RCP ROHINGYA COORDINATION PLATFORM | Rohingya Refugee Response Bangladesh

SHELTER & CCCM SECTOR

INTER-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (ISNA)
SHELTER-CCCM SECTOR

OCTOBER 2025

Cox's Bazar, BANGLADESH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The S-CCCM Sector would like to thank the ISCG and colleagues for their support and contribution to the inter-sector needs assessment 2025.

OVERALL LEAD AND COORDINATION

TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND DATA COLLECTION

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.

Vincent Dupin
Sector Co-Coordinator
Email: **dupin@unhcr.org**
Mobile: +8801897645872

Robert Odhiambo
Sector Co-Coordinator
Email: **rodhiambo@iom.int**
Mobile: +8801885946963

TABLE OF CONTENTS

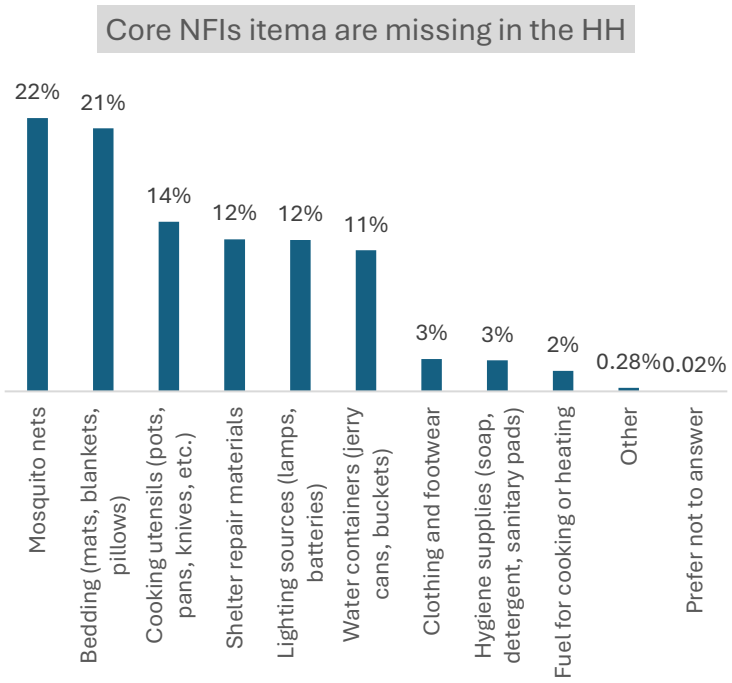
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

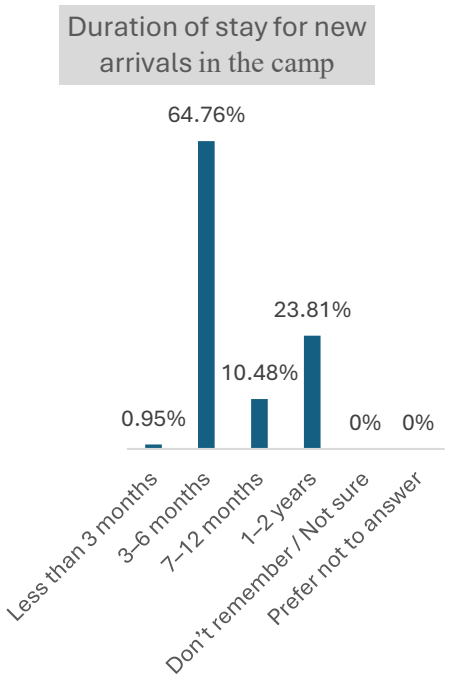
AGDM	Age, Gender, and Diversity Mainstreaming
CFM	Complaints and Feedback Mechanism
CFRM	Complaints and Feedback Response Mechanism

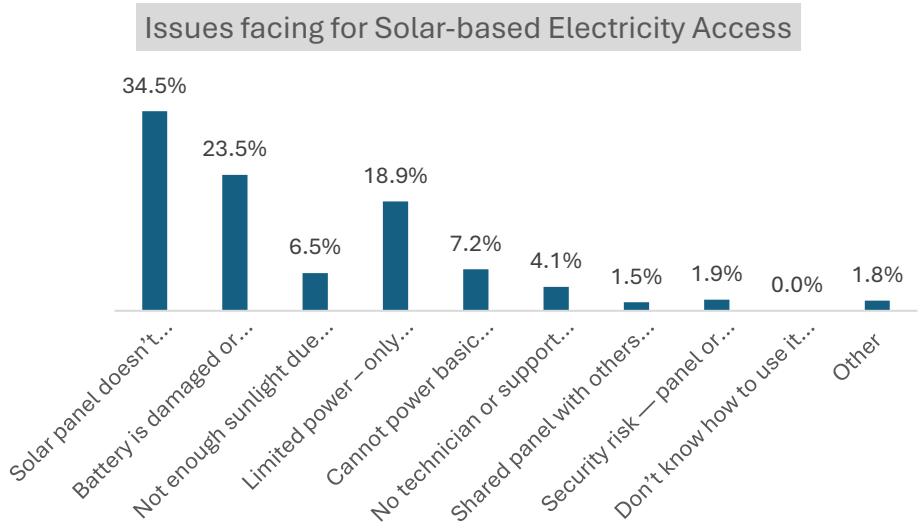
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
FSS	Food Security Sector
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
IM	Information Management
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group
ISNA	Inter-Sector Needs Assessment
JRP	Joint Response 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 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.

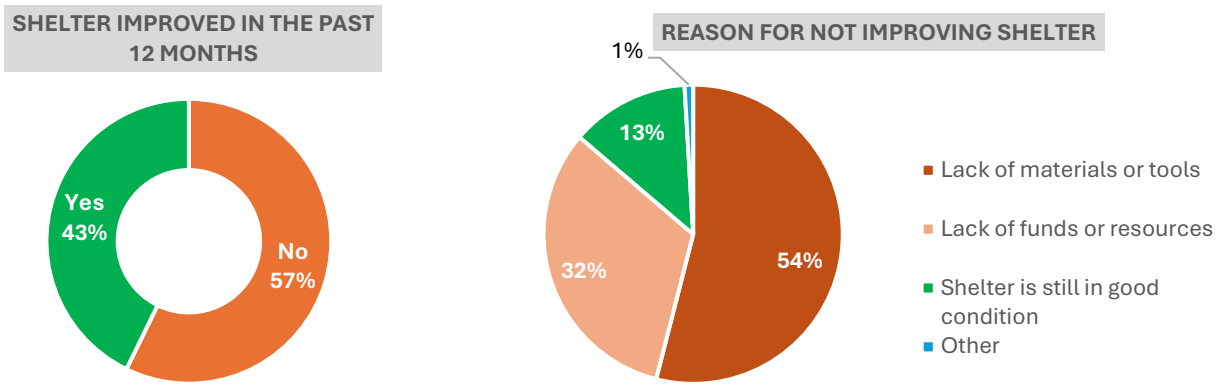






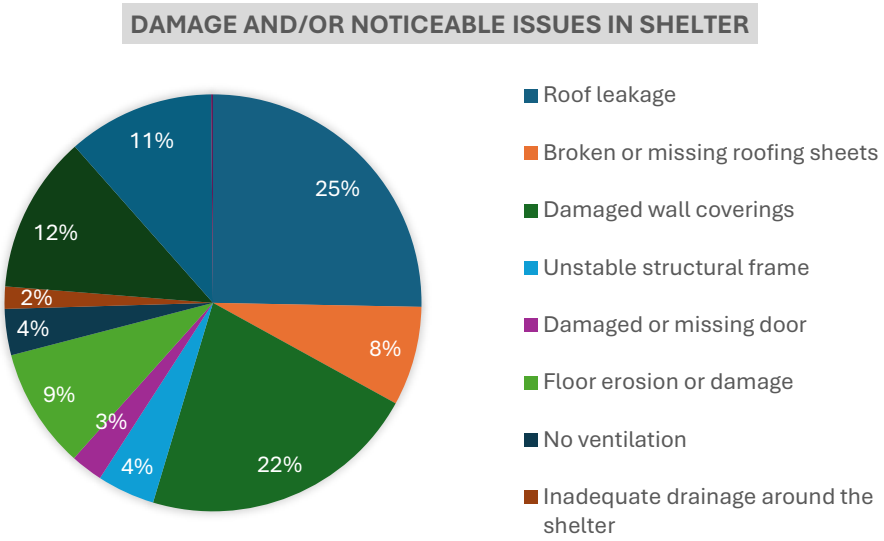
Shelter Profile

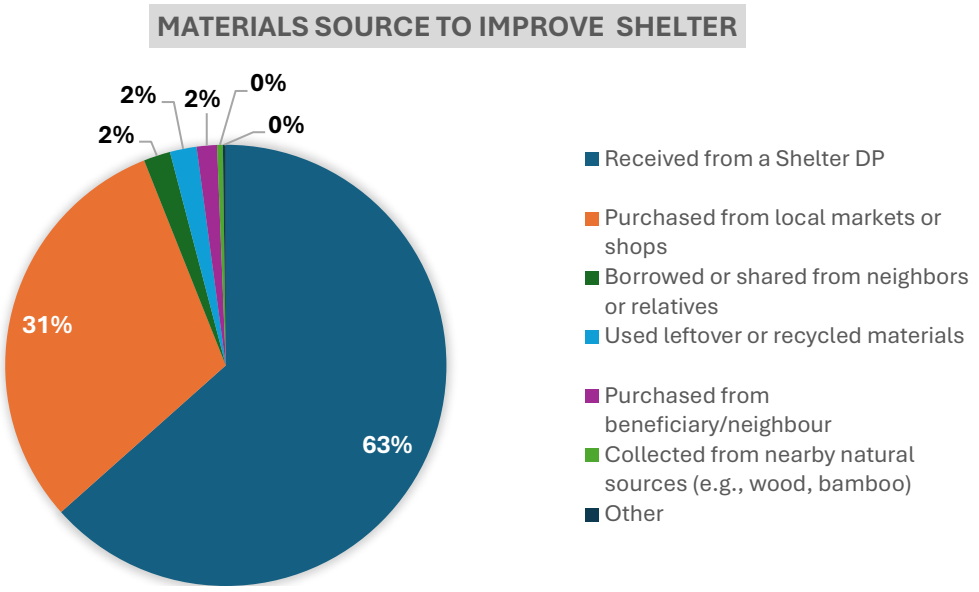
Regular refugee shelters are the dominant typology (96.8%); upgrades are rare (2.9%). Extensions are reported by 12.3% of households, of which 65.5% were self-funded, underscoring limited programmatic support for shelter enlargement and a reliance on self-help solutions where feasible. Bathroom access is uneven: 48.8% 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. When households did improve shelters, materials were provided primarily by Shelter Partners (63.4%) or bought locally (30.5%), indicating both agency and market channels currently supply inputs.



Damage and Maintenance

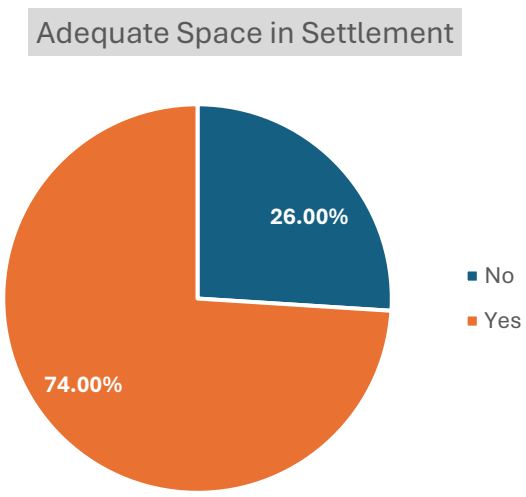
Damage patterns reflect pervasive, routine maintenance needs rather than catastrophic failure. The most reported problems are roof leakage (25.3%), damaged wall coverings (21.6%) and pest damage (12.2%), while 11.4% report no visible damage. Over half (57.2%) undertook no repairs in the past 12 months; 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.

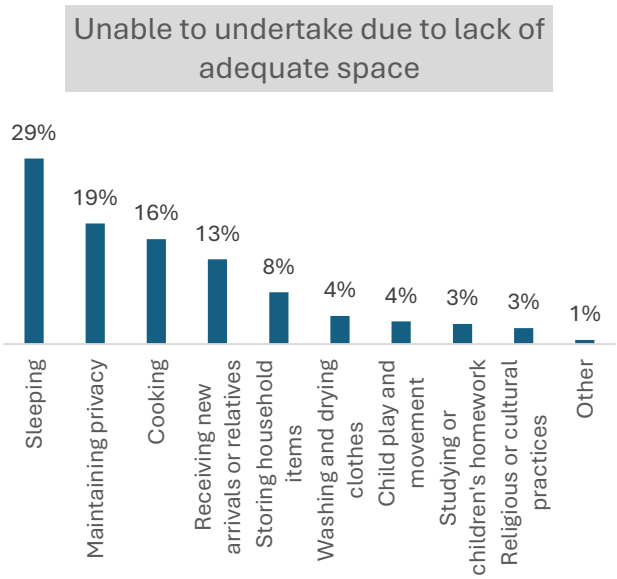




Space, Overcrowding, and Domestic Functionality

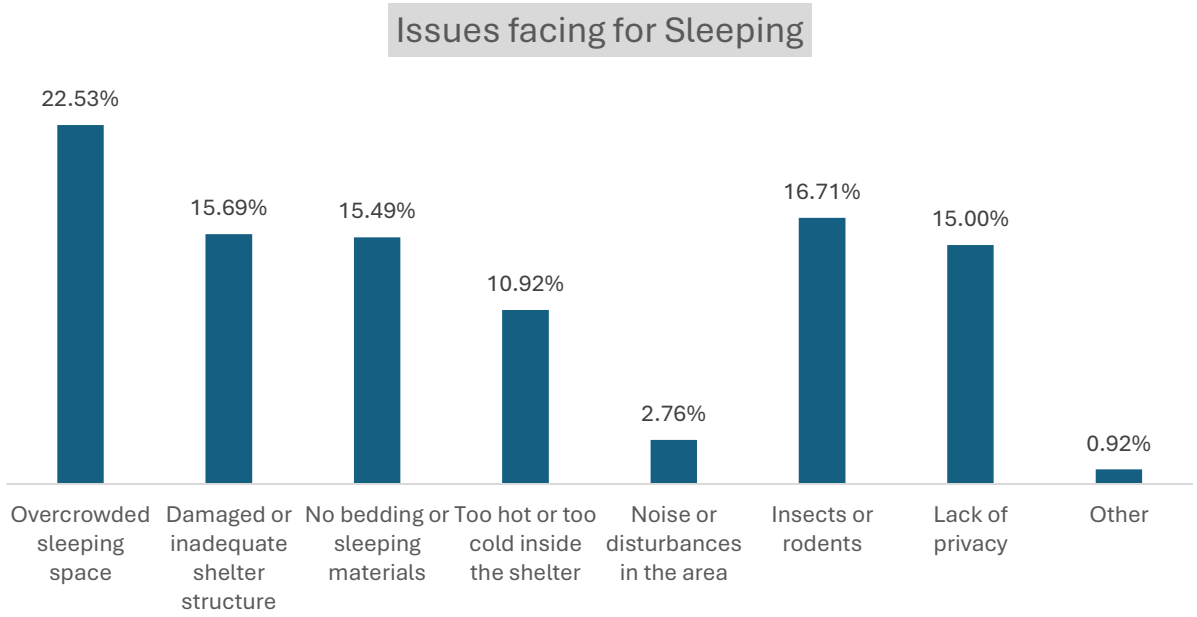
Although 74.0% report adequate settlement space, 26.0% do not; internal constraints most affect sleeping (29.1%), privacy (18.9%) and cooking (16.4%). Site overcrowding severity is predominantly very high (51.9%), with additional shares reporting medium (36.3%) and high (6.1%) overcrowding, confirming systemic congestion. 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.





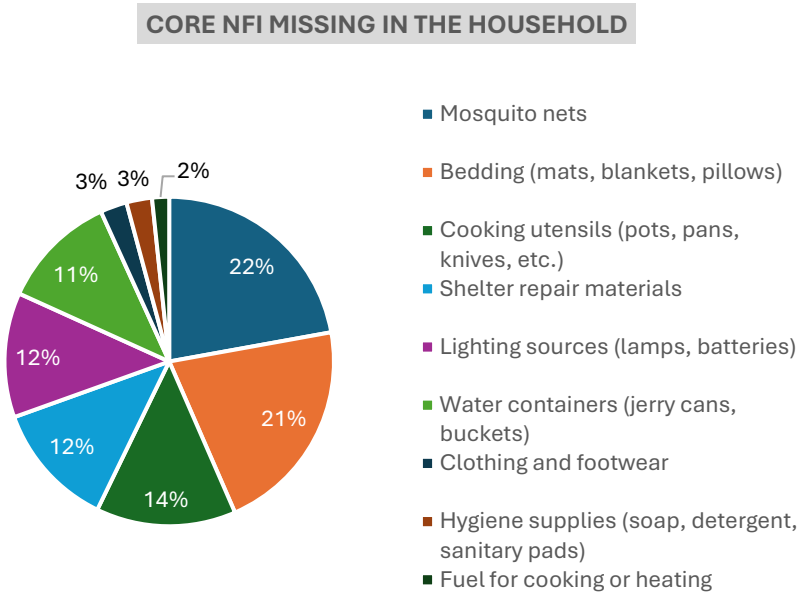
Sleeping Constraints

Barriers to adequate sleep combine structural, NFI and crowding factors. Households cite insects/rodents (16.7%), overcrowded space (22.5%), damaged or inadequate structures (15.7%), lack of bedding (15.5%) and thermal discomfort (10.9%) as principal constraints. These findings connect shelter integrity and NFI gaps to diminished rest quality and attendant health and protection implications.



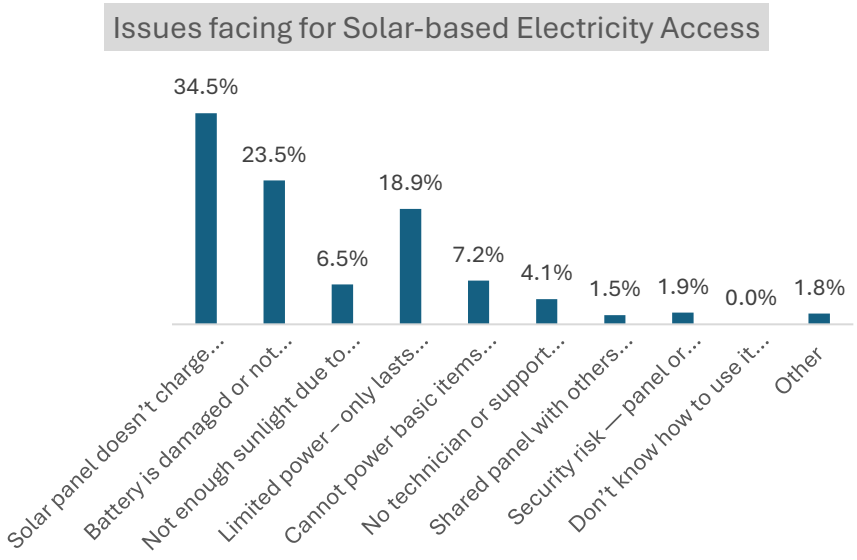
NFI Gaps and Coping Mechanisms

NFI deficits are widespread and cross-cutting. The most-missed items are mosquito nets (23.5%), bedding (22.7%), cooking utensils (13.7%), shelter repair materials (12.3%), lighting (12.2%) and water containers (11.4%). 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.



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.



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.

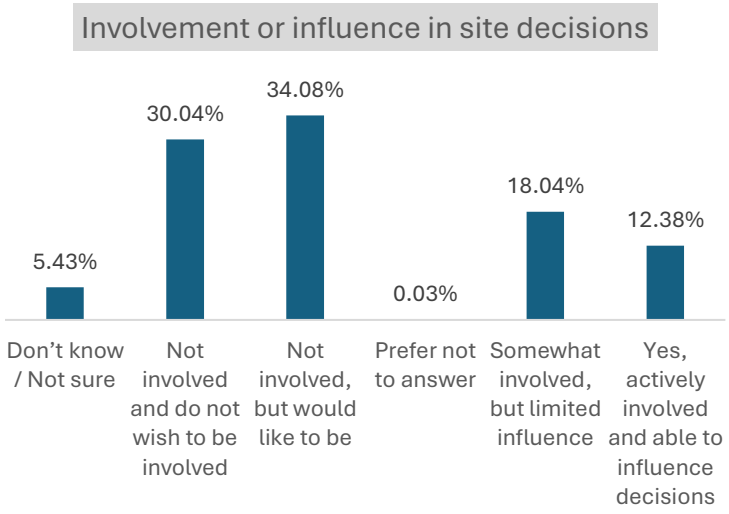



Photo: Community Participation in SMSD Activities

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," and 10.5% state that "many hazards exist and are not properly managed." Furthermore, site overcrowding is severe, with 52% reporting a "very high" level and 36.3% a "medium" level.


Photo: Site Infrastructure and Gap in the camps

Most Critical 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

Targeted Recommendations

- 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, sequenced by vulnerability and seasonal risk.
- Introduce space-optimization interventions—modular partitions, lofted storage and ventilation retrofits—and pursue micro-decongestion measures where feasible.
- 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.
- Establish solar sustainability measures: battery replacement schemes, panel maintenance days, local technician networks and user O&M 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.

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.

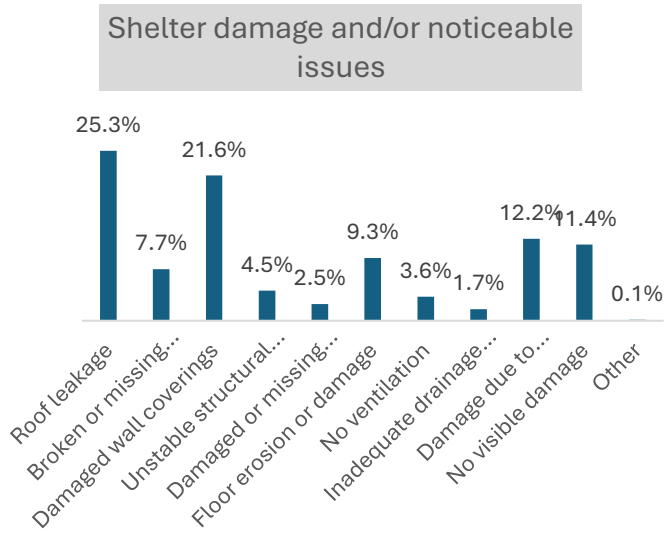
Sector Priority Needs

The sector's highest priorities are scalable care-and-maintenance to address pervasive roof and wall deterioration, NFI replenishment focused on mosquito nets and bedding, reliable solar O&M and battery replacement, market-linked access to repair materials, and strengthened site management and participation mechanisms to improve accountability and sustain living conditions.

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.***

Critical Infrastructure Maintenance

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]

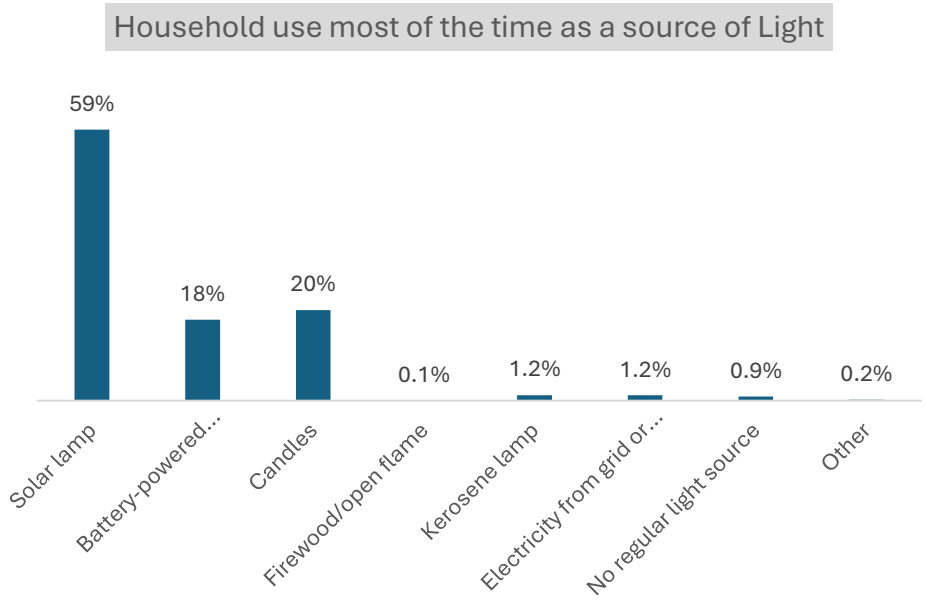


Essential NFI Replenishment

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

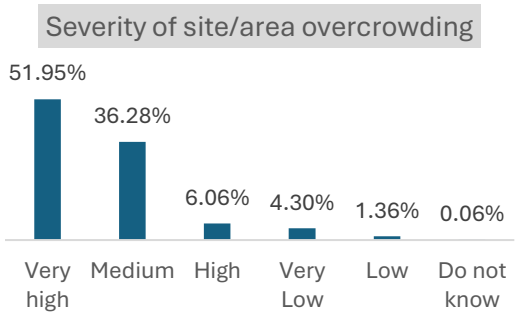
Energy Access and Reliability

While 59.1% rely on solar lamps as primary lighting, significant functionality issues persist with 42.2% experiencing operational problems. Poor charging capacity (34.5%), battery failure (23.5%), and limited power duration (18.9%) create safety risks as households resort to candles (19.8% usage rate). The sector requires systematic solar O&M support and battery replacement programs. [1]



Space Optimization and Overcrowding Mitigation

Site overcrowding severity is rated as very high by 51.9% of respondents, with spatial constraints most affecting sleeping (29.1%), privacy (18.9%), and cooking (16.4%) activities. Despite 74% feeling adequate settlement space exists, internal shelter configurations require optimization to maximize functionality within existing footprints. [1]



Sector Service and Response Gaps

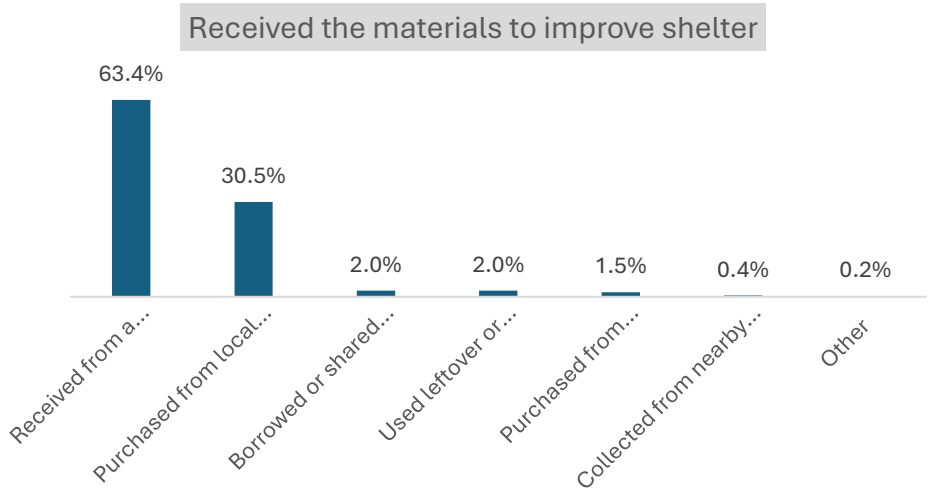
Key gaps include limited participatory engagement, insufficient preventive maintenance systems, constrained access to materials and funds for repairs, fragmented solar O&M and limited help desk/CFM coverage. Program channels supply many repair materials when available, but market and voucher mechanisms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

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]

Inadequate Care-and-Maintenance Systems

The sector lacks systematic preventive maintenance frameworks, evidenced by widespread damage prevalence and repair barriers. Where improvements occurred, 63.4% received materials from Shelter Partners while 30.5% purchased locally, indicating both programmatic and market channels exist but require better coordination and access facilitation.[1]



Insufficient New Arrival Support Capacity

With over 150,000 new arrivals requiring emergency response support through 2025, the sector faces unprecedented strain. The Flash Appeal covering the three last months of the year identifies USD 30.6 million in urgent requirements for all sectors when for shelter, NFI, and site management services, the requirement is about USD 8,1 million, yet funding for the SCCCM sector remains critically low at only 45% of the USD 176.5 million JRP requirement. New arrivals require immediate emergency shelter setup, basic NFI packages, and site integration support within existing congested camp boundaries. [3] [4]

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]

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.

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]

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]

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]

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]

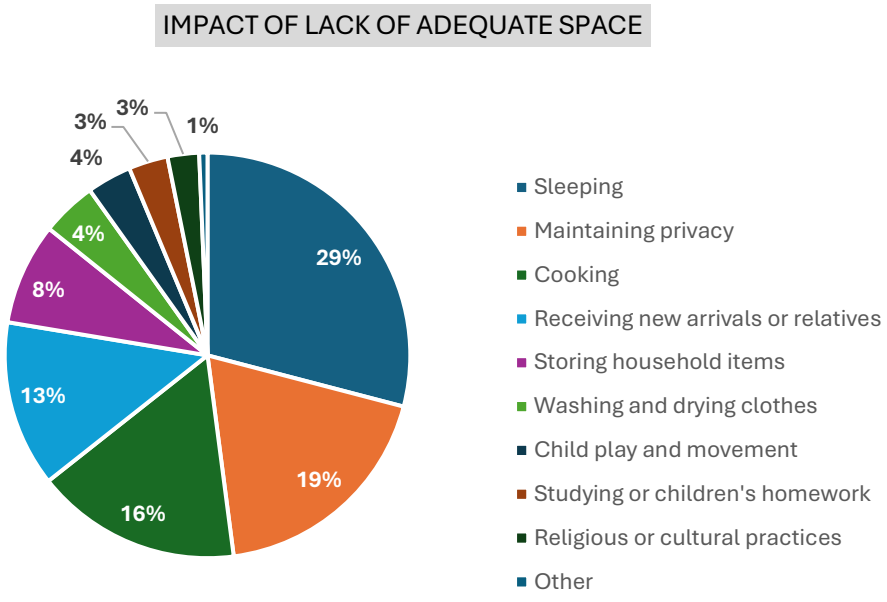
Food Security and Nutrition Linkages

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]

Social Cohesion and Mental Health Impacts

Overcrowding stress (51.9% very high severity), privacy constraints (18.9% of space issues), and limited domestic functionality create psychological strain and social tensions. The inability to receive new arrivals or relatives (13.3% of space constraints) affects family reunification and social support networks. [1]

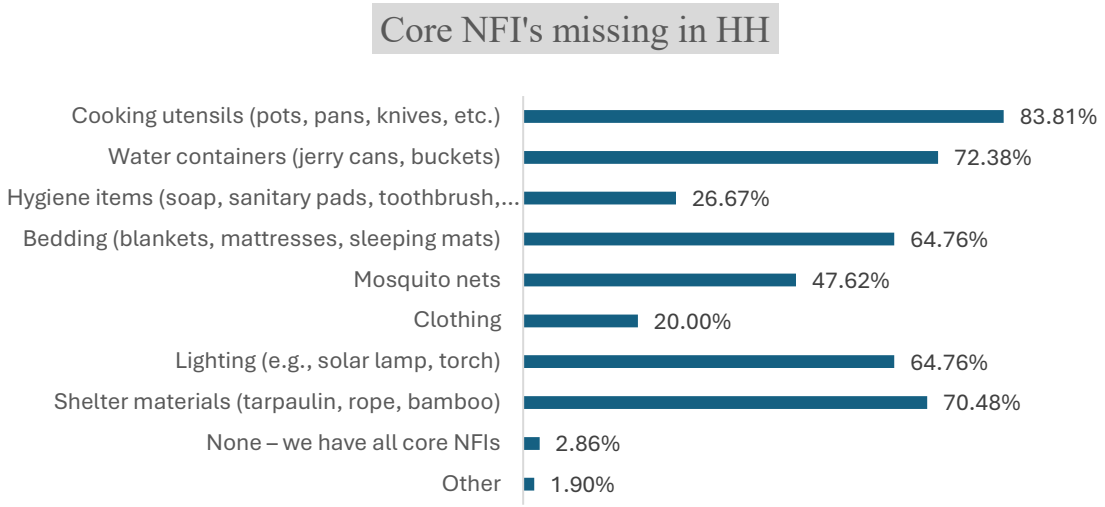
Physical Safety and Protection Risks: The high percentage of damaged shelters (88.6% have at least one issue) directly threatens physical safety. Furthermore, functional space issues severely impact privacy and safety, with 14.9% of sleep-related issues and 5.8% of cooking-related issues linked to a lack of privacy and unsafe conditions, respectively.



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.

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.

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 accommodation options 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.

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: Shift from emergency response to systematic care-and-maintenance approaches addressing the 25.3% roof leakage and 21.6% wall damage rates through predictable repair cycles and community maintenance brigades.[1]
- 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]

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 alternative accommodation 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]

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]

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]

For WASH Sector:

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

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]

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]

Recommendations:

- **Address high overcrowding** through advocacy for land, decongestion and improved site planning by Macro & Meso planning.
- **Scale up care-and-maintenance** to address widespread leakage and wall damage by provision repair materials, tools, and funds to reduce the **57%** repair gap.
- **Prioritization of slope management** and site development for families living in High-Risk areas
- **Strengthen participation mechanisms** to increase the **12%** involvement rate.

Continuous monitoring should assess shelter conditions, NFI sufficiency, energy reliability, participation rates, and hazard management cycles. The sector urgently calls for resource mobilization to shift from reactive emergency distributions to predictable, scaled support programming. Government policy dialogue is needed on managed site expansion and market integration, while community-led solutions and technical capacity-building are vital to sustain progress.

Integrated, cross-sector approaches—linking shelter, WASH, health, protection, and site management—must be mainstreamed to accelerate resilience, uphold dignity, and mitigate risks in the face of climate and humanitarian shocks. The humanitarian community and donors are urged to close funding gaps and invest in sustained, scalable SCCCM interventions.

What has changed since 2024

Shelter conditions in the camps continue to weaken in 2025, showing cumulative deterioration in shelter structures and materials. Understanding the type of materials used (temporary), and a significant majority of households are unable to undertake repairs over the past months largely due to financial constraints contributed to this condition. Overcrowding remains a significant concern.

Area	ISNA 2024 Findings	ISNA 2025 Findings	Trend
Shelter Damage	Concerned especially about insufficient living space 52%	High, worsened w/ new arrivals (roof leakage 55,5%, damaged walls (47,4%)	Status quo
NFI Gaps	Insufficient core NFI (bedding, floor mats) 36%	Most-missing NFIs: Mosquito nets (84%), bedding (81%), cooking utensils (52%), repair materials (47%), lighting (46%), water containers (43%).	Deterioration
Site Safety - Hazards Managed	98% satisfaction on the response of humanitarian agencies to hazards	Hazards are partly managed, more unmanaged, 48.72% feel safe and hazards are addressed. 36.45% report that some hazards remain	Slight deterioration
CCCM Participation	54% are aware of any committees active within the site. 31% with no follow-up on their complaints.	Only 12.4% actively involved; consultation gaps hinder effective community participation	Slight deterioration
Community involvement in the camp	54%	12%	
Shelter repair	-	48%	

ANALYSIS BOX

Sector Snapshot

- **Severity trend:**
  Stressed # 2: Access to LPG – 60% households reported interruption of access for less than or equal to 7 days
  Stressed # 4: Shelter damage – 42% households reported more than two types of shelter damage
  Stressed # 4: Risks areas – 34.000 households living in high landslide and flood risks areas
- **Shelter conditions:** 88% report deteriorating shelter conditions, 57% conducted no repairs in the past 12 months, 52% reported high overcrowding
- **Contributing factors:** 2-year shelter lifespan without renewal cycles, reduced funding for repair kits
- **Most affected:** 19% of new arrivals built unsafe shelters, 14,394 households living in flood-risk areas, 34,391 living in landslide risks areas, female headed households, accessibility gaps for persons with disabilities
- **Risks:** monsoon season could escalate structural collapse, energy failures increase fire risks, overcrowding in shelters heightens exposure to GBV, mental health strain and conflict.
- **Non-food items:** 17% of households report that they are not coping well with the absence of basic NFIs, only 59% of households have access to solar lighting.

Priority Risks

- **Monsoon driven shelter deterioration**: Upcoming monsoon season poses high risk of shelter collapse, slope erosion, and displacement, particularly in densely populated high-risk zones.
- **Escalating fire hazard and energy instability:** Solar lighting gaps increase reliance on candles and informal lighting sources, heightening fire risk in tightly clustered shelters.
- **Overcrowding induced protection risks:** Severe congestion and lack of privacy intensify gender-based violence risks, intra-household tension, and psychological distress.

Inter-Sector Linkages

- **Protection & GBV:** Overcrowded shelters, limited privacy, and poor lighting increase risks of domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and social conflict, night-time mobility restrictions further heighten vulnerability.
- **Health:** Structural damage, roof leakage, pest infestation, and inadequate ventilation elevate risks of respiratory illness, vector-borne disease, and sleep deprivation.
- **WASH:** Households lacking private bathing facilities and adequate drainage face hygiene and dignity risks, particularly for women and girls.
- **Emergency preparedness:** Concentration of households on high-risk slopes increases exposure to landslides and flooding, placing pressure on emergency response capacity.

References – sources:

1. ISNA-SCCCM-2025.xlsx
2. https://rohingyaresponse.org/project/flash-appeal-and-urgent-priorities-2025/
3. https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/bangladesh-rohingya-refugee-response-flash-appeal-150000-new-arrivals-june-december-2025
4. https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/ngo-platform-joint-statement-world-refugee-day-2025
5. https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/bgd
6. https://rohingyaresponse.org/sectors/coxs-bazar/shelter-cccm/
7. https://rohingyaresponse.org/project/2025-26-jrp/

S-CCCM Sector Contacts

Robert Odhiambo
Sector Co-Coordinator
Email: rodhiambo@iom.int
Mobile: +8801885946963

Vincent Dupin
Sector Co-Coordinator
Email: dupin@unhcr.org
Mobile: +8801897645872

Urmi Das
Technical Shelter Coordinator
Email: urmi.das@ifrc.org
+8801703481221

Adil Ahmmed
Information Management Officer
ahmmed@unhcr.org
+8801810159897

SHELTER & CCCM SECTOR

https://rohingyaresponse.org/scccm/

https://www.facebook.com/RohingyaResp/

https://twitter.com/RohingyaResp/