of cooking issues), unsafe cooking areas (5.8%), and lack of proper cooking space (38.1%). These limitations directly impact nutrition outcomes and household food security, compounding broader humanitarian vulnerabilities. [1]

VII.   Overcrowding

Overcrowding(51.9% very high severity), privacy constraints (54.2% of space issues), and limited domestic functionality and provision of shelter to new arrivals or relatives (38.1% of space constraints) greatly the refugee family coping capacity with limited resources and reduced funding despite supporting family reunification and social support networks. [1]

VIII.   *Physical Safety and Protection Risks:*

The high percentage of damaged shelters (88.6% have at least one issue) directly threatens physical safety. Furthermore, functional space issues severely impact privacy and safety, with 83.5% of sleep-related issues and 47.2% of cooking-related issues linked to a lack of privacy and unsafe conditions, respectively.

IMPACT OF LACK OF ADEQUATE SPACE

Legend:
- Sleeping — 29%
- Maintaining privacy — 19%
- Cooking — 16%
- Receiving new arrivals or relatives — 13%
- Storing household items — 8%
- Washing and drying clothes — 4%
- Child play and movement — 3%
- Studying or children's homework — 3%
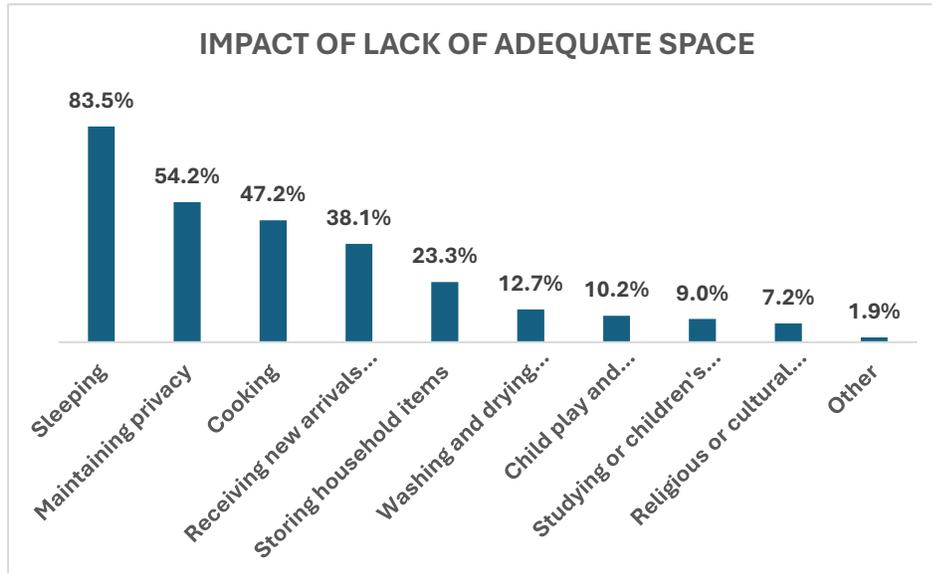- Religious or cultural practices — 3%
- Other — 1%

Environmental and Site-Based Hazards: The self-reported hazard data, where 10.5% feel hazards are unmanaged, combined with the high percentage of shelters with drainage issues and water damage, indicates a persistent vulnerability to environmental shocks like flooding and landslides.

Key Messages for Stakeholders

Urgent funding is required to shift from episodic emergency distributions toward predictable, scaled care-and-maintenance programming combined with targeted NFI replenishment, solar sustainability measures and market-based material access. Strengthened SCCCM coordination, institutionalized participatory planning and enhanced site management services (information/help desks, CFM, maintenance brigades) will increase effectiveness and accountability. For the Government, consider managed site expansion or alternative shelter options, i.e. scaling up the implementation of double story shelters and used of long-lasting construction materials and support market integration. For communities, expand participatory roles and self-help capacity through technical training and tool access. Cross-sector coordination—linking shelter, WASH, health, protection and site management—is essential to reduce vector and protection risks, improve dignity and safety, and enable camps to absorb new arrivals without rapid deterioration of living conditions.

IMPACT OF LACK OF ADEQUATE SPACE

Category	Value
Sleeping	83.5%
Maintaining privacy	54.2%
Cooking	47.2%
Receiving new arrivals…	38.1%
Storing household items	23.3%
Washing and drying…	12.7%
Child play and…	10.2%
Studying or children's…	9.0%
Religious or cultural…	7.2%
Other	1.9%

I.   For Humanitarian Community and Donors:

- Urgent funding mobilization required: The 45% funding level for the JRP and 15% funding level for the new arrivals flash Appeal are insufficient to meet basic needs, let alone accommodate 150,000+ new arrivals. Immediate resource mobilization for shelter, NFI, and site management is critical to prevent humanitarian crisis escalation.[4]

- Maintenance-focused programming needed: Transition from emergency response to systematic care-and-maintenance approaches aimed at addressing the 25.3% roof leakage and 21.6% wall damage rates through predictable repair cycles and community maintenance brigades.[1] However, this approach may not be fully suitable for the current context, given the cyclic nature of emergencies that often have catastrophic and existential impacts despite proactive measures that reduce vulnerability.

- Integrated SCCCM approach essential: The merged Shelter-CCCM sector model enables more cohesive responses but requires sustained coordination capacity and technical expertise to address complex shelter-site management intersections.[7]

II.   *For Government of Bangladesh:*

- Site expansion consideration: Current accommodation of new arrivals within existing congested sites (51.9% very high overcrowding) is unsustainable and compromises protection standards. Policy dialogue on managed site expansion combined with enhanced shelter options is critical.[1]

- Cash Base Intervention: With 30.5% of households purchasing repair materials locally, strengthening market systems and voucher mechanisms can enhance self-recovery capacity while supporting local economies.[1]

III.   *For Affected Communities:*

- Participatory engagement opportunities: The 34.1% desire for greater involvement represents significant untapped potential for community-led solutions and accountability mechanisms. Enhanced consultation processes and leadership structures can improve program effectiveness and community ownership.[1]

- Self-help capacity building: Given that 65.5% of shelter extensions were self-funded, technical training and tool lending libraries can enhance household-level maintenance capacity and reduce dependency on external support.[1]

IV.   *For Protection and Health Sectors:*

- Vector control coordination: The 22.1% mosquito net gap requires immediate cross-sector response linking shelter weatherproofing, environmental health, and health service delivery to reduce disease transmission risks.[1]

- Safety and dignity integration: Cooking constraints (36.5% with issues) and privacy limitations (18.9% of space issues) directly impact protection outcomes, requiring shelter design modifications and site planning adjustments.[1]

V.   *For WASH Sector:*

- Shelter-WASH interface strengthening: With 25.4% using communal bathrooms and 18.9% lacking bathroom access, coordinated review and coordination on sanitation facilities and drainage systems is essential for dignity and health outcomes.[1]

VI.   *For Site Management:*

- Service delivery optimization: The identified needs for information/help desks (28.3%), care-and-maintenance (24.5%), and complaints mechanisms (17.6%) require immediate capacity building and resource allocation to improve service quality and accountability.[1]

VII.   *For Emergency Preparedness:*

- Climate resilience mainstreaming: Recent monsoon damage to 1,400+ shelters highlight the urgent need for climate-adaptive shelter designs, improved drainage, and disaster risk reduction measures across all camps.[5]

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