2024
JOINT RESPONSE PLAN
ROHINGYA HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2024

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is temporarily sheltering over one million Rohingya refugees/Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals from Myanmar, while being compelled to assume enormous amounts of limited resources to meet costs and impacts incurred upon its economy, society, and environment. The Government of Bangladesh emerges as the largest donor of the humanitarian operations for the Rohingyas sheltered in the country. In 2022, it alone spent around USD 1.69 billion for these Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals.

To avoid the irreversibility of such impacts, Bangladesh looks forward to the response of the international community that is proportionate to its humane gesture, with tangible actions in Bangladesh, in liaison with UNCT in Myanmar, to ensure the sustainable and voluntary repatriation of Rohingyas.

The Government of Bangladesh refers to the Rohingyas temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh as “Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN).” The United Nations (UN) system refers to this population as Rohingya refugees, in line with the applicable international framework. In this Joint Response Plan, both terms are used, as appropriate, to refer to the same population.

In the 2024 Joint Response Plan, the term “affected populations” refers to the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and the Bangladeshi communities impacted by the crisis.

People or populations “in need” refers to a sub-set of the affected population who are in need of protection and assistance as a result of the crisis.

“Target population” refers to those people in need who are specifically targeted by interventions and activities contained in this response plan.

The Government of Bangladesh, through its representatives, has the prerogative to have unfettered access anytime to any place, premise, or project, temporarily occupied by or designated for the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs at any circumstances.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Cover photo: Rohingya girls in a learning centre in the Rohingya refugee camps following the Myanmar Curriculum. Photo © UNICEF Bangladesh/2023/Sujon.

https://rohingyaresponse.org

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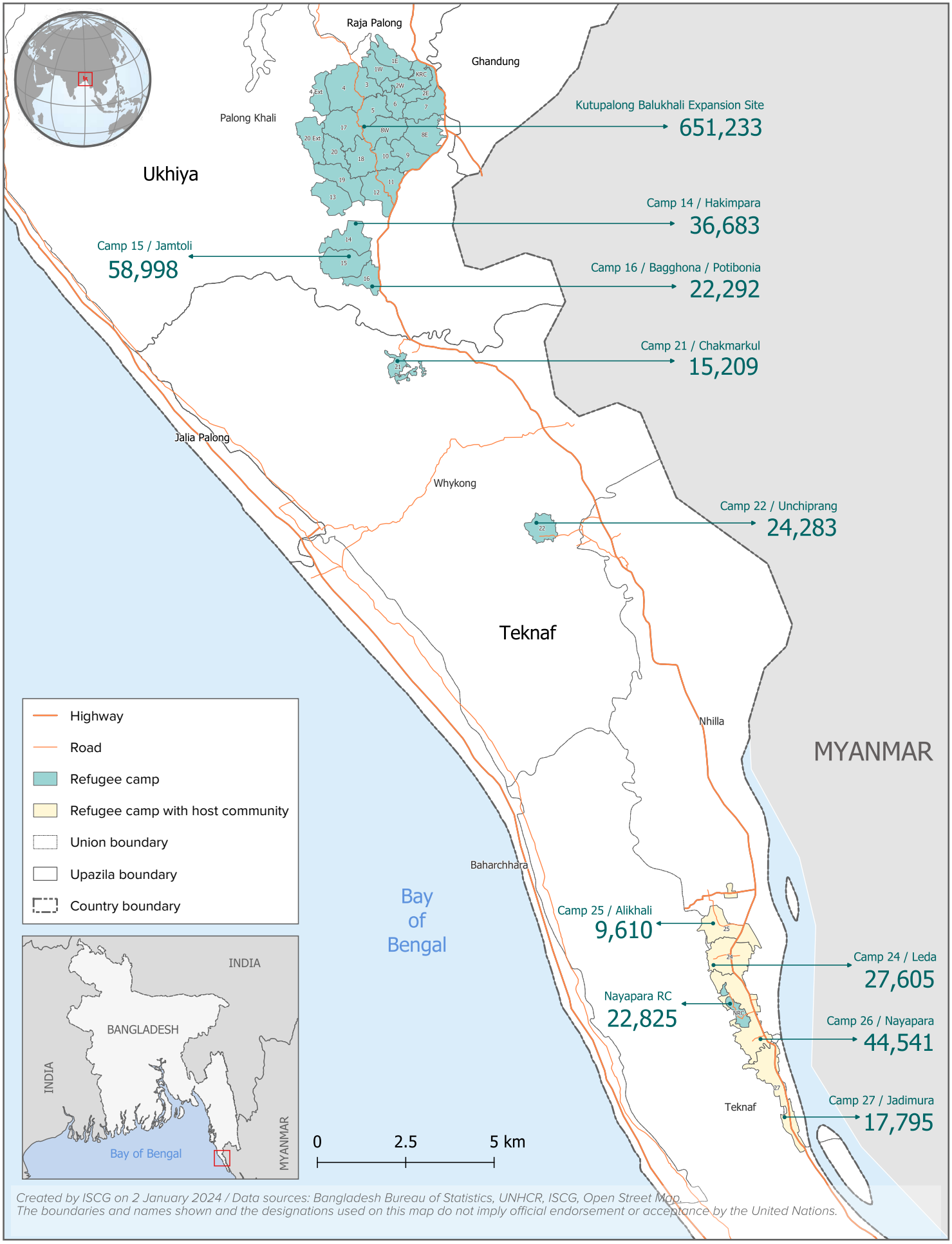
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AGD	Age, Gender and Diversity
ALP	Accelerated Learning Programme
APBn	Armed Police Battalions
ARRRC	Additional Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BCNA	Bhasan Char Needs Assessment
CBLF	Community-Based Learning Facility
CESG	Community Education Support Group
CFRM	Community Feedback and Referral Mechanism
CHW	Community Health Worker
CiC	Camp-in-Charge
CLP	Community-Led Project
CPSS	Child Protection Sub-Sector
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDGP	District Development and Growth Plan
DEO	District Education Office
DPE	Directorate of Primary Education
DPEO	Directorate of Primary Education Office
EEN	Energy and Environment Network
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
FDMN	Forcibly Displaced Myanmar National
FSS	Food Security Sector
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBVSS	Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
INF	Integrated Nutrition Facility
ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group
J-MSNA	Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
JRP	Joint Response Plan
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSDS	Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MC	Myanmar Curriculum
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTF	National Task Force
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
REVA	Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment
RIMA	Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis
ROCT	Refugee Operations and Coordination Team
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
SCCCM	Shelter-Camp Coordination Camp Management
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEG	Strategic Executive Group
SMSD	Site Management and Site Development
UN	United Nations
UNOs	Upazila Nirbahi Officers
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Aerial view of Rohingya camps in Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion site. © NPM UAV imagery/June 2022

BANGLADESH: COX'S BAZAR REFUGEE/FDMN POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 2024



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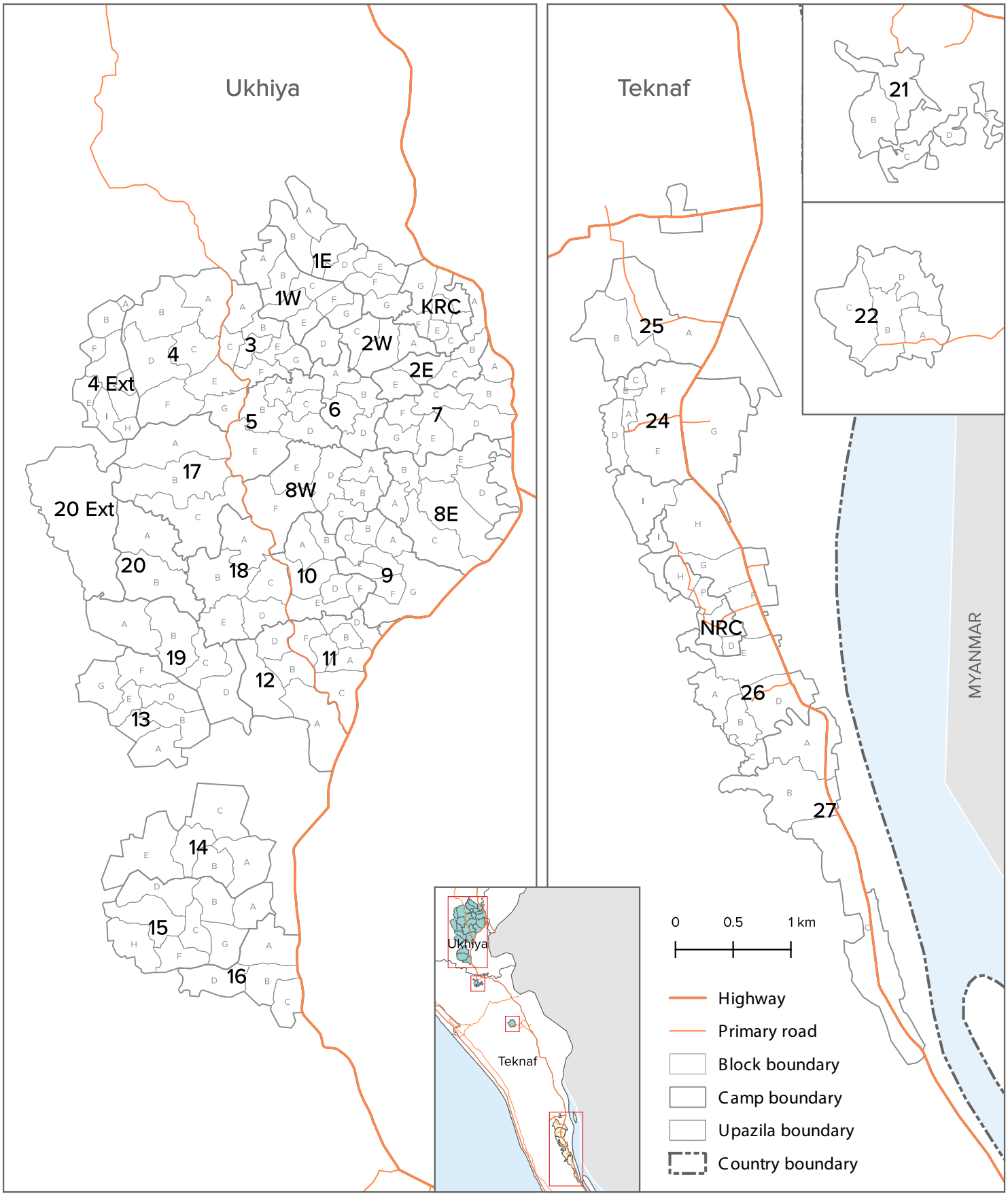
BANGLADESH: ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN CAMPS - COX'S BAZAR



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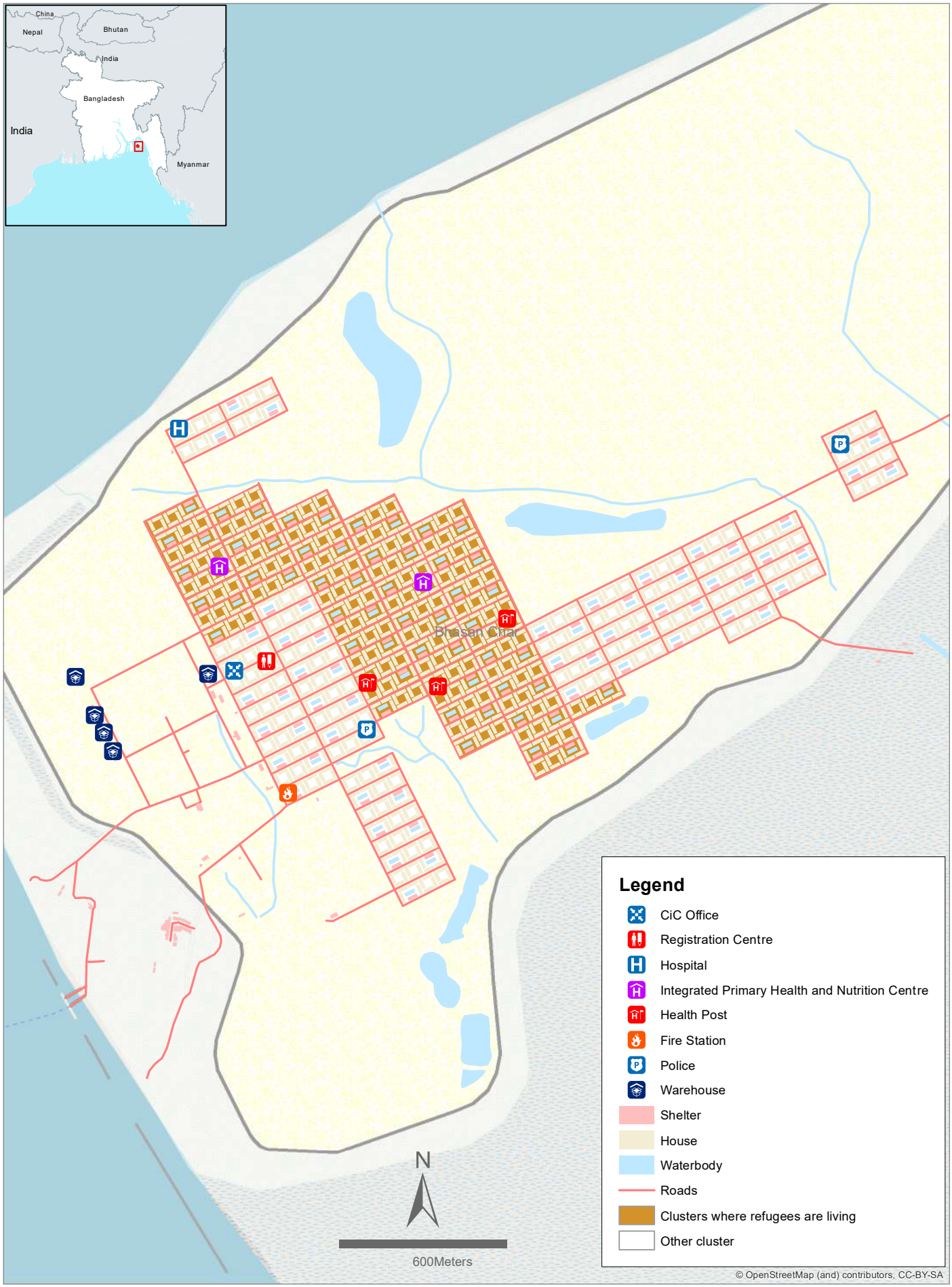
BANGLADESH: ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN RESPONSE - BHASAN CHAR



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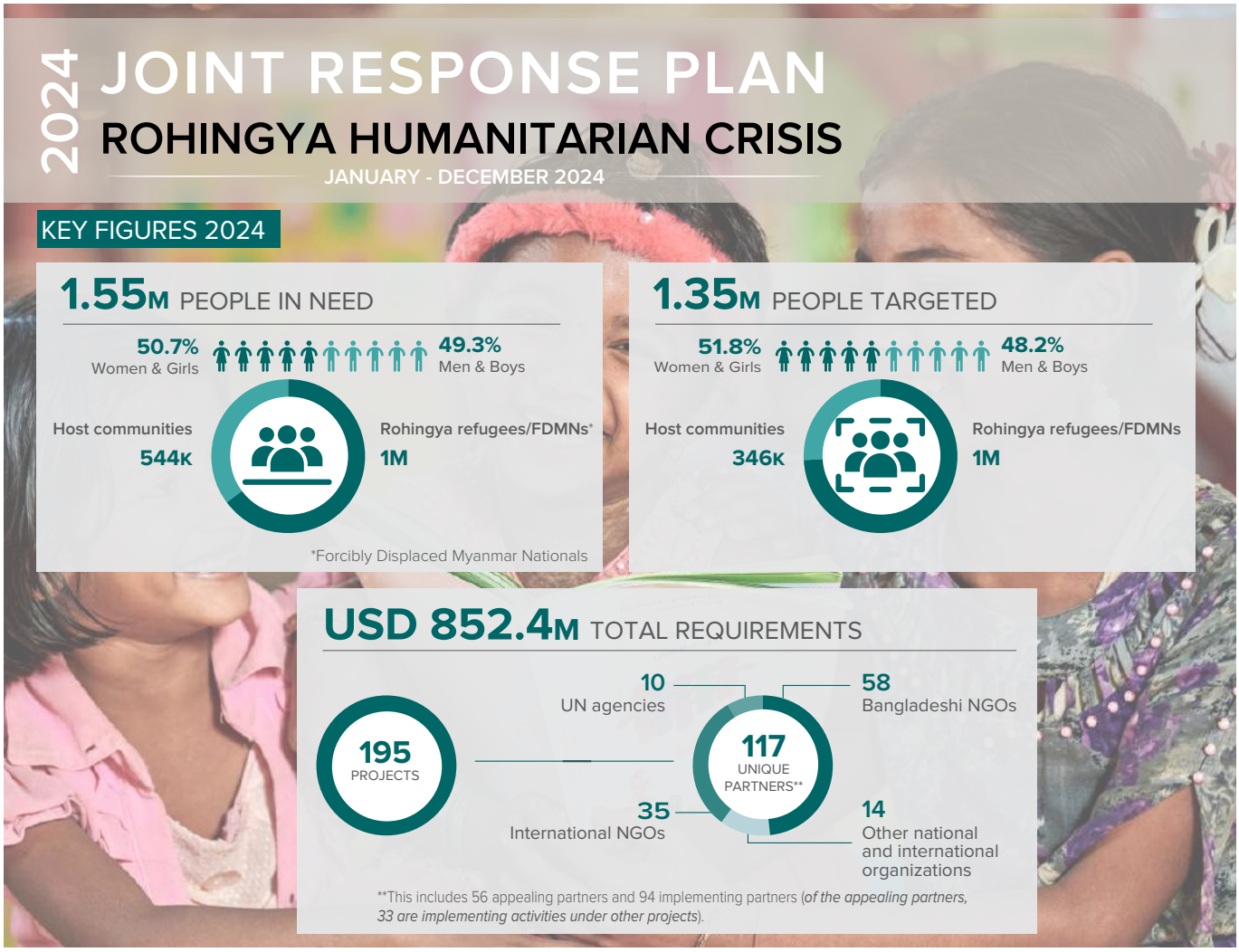


Strategic Objective 1

Work towards the sustainable and voluntary repatriation of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar.

Facilitate early, voluntary, and sustainable repatriation and reintegration of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar, and towards that, provide learning opportunities as well as build their portable skills and capacities in sectors available in Rakhine State in Myanmar and following the Skill Development Framework.

Strategic Objective 2

Strengthen the protection of Rohingya refugee/FDMN women, men, girls, and boys.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, protect individuals and communities, and contribute to promote basic needs and well-being of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs.

Strategic Objective 3

Deliver life-saving assistance to populations in need.

Maintain and rationalize services and assistance to ensure equal access for affected populations in need of humanitarian assistance in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char. In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, enhance preparedness and contingency plans for disaster responses at the Upazila level.

Strategic Objective 4

Foster the well-being of host communities.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, and in the spirit of mitigating the effects of hosting a large number of Rohingyas on the host communities in Cox's Bazar District, facilitate equitable access to quality services for communities; strengthen public service infrastructure and delivery through system and capacity strengthening; support sustainable and improved livelihoods for host communities; and rehabilitate the environment and ecosystem.

Strategic Objective 5

Strengthen disaster risk management and combat the effects of climate change.

In coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment exacerbated by the Rohingya exodus and their prolonged stay in Bangladesh. This will include efforts to restore ecosystems, promote reforestation, develop waste management plans, and strengthen disaster coordination mechanisms, promote the use of renewable and cleaner energy sources, avoidance of use of plastic materials, packaging and train Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities to respond to the effects of climate change and disaster risks.

TARGETED POPULATION: ROHINGYA REFUGEES/FDMNs AND HOST COMMUNITY IN COX'S BAZAR

931,574

51.3% Women & Girls **48.7%** Men & Boys

480,947 Children (<18 yrs)
234,614 girls
246,333 boys

413,995 Adults (18-59 yrs)
227,739 women
186,256 men

36,632 Elderly (60+ yrs)
15,915 women
20,717 men

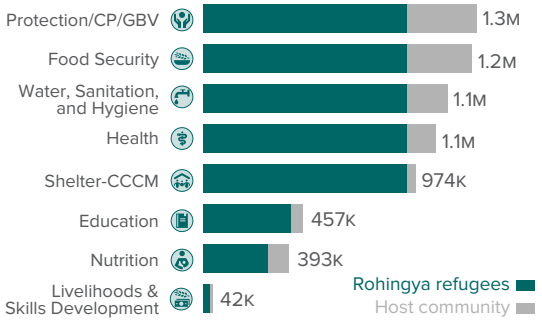
345,972

53.1% Women & Girls **46.9%** Men & Boys

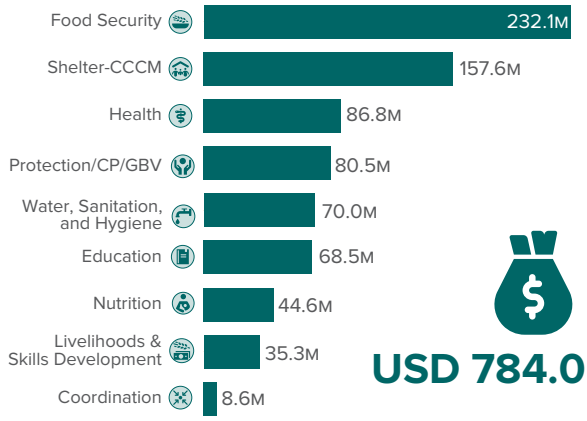
181,877 Children (<18 yrs)
92,234 girls
89,643 boys

149,078 Adults (18-59 yrs)
84,651 women
64,426 men

15,018 Elderly (60+ yrs)
6,901 women
8,117 men



BREAKDOWN OF PRIORITIZED NEEDS (COX'S BAZAR)



USD 784.0M

TARGETED POPULATION: ROHINGYA REFUGEES/ FDMNs ON BHASAN CHAR*

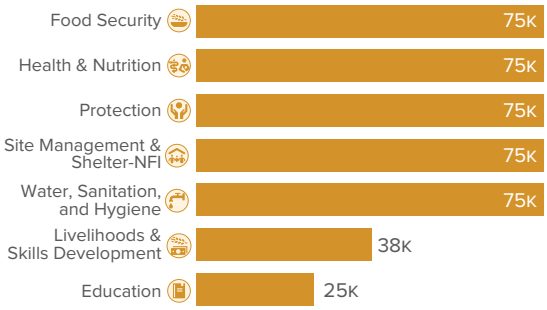
75,000**

51.3% Women & Girls **48.7%** Men & Boys

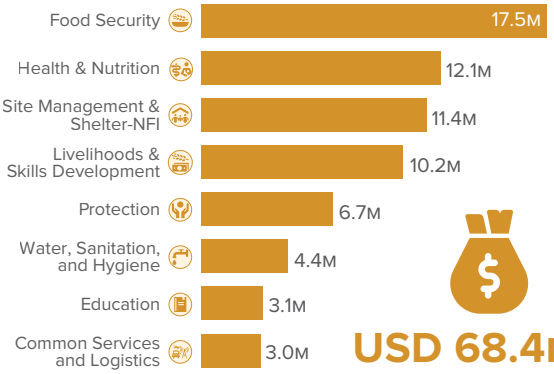
42,165 Children (<18 yrs)
20,863 girls
21,302 boys

31,257 Adults (18-59 yrs)
16,954 women
14,303 men

1,578 Elderly (60+ yrs)
635 women
943 men



BREAKDOWN OF PRIORITIZED NEEDS (BHASAN CHAR)



USD 68.4M

2024 JOINT RESPONSE PLAN APPEALING PARTNERS

AAB, ACF, ACLAB, ACTED, AMAN, BDRCS, BRAC, CARE, Caritas, CBMG, CWW, DRC, EDAS, Educo, FAO, FIVDB, Friendship, GH, GK, GUSS, HAEFA, HEKS, HFHI, HI, HSI, IMPACT, IOM, IRC, IRW, JSUS, MedGlobal, Mukti, Nabolok, NRC, Oxfam, Plan, Prantic, Prottyashi, Pulse, PWJ, QC, SCI, Shushilan, SW, TdH, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, Uttaran, WFP, WHH, WHO, WVI

* The Bhasan Char Response is led by the Government of Bangladesh, with the support of UNHCR on behalf of the broader humanitarian community. It is coordinated separately from the Sectors in Cox's Bazar.

** The Government of Bangladesh plans on relocating a total of 100,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Bhasan Char by the end of 2024. This JRP is appealing to support 75,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on the island. Adjustments to the appeal will be made, if required, based on the actual number of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char.

BACKGROUND, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, AND APPROACH

THE PROTECTION FRAMEWORK FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The Protection Framework for the humanitarian response guides the overall humanitarian response under the 2024 JRP and will be implemented in full partnership with the Government of Bangladesh and in cooperation with affected Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs sheltered in Bangladesh and the impacted host population.

Comprised of three key pillars, the Protection Framework recognizes the need for a focus on critical protection needs, targeted protection activities, measuring the adequacy of its humanitarian interventions, taking into account the communities' views, the availability of information and feedback mechanisms, and commitment from all humanitarian partners to protection and gender mainstreaming throughout the humanitarian response, in due consideration for the 'do-no-harm' principle. Within this Framework, the humanitarian community is committed to ensuring its accountability to stakeholders, including the Government of Bangladesh, host communities and Rohingya refugees/FDMNs through a community-based approach, as well as the use of two-way information and feedback mechanisms.

Protection Pillar 1: Working towards and preparing for the sustainable return of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar by promoting capacity-building of the Rohingya in sectors that are commensurate with opportunities in the Rakhine State of Myanmar for their eventual return and reintegration. At the same time, the UN system in Myanmar will also continue to work in Myanmar toward the early, voluntary, safe, dignified, sustainable repatriation and reintegration to Myanmar under the framework of the 2024 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan.

Protection Pillar 2: Securing the identity of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs through continuous registration, as part of the Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR joint registration exercise following the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR on 26 January 2018, and relevant documentation in close consultation with the Government, in an environment respectful of their basic rights and to facilitate their early, safe, voluntary, dignified, and sustainable repatriation to Myanmar.

Protection Pillar 3: Promoting a safe and protective environment for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities in close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and through ensuring equitable access to basic assistance and protection needs of women, men, girls, boys, and persons with specific needs. This includes addressing and responding to various protection issues including child marriage, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, human trafficking and smuggling, prioritizing disaster risk management, and mitigating potential tensions between the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities.

OVERVIEW OF THE CRISIS

Responsibility for the Rohingya refugee crisis originates in Myanmar and its solution lies there. The Rohingya people have faced systematic disenfranchisement, discrimination, and targeted persecution in Myanmar's Rakhine State for decades. Persecution has repeatedly driven Rohingya refugees/FDMNs across the border into Bangladesh. Large-scale forced displacement of Rohingyas has occurred following violence in Rakhine State in 1978, 1992, 2012, and again in 2016. Rohingya refugees/FDMNs temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh have returned to their ancestral home in Rakhine State in earlier cases. By far the largest forced displacement from Myanmar into Bangladesh began in August 2017. The UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar concluded that the root causes of this forced displacement included crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations.

As of 31 December 2023, approximately 971,904 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs are registered in Bangladesh as part of the Government-UNHCR joint registration exercise, residing in thirty-three congested camps formally designated by the Government of Bangladesh in the space-constrained, densely populated and climate vulnerable Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas[1] of the Cox's Bazar District, as well as on Bhasan Char.

Bangladesh has generously provided safety to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs from Myanmar solely on humanitarian grounds, particularly following the events of August 2017 in Myanmar. Bangladesh has borne an enormous responsibility and burden, including financial, social, security, and environmental, for this crisis, and the international community must continue providing humanitarian assistance and working towards early, voluntary, dignified, safe, and sustainable repatriation of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar which is also the aspiration of the Rohingyas.

Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the humanitarian response has saved and improved thousands of lives since August 2017. The Government has made it clear that the presence of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Bangladesh is temporary, and an early, voluntary, and sustainable repatriation to Myanmar is the primary solution to the crisis. Rohingya refugees/FDMNs continue to express their intentions to return to Myanmar.

The humanitarian community, under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, will continue to provide basic humanitarian assistance and services, and work towards facilitating repatriation, inter alia, by providing the skills and capacity-building activities[2] commensurate with opportunities available in Rakhine State in Myanmar, and learning opportunities in the Myanmar Curriculum to facilitate the eventual reintegration of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Myanmar upon their return. Strong, visible, and measurable efforts must be sustained from the part of the international community, with a view to finding solutions through early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable repatriation of the Rohingya to Myanmar. The international community, including the United Nations, has a significant responsibility in finding a sustainable solution through repatriation to Myanmar. Until this is achieved, timely, flexible, and adequate funding is required to continue to meet humanitarian needs for the ongoing Rohingya refugee/FDMN humanitarian response in Bangladesh.

Women, girls, and boys, who make up the majority of the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population, are particularly vulnerable to risks of abuse, exploitation, and gender-based violence (GBV)[3]. Children make up more than half the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population and have been disproportionately affected by the crisis in Rakhine State and remain vulnerable.

The Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR joint registration of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs is an important part of the operation. It helps maintain Rohingya refugee/FDMN identity and documentation and is the basis for access to humanitarian assistance provided in the camps. Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and Bangladeshi host community members have helped build shelters for all Rohingya households and continue to support their maintenance. E-voucher outlets, fresh food corners, and farmers' markets promote dietary diversity for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs while supporting Bangladeshi farmers. Primary and secondary health facilities provide quality services for both the Rohingya and Bangladeshi communities.

1. Upazilas are administrative units in Bangladesh. Districts are divided into Upazilas (or sub-Districts), then Unions, then wards, and then villages.
2. Skills development activities will include skills commensurate with opportunities in Rakhine State, as outlined in the Skills Development Framework agreed to by the Government of Bangladesh and the UN in 2022.
3. References to gender-based violence throughout the text will take into consideration the position of the Government of Bangladesh in this regard.

A Strategy on Family Planning[4] has established a framework for meeting the sexual and reproductive needs of women and girls. Additionally, among a range of protection needs, mechanisms to prevent and respond to GBV and to protect children are in place, such as psychosocial support. Focus has been placed on improving the accessibility of water, sanitation, and waste management systems. Preventative and emergency nutrition services have been established and integrated with other services to meet the needs of the temporarily sheltered Rohingya refugees/FDMNs.

Around 5,500 learning facilities are currently set up or rehabilitated in the camps, and teachers and instructors from both the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities have been trained and capacitated to provide education to Rohingya children and adolescents in the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language. Over 3,300 hectares of degraded forestland have been planted since 2018, and recycling systems and other environmental protection activities have been integrated across the response.

In August 2022, the Government of Bangladesh endorsed a Skills Development Framework which aims to roll out a coherent skills development programme benefiting Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities, and respecting their separate needs and priorities. The Government also endorsed the Guidance on the Engagement of Volunteers in August 2022, reinforcing the key role that Rohingya and Bangladeshi volunteers play in the response in the camps. Rohingya refugee/FDMN volunteers are helping their community with water and sanitation, temporary shelter construction, emergency preparedness and response, reforestation, teaching in the Myanmar Curriculum, and assisting Rohingya children, adolescents, persons with disabilities, and women at risk.

Due to the congestion in the Cox's Bazar camps, a number of challenges exist. Disruption in the provision of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) would result in refugees cutting trees and further destruction of forests; and a lack of clean water and hygiene supplies would negatively affect the health of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities. The location and congested nature of shelters and facilities in the Cox's Bazar camps exacerbate the likelihood and risk of fires, landslides and flooding. These factors contribute to the use of negative coping mechanisms, and reinforce the Government's plan to relocate voluntarily 100,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Bhasan Char. Consequently, the need for sustained and predictable support towards the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs is essential until their repatriation. This remains, for all practical purposes, a crisis operation.

Cox's Bazar District has a population of approximately 2.9 million Bangladeshis, including 538,000 residing in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, which have been the most directly affected by the presence of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. This has resulted in a demographic imbalance, with the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs outnumbering the host community population. In close coordination with the Government, the humanitarian response has continued to scale-up targeted support for the Bangladeshi communities that generously host Rohingya refugees/FDMNs despite being adversely affected, seeking to address the needs, including in the areas of health, WASH, livelihoods and skills development, nutrition, education, and case management services to support the most vulnerable, while seeking to mitigate potential tensions between the host communities and Rohingya refugees/FDMNs.

Bangladesh is among the countries most at risk to climate change and weather-related hazards in the world that presents a risk of loss of life and injuries as well as large-scale damage and displacement. The Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and Bangladeshi communities are extremely vulnerable to a variety of natural and man-made hazards, including flooding, landslides, fire outbreaks, cyclones, and the adverse impacts of climate change. As funding declines, the capacity of the humanitarian community to respond to these emergencies and to prepare for the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters is increasingly strained. Building on the experiences of the Government of Bangladesh, the humanitarian community will continue to prioritize disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management.

By 2023, the Government of Bangladesh relocated around 35,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on a voluntary basis from the camps in Cox's Bazar to Bhasan Char and plans to continue voluntary relocations up to a total of 100,000 refugees by the end of 2024. Efforts will be made to share information with Rohingya refugees/FDMNs about services, facilities, and activities on the island to enable them to make a free and informed choice regarding relocation. The signing of the MoU between the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR (on behalf of the UN) in October 2021 has put in place a common framework based on humanitarian and

4. The Strategy on Family Planning for the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar National (FDMN) Humanitarian Crisis 2022-2025 was developed by the Health Sector's Sexual and Reproductive Health Working Group and approved by the Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the RRRC's Office.

protection principles and the Government of Bangladesh's priorities and policies. Critical assistance will support and complement the work of the Government to provide needs-based assistance to the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char.

NEEDS OVERVIEW

Undertaken by UN Agencies, the Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA-6)[5] report indicates that 95% of all Rohingya households are moderately to highly vulnerable and remain dependent on humanitarian assistance.

Results of the 2023 Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (J-MSNA)[6] and recent Sector-specific assessments show that the most commonly reported needs for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs include access to food, shelter materials, energy issues, cooking items, protection, access to skills and capacity-building activities, nutrition challenges, accessible quality healthcare, and education. Meeting basic needs like food, healthcare, and shelter should be prioritized. Women and girls in particular frequently reported safety concerns about access to latrines in the evening and at night. Protection needs, especially for women, children, and persons with disabilities, are under-reported, and made worse by an increase in security-related incidents in the camps in 2023. Violence against children and women, especially sexual and gender-based violence, is shrouded in stigma that can render survivors voiceless and unable to access remedy or redress for violations. Gaps also remain in access to education, in particular among adolescent girls.

The decrease in humanitarian funding in 2023 has led to adjustments in assistance packages including two consecutive reductions in general food assistance. Growth in food insecurity and cuts across Sectors are expected to result in far-reaching consequences such as a sharp rise in malnutrition and adoption of undesirable coping strategies, as well as having a compounding effect on the already precarious situation in the camps.

While results of the 2023 Bhasan Char Needs Assessment (BCNA)[7] and sector-specific assessments also indicate Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char share similar needs to those in the camps of Cox's Bazar, the geographical location presents an additional set of needs and opportunities. Livelihood opportunities remain limited and require a more comprehensive approach including tailored skills development courses and effective engagement of the private sector. Strengthening the protection response, particularly improving the quality of GBV and Child Protection services remains a priority.

The most commonly reported needs for host communities in Cox's Bazar include income-generating activities and employment, healthcare and shelter materials. Other priority needs among the host communities include cooking fuel, skills development, access to sanitation facilities, and clean drinking water supply.

COORDINATION

The Rohingya humanitarian response in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char is led and coordinated by the Government of Bangladesh. The National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals was issued in 2013. Following this, the National Task Force (NTF), an inter-ministerial body was established. The NTF is chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). It provides oversight and strategic guidance for the overall response. In addition, the National Committee on Coordination, Management and Law and Order, led by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), was formed in December 2020. The Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), is responsible for the management and oversight of the Rohingya refugee response. The Deputy Commissioner (DC), leading the civil administration, has crucial responsibilities for coordinating the response to the needs of Bangladeshi host communities, including during natural disasters, and for ensuring security and public order.

For the humanitarian community, the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) provides overall guidance for the Rohingya humanitarian response and engages with the Government of Bangladesh at the national level, including through liaison with the NTF and relevant line Ministries. The United Nations Resident Coordinator, UNHCR Representative, and IOM Chief of Mission serve as the SEG Co-Chairs.

5. The 2022 REVA-6 Summary Report is available here.
6. 2023 J-MSNA results for the Rohingya camps and for the host communities are available here and here respectively.
7. 2023 BCNA results are available here.

For the purpose of necessary concurrence, any strategy, policy, partnership document or agreement, or MoU to be concluded between the UN agencies and the Government, pertaining to the Rohingya humanitarian response is required to be reviewed by MoFA as the NTF Chair, prior to their conclusion.

At the field level in Cox's Bazar, the Principal Coordinator of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Secretariat ensures the overall coordination of the response, including liaison with the RRRC, DC, and government authorities. The ISCG Principal Coordinator chairs the Refugee Operations and Coordination Team (ROCT), which brings together the Heads of operational UN agencies and members of the international and Bangladeshi non-governmental organizations (NGO) community active in the response, as well as donor community representatives based in Cox's Bazar. The ISCG convenes the Inter-Sector Meeting to ensure inter-sector coordination in the response, including regular Sector meetings with the RRRC as the representative of the Government.

The overall inter-agency coordination structure on Bhasan Char is led by UNHCR in consultation with the government authorities. From the Government, the RRRC remains the operational counterpart in the Rohingya refugee/FDMN response. UNHCR brings together the operational UN agencies and members of the international and Bangladeshi non-governmental organizations (NGO) community active in the response, as well as the donor community.

Significant initiatives will continue to enhance transparency, cost-effectiveness, and agility in the coordination of the response. In 2022, the humanitarian community finalized a set of Principles of Rationalization that aim to ensure that all Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Bangladesh have equitable access to all basic services in a predictable, efficient, and timely manner, and that the humanitarian community is transparent and accountable in its interventions. Using these principles, each Sector has reviewed its partner coverage and quality, and worked towards equitable service coverage for all camps. Rationalization of services and partners across the camps is an ongoing effort that will continue to be prioritized in 2024 and beyond in order to reduce duplication of projects and overhead costs and promote localization.

Although considerable efforts have been made to rationalize and streamline the response in 2022 and 2023, the efficiency gains in themselves are not sufficient to prevent the severe impact of a decrease in funds for the response.

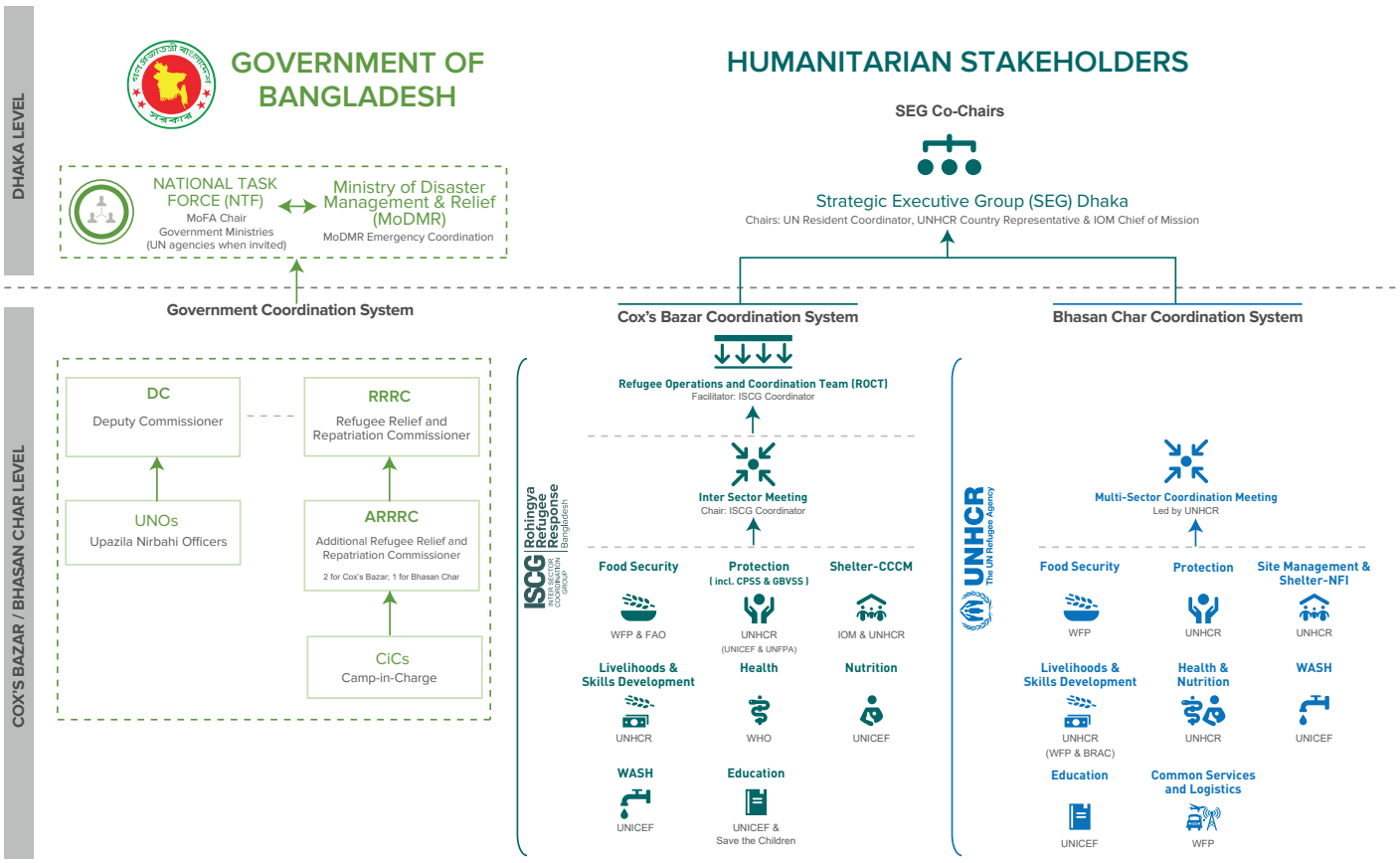
Coordination with the District Administration of Cox's Bazar will continue in relation to support for host communities. Efforts are also being made to engage partners on the District Development and Growth Plan (DDGP) for Cox's Bazar, which was developed by the District Administration of Cox's Bazar in collaboration with UNDP and other partners.

The coordination system will also assist in mainstreaming cross-cutting issues across the work of all Sectors and humanitarian partners. This includes ensuring the Centrality of Protection through the protection framework as outlined in this document and in the MoU for the UN's overall engagement on Bhasan Char. Protection mainstreaming is a way of designing and implementing all programmes, considering protection risks and potential violations, and ensuring that the protective impact of aid programming is maximized. The humanitarian community seeks to mainstream Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) of all individuals in affected host communities and Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. This includes persons with disabilities with long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments, which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) is a commitment by humanitarian partners to take account of, give account to, and be held to account by the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities. Disaster risk reduction and management as well as Energy & Environment will also be integrated across the response for a coordinated approach to emergency preparedness and response, as well as energy solutions, natural resource management, and environmental protection. Finally, efforts are ongoing to ensure Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), which is a form of gender-based violence that constitutes an abuse of power by humanitarian aid workers against the affected population. All JRP partners, i.e., the UN and NGOs, are required to be members of the PSEA Network and comply with PSEA standards, including through the PSEA Standard Operating Procedures, which are in line with global standards.

REPORTING

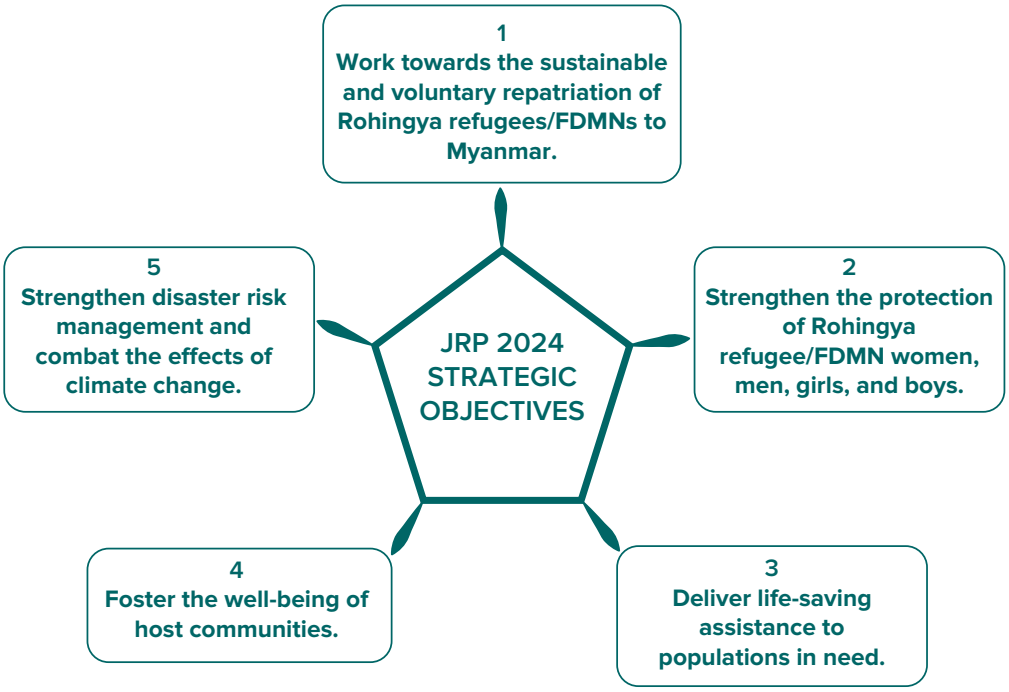
The humanitarian community, through the ISCG, will publish an annual report on the implementation of the JRP, including outcomes and planned deliverables therein, as well as the impact created on the lives and well-being of the Rohingya and the host community populations.

Figure 1: Coordination Mechanism for the Rohingya Humanitarian Response



JOINT RESPONSE PLAN - OVERVIEW AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Under the overall leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the humanitarian community engaged in needs assessments, consultations, and strategic planning, which have resulted in the prioritized 2024 Joint Response Plan. The Plan seeks approximately USD 852.4 million for 117 partners[8], 58 of which are Bangladeshi NGOs, to respond to the critical needs of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, as well as to mitigate impacts on the host communities primarily in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas. Some NGOs and other humanitarian actors mobilize resources outside the JRP framework, yet complement the JRP strategies, plans, and programmes.[9]



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE:

WORK TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE AND VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES/FDMNS TO MYANMAR.

Facilitate early, voluntary, and sustainable repatriation and reintegration of the Rohingya refugees/ FDMNs to Myanmar, and towards that, provide learning opportunities as well as build their portable skills and capacities in sectors available in Rakhine State in Myanmar and following the Skills Development Framework.

The UN system in Bangladesh will continue providing periodic updates to the National Task Force on the works of humanitarian actors in Myanmar contributing to the creation of conditions conducive to early, voluntary, and sustainable return in Rakhine State. At the same time, the UN system in Myanmar will continue working to support and encourage the authorities in Myanmar to facilitate early, voluntary, and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar, under the framework of the 2024 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan. The UN system, in particular the UNHCR, will remain engaged with regional countries and players such as ASEAN and other interested international stakeholders to complement works towards voluntary repatriation.

8. 117 partners, without duplication, including 56 appealing partners and 94 implementing partners. Of the appealing partners, 33 are implementing activities under other projects.
9. These include, for example, MSF, Red Cross/Red Crescent family, AFAD, and other Turkish NGOs.

Rohingya refugees/FDMNs continue to express their desire to return to Myanmar as soon as possible. The humanitarian community in Bangladesh will continue to work further towards the solution of the crisis. Learning in the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language, skills development, and capacity-building activities commensurate with livelihood opportunities available in the Rakhine State in Myanmar will complement the efforts and facilitate reintegration upon their voluntary return. The UN system in Bangladesh will continue working with the UN system in Myanmar for the acceptance of learning and skills acquired in Bangladesh camps by Myanmar authorities and provide a periodic update about development of such work.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TWO:

STRENGTHEN THE PROTECTION OF ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN WOMEN, MEN, GIRLS, AND BOYS.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, protect individuals and communities, and contribute to an enabling environment to promote basic needs and well-being of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs.

Effective and targeted protection, assistance, and continuation of joint registration by the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR, and documentation for all Rohingya refugee/FDMN women, men, girls, and boys in Bangladesh will be continued in line with the MoU signed between the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR on 26 January 2018 on exchange of personal data of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. Activities will include but are not limited to:

- Providing child protection, addressing GBV, and protection case management and prevention services, while improving mental health and psychosocial support and referral systems to access these services, to reduce the impact of negative coping mechanisms.
- Promoting an integrated, inclusive, and multi-sectoral approach to address unmet protection needs of persons with specific needs.
- Engaging communities and facilitating meaningful access to services.
- Providing affected populations with access to life-saving information and knowledge about available services, and meaningful feedback mechanisms.
- Responding to and preventing risks of human trafficking and smuggling in line with the Bangladeshi National Action Plan and through building awareness and counseling the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. Collaboration with regional countries in the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea and mandated UN agencies in particular UNODC will be explored.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE THREE:

DELIVER LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS IN NEED.

Maintain and rationalize services and assistance to ensure equal access for affected populations in need of humanitarian assistance in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char. In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, enhance preparedness and contingency plans for disaster responses at the Upazila level.

This will include but is not limited to:

- **Food assistance:** Providing life-saving food assistance, including through electronic vouchers (e-vouchers) to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, which enables access to a more diverse diet, and continuing with plans to increase outlets and re-open farmers' market;

- **Nutrition:** Reducing the burden of malnutrition for all girls and boys under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women by ensuring access to high-quality integrated nutrition services;
- **Health:** Offering free treatment to host communities and Rohingya alike at camp health facilities to improve access and utilization of primary and secondary health services, with particular focus on emergency care, sexual and reproductive healthcare services, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health, mental health and psychosocial support, increasing adoption of family planning measures by the Rohingya population and ensuring measures against communicable diseases with outbreak potential;
- **Safe water, sanitation and hygiene:** Implementing water supply systems that aim to ensure access to safe water for the Rohingya and host community, as well as the maintenance of safe and functional latrines and bathing cubicles, particularly respecting the specific needs of women and girls, and strengthening the management of water resources and solid waste following the guidance of the Government of Bangladesh;
- **Shelter and camp management:** Repairing and maintaining shelters and the immediate surrounding areas, with a focus on the accessibility of persons with specific needs and providing Non-Food Item (NFI) assistance through vouchers and in-kind distributions, including through LPG distribution. Site management and development support will focus on disaster risk reduction, and emergency preparedness and response to Rohingya and targeted host community households;
- **Education:** In consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, continue learning, particularly for girls, following the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in learning centres;
- **Support for older persons, persons with disabilities, and children and women at heightened risk:** Providing multi-sectoral services, including case management and referrals, for older persons, persons with disabilities, children who have experienced violence, neglect, abuse, or exploitation, as well as for GBV survivors.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FOUR:

FOSTER THE WELL-BEING OF HOST COMMUNITIES.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, and in the spirit of mitigating the effects of hosting a large number of Rohingyas on the host communities in Cox's Bazar District, facilitate equitable access to quality services for communities; strengthen public service infrastructure and delivery through system and capacity strengthening; support sustainable and improved livelihoods for host communities; and rehabilitate the environment and ecosystem.

The JRP will extend support to communities across Cox's Bazar District to ensure they do not continue bearing undue burden related to the presence of the Rohingya population. Under the guidance of the Government of Bangladesh, the 2024 JRP includes selected and prioritized activities to address current needs while being complementary to development planning for these areas and aligned with wider developmental priorities. These activities for affected host communities will promote safe water, sanitation, and hygiene; education; skills development and capacity-building; livelihoods, health; and the environment and ecosystem.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FIVE:

STRENGTHEN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND COMBAT THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

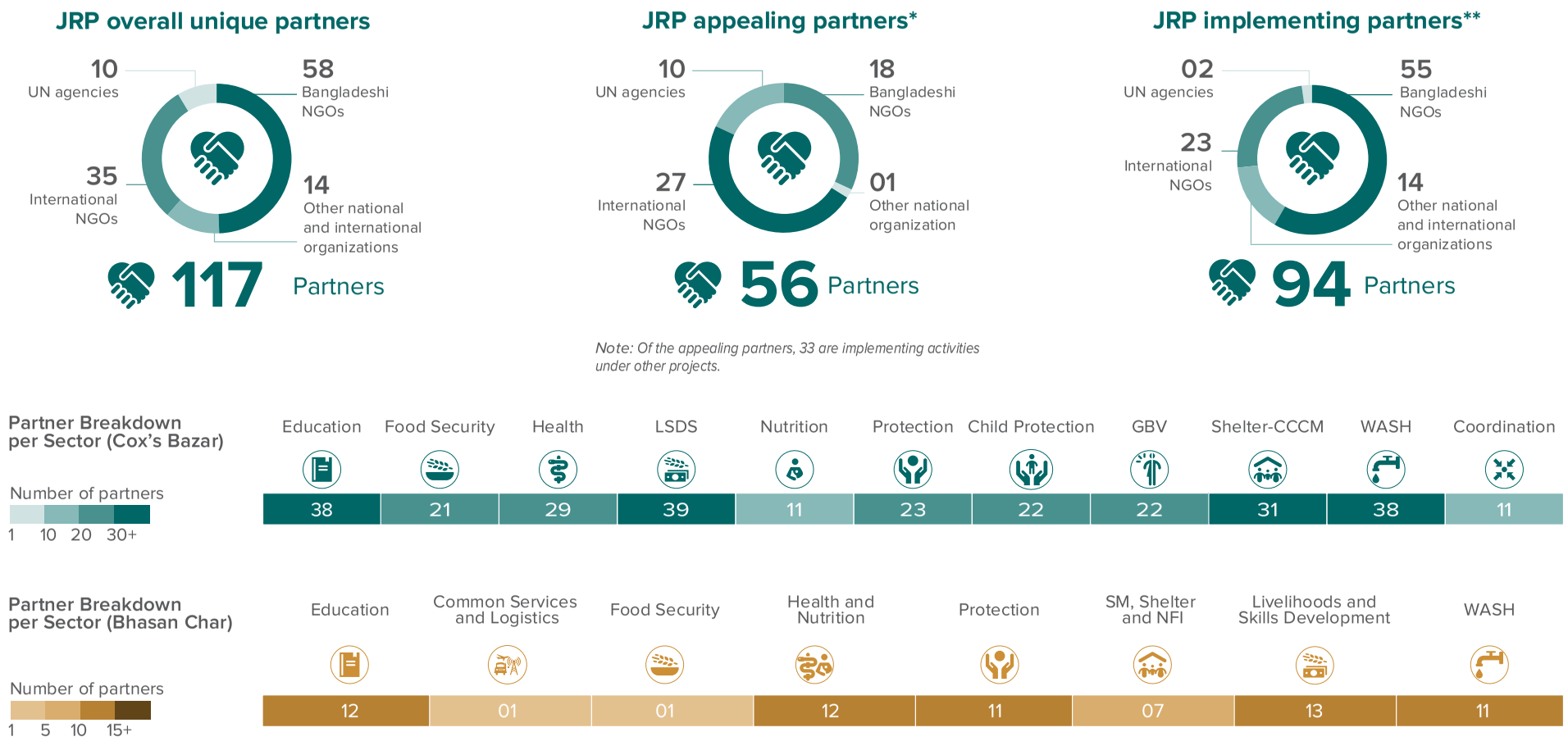
In coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment exacerbated by the Rohingya exodus and their prolonged stay in Bangladesh. This will include efforts to restore ecosystems, promote reforestation, develop waste management plans, and strengthen disaster coordination mechanisms, promote the use of renewable and cleaner energy sources, avoidance of use of plastic materials, packaging and train Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities to respond to the effects of climate change and disaster risks.

In 2024, the humanitarian community, under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh will continue to step up efforts on environmental issues including reforestation, disaster risk management and the use of sustainable energy, including renewable energy, in the Rohingya camps and host communities. The humanitarian community will ensure a coordinated approach with the Government and the affected communities for a cohesive and efficient emergency response to natural disasters.

The humanitarian community, in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, will maintain preparedness for camp-level natural and accidental hazards-related disaster risk management through physical risk mitigation activities, structural repair and maintenance, including slope stabilization and adequate drainage systems. Efforts to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change through environmental rehabilitation and protection will include the promotion of renewable and cleaner energy sources, tree plantation, the adoption of sustainable solid waste management systems, as well as land and water restoration activities.

The distribution of LPG and cooking sets, and alternative sustainable solutions for efficient fuel use in the Rohingya camps and to vulnerable host communities will continue to play a critical role in preventing further forest degradation. Use of renewable energy, where feasible, solar lights and solar electricity grids, avoid use of plastic materials, packaging through using bio-degradable materials, bags like food grade jute bags, sacks, use of established bamboo treatment plants, and the development of systems for sustainable water resource management, including in the water-scarce areas, will also be key priorities for reducing environmental impacts and increasing climate resilience.

Figure 2: Breakdown of JRP Partners



*Appealing partners represented in the 2024 JRP are organizations raising funds primarily from Member States or countries through the JRP, as part of a Sector responding to the Rohingya refugee response in Bangladesh.

**Implementing partners are organizations that receive funding from appealing partners to implement project activities approved and covered by the 2024 JRP.

KEY ASPECTS AND CHALLENGES

MITIGATING POTENTIAL TENSIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITIES

The Rohingya crisis has had important socio-economic and security consequences for nearby host communities generously hosting Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, including pressure on strained infrastructure, livelihoods, the environment, and public services. Host communities in Teknaf and Ukhiya have been outnumbered by the Rohingya. Inhabitants in Cox's Bazar are facing rising labour competition, environmental degradation and price fluctuations that require greater attention from the international community.

The 2024 JRP seeks to maximize opportunities to mitigate challenges concerning potential incidents of tension and violence within and surrounding the camps, and between Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities. The Government of Bangladesh and its law enforcement agencies play a lead role in ensuring the necessary framework for security. The Government of Bangladesh is in the lead to arrange the security of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in the camps and host communities, as well as humanitarian staff. The humanitarian community will continue to support efforts of the Government of Bangladesh to maintain safety and security in the camps and host communities, including through preventive approaches such as community safety forums, community-based dialogues, capacity-building and training initiatives of the Armed Police Battalion and other security forces. In parallel, efforts to ensure development support to host communities will continue in line with the wider Development and Growth Priorities.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

The 2024 Joint Response Plan is based on a series of planning assumptions and constraints, which include but are not limited to the following:

1. The 2024 JRP will support the existing Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar and on Bhasan Char.

2. Voluntary relocations to Bhasan Char will continue to be organized by the Government of Bangladesh, reaching up to 100,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char by the end of 2024. Adjustments may be made based on the actual number of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char.

3. While some emergency preparedness and contingency planning activities are included within the JRP, in case of a significant emergency response, additional funding would be sought through a joint flash appeal or other funding mechanisms.

4. The humanitarian community, in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, will make tangible and concrete efforts to work towards an expedited commencement of repatriation. Additional planning and reallocation of resources will be needed in the event of a large-scale organized voluntary repatriation of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs from Bangladesh to Myanmar.

5. The Government, with support of the UN agencies and development partners, will continue to undertake necessary engagements, including mobilization of resources for sustaining the Rohingya response on Bhasan Char.

6. Force majeure or other unforeseen events shall not impede humanitarian operations.

FOOD SECURITY

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure and sustain the timely provision of life-saving, nutrition-sensitive food assistance for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. (SO2, SO3)

2. Support the food security of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs including through climate-resilient food production where feasible and early actions. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)

3. Strengthen household food security, nutrition, and resilience of the host communities through climate smart agricultural production, agro-processing, agriculture-based livelihood activities. (SO3, SO4, SO5)

4. Improve the socio-economic status of host communities by enhancing their capacity in managing natural resources and reducing disaster risks, while addressing climate change impacts with early warning and responsive actions. (SO3, SO4, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **232.1M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.23M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.23M

931,574
Rohingya Refugees

299,454
Bangladeshi Host Community

12
Sector Projects

12
Appealing Partners

13
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Department of Agricultural Extension

Sector Lead Agencies: WFP | FAO

RESPONSE STRATEGY

According to the food assistance Post-Distribution Monitoring results conducted in June 2023 by WFP following two rounds of food ration cuts, acceptable food consumption decreased from 56% to 22%, and dependency on humanitarian assistance climbed from 95% to 97%. The Sector will continue to advocate for a return to the full ration amount and deliver inclusive, life-saving, nutrition-sensitive food assistance through e-vouchers to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in the camps, with an additional supplement given to extremely vulnerable households.

Life-saving food assistance to the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, valued at USD 12.50 per person per month in 2024, remains critical to meet minimum energy and nutrient needs. This transfer value includes the introduction of fortified rice as a means to improve micro-nutrient intake from January 2024. Delivery will continue through e-vouchers at outlets across the camps; this innovative and protection-sensitive approach to procure food items from local market benefits farmers in host communities and Bangladeshi traders. As much as possible, produce at retail shops in the camps will be sourced through local aggregation centres strengthening market linkages of the host community farmers.

Contingency stocks of in-kind food will be maintained for rapid food assistance during emergencies or natural disaster response.

The Food Security Sector (FSS) will continue resilience-based activities related to extending the diversity of food sources to the refugees/FDMNs and host communities. Training on homestead gardening, pond aquaculture, and awareness-raising on food safety and processing will continue. As additional support to the host communities, interventions that target farm-based income-generation and related specialized services will continue. Smart agriculture-related infrastructures will continue to be strengthened and supported, improving producers' access to markets.

FSS will collaborate with the Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector (LSDS), the Shelter-Camp Coordination and Camp Management (SCCCM) Sector, and the Energy and Environment Network (EEN) to seek and create viable activity linkages.

Natural resources management will continue, focusing on ecosystem restoration, including land stabilization and reforestation in host communities.

COORDINATION

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Support leadership and coordination to ensure effective humanitarian crisis management, with protection and solutions as the foundation.

2. Foster a common understanding of context, needs, priorities, response progress and gaps, and an integrated and multi-sector approach to cross-cutting issues.

3. Promote an efficient and well-resourced response through leading advocacy and resource mobilization efforts.

4. Strengthen coordination among all humanitarian actors to avoid duplication of project activities and promote synergies of interventions.

5. Follow the Skills Development Framework and Volunteer Guidance as agreed between the Government of Bangladesh and UN system.

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **8.6M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

113

01
Sector Project

11
Appealing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Deputy Commissioner (DC)

Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, and in close coordination with the RRRC and DC, and following the policy guidance of the National Task Force, the ISCG Secretariat will support the overall humanitarian coordination structure and ensure the coherence and cohesiveness of the response.

The ISCG Secretariat will strengthen the work of the Sectors and provide clear and strategic linkages between the Inter-Sector Meeting, Refugee Operations and Coordination Team (ROCT), and the Strategic Executive Group (SEG), under the leadership of the SEG Co-Chairs in Dhaka. The Sector Coordinators will be staffed by Sector Lead Agencies and will play a neutral coordination role. The ISCG Secretariat will manage the joint response planning cycle, from assessment and strategic planning, to supporting resource mobilization, monitoring, and effective reporting. It will also ensure that cross-cutting issues are mainstreamed in the refugee response and across Sectors. Supported assessments include a J-MSNA, REVA, and the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA), which will be undertaken in coordination with the Office of the RRRC.

The ISCG Secretariat will deliver information management, external relations, and communication services. It will provide support to field and thematic coordination, including emergency preparedness and response and PSEA. ISCG is also engaging with donors to promote complementarity between development efforts in the district and the humanitarian response. Through cross-sectoral collaboration, measures for preventing SEA by humanitarian actors will be strengthened and will improve access to safe reporting and follow-up mechanisms, independent and reliable investigations, and appropriate support for survivors.

EDUCATION

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Provide equitable availability and access to learning opportunities following the Myanmar Curriculum for Rohingya refugee/FDMN children and support education services for host community children, as required. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)

2. Provide quality learning in the Myanmar Curriculum for Rohingya refugee/FDMN children and education services to host community children. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4)

3. Enhance and support the community engagement and capacity strengthening of Education partners and relevant stakeholders to ensure quality and accountable implementation of Education services. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **68.5M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

653,614

PEOPLE TARGETED

456,655

399,441 Rohingya Refugees

57,214 Bangladeshi Host Community

21 Sector Projects

21 Appealing Partners

26 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Directorate of Primary Education

Sector Lead Agencies: UNICEF | Save the Children

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Government of Bangladesh, together with Education Sector partners have successfully rolled out the Myanmar Curriculum for kindergarten to Grade 10 for the 2023-2024 academic year. As of October 2023, a total of 330,207 (161,201 female and 169,006 male) have access to quality inclusive learning services through 5,494 established learning facilities, representing 89% enrolment of the 2023 Education Sector target for the Rohingya children, adolescents and youth. The use of the Myanmar Curriculum in the Rohingya camps has increased education acceptance and resulted in regular school attendance as shown by the attendance rate of 82% (for both girls and boys). In 2024, the Education Sector will focus on providing quality and inclusive education through the Myanmar Curriculum for Rohingya refugee/FDMN children from 3 to 18 years, as well as Early Childhood Development, and Accelerated Learning Programmes for over-aged learners to ensure Myanmar cultural and heritage identity preservation. To ensure the provision of quality inclusive education, teachers will be provided with professional development focusing on language, subject matter, and certified pedagogy training for the Myanmar Curriculum. Emphasis will be given to improving the quality services of the learning centres to limit the scope of private teaching.

According to the 2023 J-MSNA, about 21% of Rohingya adolescent girls (12 to 18 years) are enrolled in secondary education. Some of the major reasons for low enrolment are family restrictions, needing to help at home and lack of male-female separated classes. The Sector will prioritize increasing access to education for adolescent girls and children with disabilities, through more flexible learning arrangements such as female-only classes and Community-Based Learning Facilities (CBLFs) delivering the Myanmar Curriculum. The establishment and maintenance of learning facilities will remain a key focus to ensure access to learning opportunities. To ensure that children are learning, assessment of learning outcomes for learners using different assessment methods will be applied. Additional community consultation and participation in the Education Sector will be facilitated through the Community Education Support Groups (CESG) in all camps to support enrolment and attendance.

Partners will also support priority education needs of Bangladeshi children in Cox's Bazar, especially increased school attendance rates through close collaboration with the Directorate of Primary Education (DPE) and District Primary Education Office (DPEO) and District Education Office (DEO).

To support disaster risk reduction, climate change and environment, functional disaster preparedness plans will be developed for all learning facilities. Coordination with the WASH Sector will ensure availability of gender-segregated and inclusive WASH facilities. The capacity of education technical officers, volunteers, programme officers and teachers will be enhanced, including on Code of Conduct, child safeguarding, and PSEA.

HEALTH

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Support equitable access to essential primary and secondary healthcare services for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and the host community. (SO2, SO3, SO4)

2. Prepare for, prevent, and respond to outbreaks of communicable disease and other hazards that have potential negative public health consequences. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)

3. Promote health and well-being at the individual and community level. (SO2, SO3, SO4)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **86.8M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.48M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.07M

931,574 Rohingya Refugees

136,129 Bangladeshi Host Community

17 Sector Projects

17 Appealing Partners

16 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

Sector Lead Agency: WHO

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Government of Bangladesh and Health partners have established a cohesive and coherent health system for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and the host community.

The health response will focus on maintaining a facility-based comprehensive curative and community health response package. To improve the health status and well-being of affected people, the Sector will ensure availability and access to essential health services to avoid excess morbidity and preventable mortality from common causes by addressing Maternal and Child Health priorities – including Family Planning, pregnancy, and birthing services, newborn care and general services, vaccinations, and services for Non-Communicable Diseases. According to the 2023 J-MSNA, about 89% of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs were able to access care when they needed it. As such, the Sector will prioritize the operations of primary healthcare facilities (health posts and primary healthcare clinics) to maintain access to life-saving health services, supported by medical referrals to secondary care and/or hospital services. The Sector will also ensure adequate capacity to detect, prepare for, and respond to all hazards (natural and biological) with threats to public health, especially those with outbreak/epidemic potential.

To relieve the strain on local health systems, the Sector will advocate for extended support targeting the health complexes, as well as the specialized hospitals in Cox's Bazar. Health partners will also support the Government's capacity to respond to health emergencies through the Office of the Civil Surgeon in Cox's Bazar.

Community health education and behaviour change communication through Community Health Workers (CHW) to increase demand and utilization of health services remains a priority.

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Support skills and capacity-building of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs following the Skills Development Framework that can support their sustainable repatriation and reintegration in Myanmar. (SO1, SO2, SO5)

2. Support Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in utilization of gained transferable skills within the existing camps. (SO1, SO2, SO5)

3. Support host communities in diversified vocational skills development and sustainable livelihood options as stipulated in the Skills Development Framework finalized with the Government of Bangladesh in 2022. (SO1, SO2, SO4, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **35.3M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

547,165

PEOPLE TARGETED

41,512

29,873 Rohingya Refugees

11,640 Bangladeshi Host Community

18 Sector Projects

18 Appealing Partners

26 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Sector Lead Agency: UNHCR

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector aims to operationalize the 'Government of Bangladesh-United Nations Framework on Skills Development for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and Host Communities', endorsed by the Government in August 2022. The Sector will build the skills and capacities of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs commensurate with livelihood opportunities available in Rakhine State, to support voluntary and sustainable repatriation to Myanmar when conditions are conducive. Rohingya refugees/FDMNs will be supported with access to transferable skills training in line with the agreed framework on skills development. Access to livelihood opportunities will also be provided.

The 2023 J-MSNA confirmed that unemployment remains high in the host communities, particularly for youth and women. The Sector will support activities focused on developing host community's sustainable employment and entrepreneurship-oriented skills which are recognized, certified and market-driven. In 2024, in close coordination with the Government, the Sector will complement the existing support for vulnerable Bangladeshi households in affected areas through their skills training. Institutional mechanisms and the skills of training providers will also be enhanced. Livelihood opportunities for the host communities will include bolstering access to economic opportunities, strengthening food systems, localizing production, enhancing market linkages within the camps and sustainability and other Sectors under the Skills Development Framework.

NUTRITION

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure equitable access and utilization of quality preventative nutrition specific services for boys and girls of 0 – 59 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar. (SO2, SO3)

2. Enhance equitable access and utilization of quality life-saving nutrition services for early detection and treatment of acute malnutrition for boys and girls of 0 – 59 months and PLW in the camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar. (SO2, SO3, SO4)

3. Improve capacity of nutrition actors in nutrition information systems and knowledge-generation to facilitate scale-up of nutrition interventions. (SO2, SO3, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **44.6M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

467,891

PEOPLE TARGETED

392,791

293,706 Rohingya Refugees

99,085 Bangladeshi Host Community

06 Sector Projects

06 Appealing Partners

06 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh:
Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Government of Bangladesh, together with the Nutrition partners, have established integrated nutrition facilities (INFs) to address the systemic malnutrition in the camps and in Bangladeshi communities, with a specific focus on children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers, and mothers of children under two years. According to the 2023 standardized expanded nutrition survey, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate has increased from 12.3% in 2022 to 15.1% in 2023, reaching emergency malnutrition thresholds. Stunting remains high, with a rate exceeding 40%.

The three priority programme areas in the camps and host community for 2024 include: life-saving essential nutrition services, both curative and preventive, provided for the target population, including children, adolescents, and PLW. Preventative nutrition services will include counselling of infant and young child feeding for caregivers, and provision of blanket supplementary feeding for children under five as well as PLW. Micronutrient supplementation will also be provided to children under five, PLW, and other extremely vulnerable individuals. Additional treatment services for acute malnutrition targeting children under five and PLW will be given, following screening, referral, and enrolment into respective nutrition programmes. Finally, nutrition information management will be promoted through periodic assessment of the nutrition status of the target population, administered through surveys, monthly data collection and analysis activities.

The Sector and its partners will continue to support emergency preparedness and response initiatives, and mainstreaming of gender-responsive and disability inclusive programming, as well as facilitate appropriate referrals between other Sectors of the humanitarian response. This will ensure appropriate access to and provision of quality nutrition services.

PROTECTION

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Promote effective access to basic needs and protection services, addressing undesirable coping mechanisms, and human trafficking and smuggling. (SO1, SO2, SO3)

2. Promote a community-based approach to the response, support community protection mechanisms, and facilitate meaningful access to specialized services for persons, such as older persons, persons with disabilities, vulnerable women, and children. This is with the aim of mitigating exposure to risks, strengthening the resilience of communities in order to build capacity for return and reintegration in Myanmar, as well as by supporting active and effective communication between humanitarian actors and Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. (S01, SO2, SO4, SO5)

3. Support system strengthening together with the Government and local partners, mitigating potential tensions between Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities, and promoting an inclusive, integrated multi-sectoral approach to addressing protection risks and needs. (S01, SO3, SO5)

4. Ensure that boys and girls, including adolescents, facing life-threatening risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, and severe distress have access to well-coordinated and age - gender - disability - responsive child and youth protection services. (SO1, SO2, SO3)

5. Enhance access to survivor-centred services by responding to individual needs, preventing and mitigating GBV risks, and supporting survivors of GBV in the Rohingya refugee/FDMN camps and targeted areas in host communities. (SO2, SO3, SO4)

PROTECTION
(including CP and GBV)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **80.5M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.30M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.26M

931,574
Rohingya Refugees

325,243
Bangladeshi Host Community

31
Sector Projects

21
Appealing Partners

32
Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Government and protection partners acknowledge the importance of protecting Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, especially children and women, and other vulnerable individuals such as persons with disabilities and elderly persons. Referral systems for the Protection Sector have been strengthened. This essential support will continue, with monitoring and assessment of child protection, GBV, and general protection concerns remaining key.

The Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR will continue registration and documentation of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. Engaging Rohingya refugees and communities will remain an important aspect of the Sector's response, including responding to and preventing risks of human trafficking and smuggling, as well as other negative coping mechanisms. Awareness-raising activities for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs will ensure access to information and increased use of feedback mechanisms, including in relation to voluntary repatriation. Engagement of community volunteers remains an essential aspect of the Sector's response, including GBV and child protection programming, as well as protection emergency preparedness and response. Enhancing the capacity of community members, government bodies, and other duty bearers will also help meet protection needs.

The Child Protection Sub-Sector will continue to prevent and respond to all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect of children by maintaining strong child protection systems to ensure that children, families, and communities have access to age-appropriate and gender-sensitive child protection services. The specific needs of girls, including survivors and those at risk of GBV, adolescents, and children with disabilities will be addressed. Guided by the Bangladesh Children's Act

2018 and the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, the Sub-Sector will follow a localized approach to meeting the needs of children, building the capacities of government stakeholders and investing in national partnerships. Greater sustainability of the child protection response will be enabled through Government leadership, reinforced effectiveness, and by adopting strategies that focus on prevention. The participation of children, families and communities will be promoted throughout.

In collaboration and partnership with all Protection actors, the GBV Sub-Sector response will strengthen the effectiveness of the prevention, risk mitigation, and response to GBV. This will be pursued through the provision of timely and quality access to life-saving GBV response services, awareness, and risk mitigation including integrated multi-sector referral mechanisms, community engagement to transform harmful social norms, and behavioural change - in line with GBV minimum standards, IASC guidelines and policies of the Government of Bangladesh. Capacity-building of integrated frontline service workers will continue as well as work with the community to build trust in formal GBV reporting mechanisms.

Gender will be mainstreamed across the Protection Sector response by ensuring that more women and girls, persons with disabilities, and other diverse population groups exercise their voice and leadership in the response; positive social norms are enforced; and that gender, age and disability disaggregated data is collected to inform the response.

PROTECTION

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD 32.2M

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.26M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.14M

931,574 Rohingya Refugees

212,558 Bangladeshi Host Community

11 Sector Projects

11 Appealing Partners

15 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Sector Lead Agency: UNHCR

CHILD PROTECTION

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD 23.0M

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.11M

PEOPLE TARGETED

992,350

733,298 Rohingya Refugees

259,053 Bangladeshi Host Community

11 Sector Projects

11 Appealing Partners

12 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)

Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD 25.2M

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.01M

PEOPLE TARGETED

755,625

562,517 Rohingya Refugees

193,109 Bangladeshi Host Community

09 Sector Projects

09 Appealing Partners

14 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)

Sector Lead Agency: UNFPA

SHELTER-CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Support coordination mechanisms among camp stakeholders for timely and equitable delivery of Shelter - Camp Coordination and Camp Management (SCCCM) services. (SO2, SO3, SO5)

2. Promote inclusive engagement and accountability through participatory approaches and feedback mechanisms. (SO2, SO3, SO4)

3. Provide safe living conditions to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host community (living around the camps) to reduce exposure to physical and protection-related risks. (SO3, SO4, SO5)

4. Provide emergency shelter, NFIs, and LPG support to households affected by disasters and other sudden onset events and ensure emergency preparedness and response to natural and manmade hazards while protecting and rehabilitating ecosystems. (SO3, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **157.6M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.06

PEOPLE TARGETED

974,062

931,574 Rohingya Refugees

42,488 Bangladeshi Host Community

19 Sector Projects

19 Appealing Partners

20 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Sector Lead Agencies: IOM | UNHCR

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The SCCCM Sector was established in 2023, following the merger of the former Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) Sector and the former Shelter and Non-Food Items Sector, under the co-leadership of IOM and UNHCR, and in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh. The creation of the SCCCM Sector has led to more cohesive planning, increasingly integrated SCCCM assistance delivery, and strengthened coordination mechanisms among SCCCM partners at the Sector and Inter-Sector levels as well as with the Government of Bangladesh.

Within this framework, efforts to further integrate emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and improved camp planning have been prioritized including through strengthened collaboration with the Government.

To promote inclusive engagement and accountability, community inclusion will be further strengthened through community groups, feedback mechanisms, and mobile services to reach marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, youth, and women in coordination with CiCs.

To improve the effectiveness and cost efficiency of camp infrastructure, the Sector will promote knowledge sharing between Government, humanitarian partners and staff. Site development activities will continue to be guided by the Site Development Catalogue April 2023[10] using nature-based solutions where possible.

Timely emergency shelter support and distribution of life-saving NFIs remain essential for households affected by disasters. Strategic prepositioning of shelter and NFI materials will improve the efficiency of large-scale emergency response. A regular review of shelters remains a SCCCM Sector priority, promoting the use of weather-resistant materials

10. Site Development Catalogue available here.

to lower costs of maintenance and build back safer, while minimizing environmental and market impacts. Rohingya refugees/FDMNs continue to rely on NFIs, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) distribution, which will be accompanied by the provision of energy-efficient cookware and solar lamps along with related training.

Impacted host communities will receive SCCCM assistance and will benefit from risk assessments and emergency preparedness and response planning. Supports to targeted host community households will include providing emergency food, warning measures, shelter repairs and construction, specific site management and development activities, household-level lighting, as well as LPG refills.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure regular, sufficient, and equitable access to safe water for drinking and domestic needs. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)

2. Ensure adequate and appropriate sanitation facilities allowing safe management and disposal of solid and human waste. (SO2, SO3, SO4)

3. Ensure the distribution of hygiene items and target health-compromising behaviour and gaps through community engagement with particular focus on contagious diseases. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **70.0M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.17M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.12M

931,574
Rohingya Refugees

189,037
Bangladeshi Host Community

20
Sector Projects

20
Appealing Partners

22
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

RESPONSE STRATEGY

To date, the considerable efforts made by the Government of Bangladesh, together with WASH partners, have resulted in 86% of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs reporting having enough water to meet their household needs. 97% of sanitation facilities are also reported as functional. Challenges remain however, especially in hygiene and solid waste management, as only two thirds of the waste is currently processed properly with the need for a new landfill site in 2024. The Sector will continue to promote environmental sustainability including alternatives to plastic materials, long-term sustainability of groundwater supply and water quality in collaboration with relevant institutions.

In 2024, the WASH Sector's strategic focus will be on the operation and maintenance of existing WASH services through cost efficient solutions. The Sector will target the provision of quality water and sanitation facilities, as well as solid waste management provided through infrastructure support and community engagement. In addition, Sector partners will promote adequate hygiene behaviour and distribute hygiene items through a multi-sector approach. UN agencies will continue to lead the supply of WASH items, including soap and menstrual kits, in partnership with NGOs to ensure efficient distribution. Enhanced monitoring will be crucial to ensure equitable and qualitative WASH services across the camps.

Promotion of activities supporting better hygiene behaviour and targeted distribution of hygiene items will remain a priority.

In host communities, the Sector will support equitable access to quality WASH services aligned with national development plans. WASH vulnerability criteria (e.g., lack of improved water and sanitation) will also be taken into consideration when targeting neighbouring communities, both directly and indirectly impacted as a result of hosting Rohingya refugees/FDMNs.

The WASH Sector response will consider environmental issues, gender, age, and disability inclusion, with emphasis on preparedness and response for natural disasters and public health risks, including disease outbreaks.

BHASAN CHAR RESPONSE STRATEGY AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

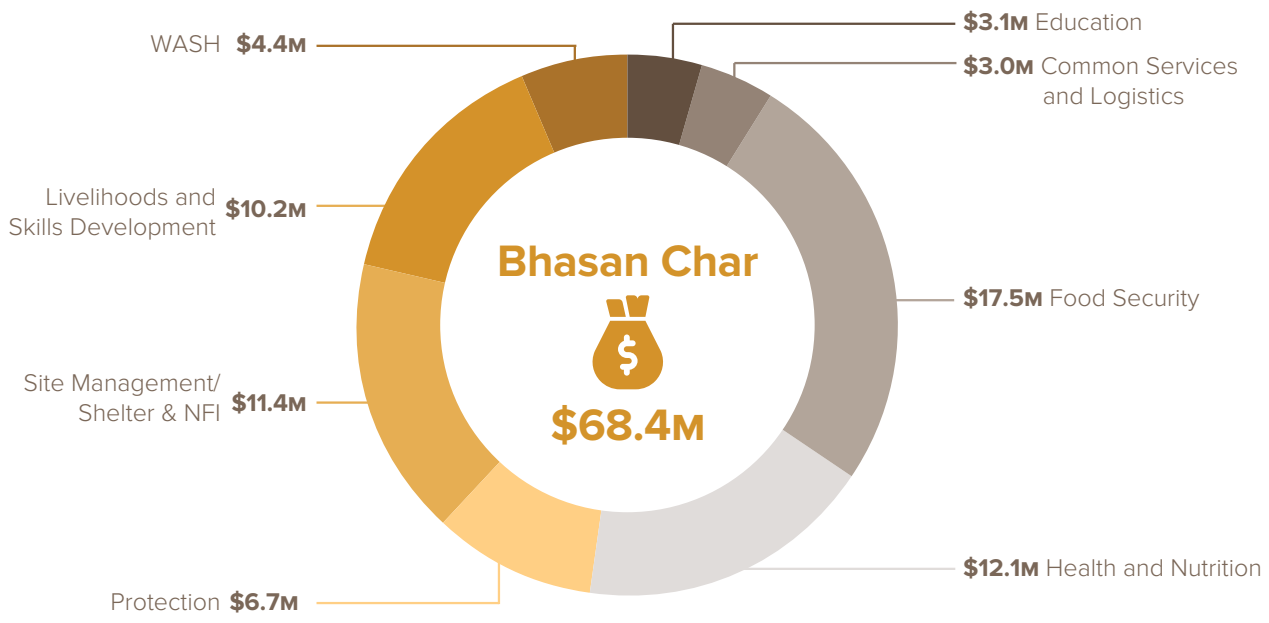
OVERVIEW

The Government of Bangladesh has established infrastructural facilities on Bhasan Char and supports the humanitarian community to deliver essential services to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. On 9 October 2021, the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR (on behalf of the UN agencies) signed an MoU that established a common policy framework based on protection and humanitarian principles, and the Government's priorities and policies for ongoing and future efforts on Bhasan Char. The MoU affirmed a joint commitment to ensure that Rohingya sheltered on Bhasan Char have access to services including protection, shelter, food and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, learning in the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language, as well as the ability to engage in livelihoods, capacity-building activities, and skills development commensurate with opportunities available in Rakhine State in Myanmar. By 2023, the Government of Bangladesh had facilitated the voluntary relocation of around 35,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs[11] to Bhasan Char. The Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR will continue joint registration and documentation for refugees/FDMNs, which will be updated on a continuous basis.

The Rohingya refugee/FDMN response on Bhasan Char aims to meet the humanitarian and protection needs of the Rohingya in line with Government's priorities and policies. It aims to support and complement the work of the Government of Bangladesh, which is leading the overall humanitarian response. The Government in partnership with UN agencies will make its best efforts for equity of standards and parity of services for the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs living on Bhasan Char and in the Cox's Bazar camps.

In line with the commitments laid down in the MoU, the Government continues to ensure relocation of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on a voluntary basis and to facilitate need-based movement from Bhasan Char to Cox's Bazar and vice-versa. The humanitarian community will support emergency preparedness plans and relevant disaster risk reduction measures, as and when required. Furthermore, the response intends to support the Government in enhancing the viability, sustainability, and connectivity of the Bhasan Char response, enabling Rohingya communities on the island to become increasingly self-reliant through access to education, skills development, and livelihood opportunities.

Figure 3: Financial Requirements by Sector for the Bhasan Char Response



11. The Government of Bangladesh plans on relocating a total of 100,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNS to Bhasan Char by the end of 2024. This JRP is appealing to support 75,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char. Adjustments to the appeal will be made, if required, based on the actual number of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char.

FOOD SECURITY

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure and sustain the timely provision of food assistance for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. (SO2, SO3)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **17.5M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

75,000

PEOPLE TARGETED

75,000

75,000
Rohingya Refugees

01
Sector Project

01
Appealing Partner

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will continue providing life-saving food assistance to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs through general and targeted food assistance to vulnerable households. The Sector will transition to e-voucher transfers, similar to the existing arrangements in Cox's Bazar, to increase access to fresh vegetables and a more diverse food basket. The Sector will also accelerate the supply of necessary key household items (food and non-food) via the Common Services and Logistics Sector.

The Sector will continue to improve complaint feedback mechanisms and post-distribution monitoring to ensure that Rohingya refugee/FDMN needs inform future programming priorities.

COMMON SERVICES AND LOGISTICS

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Strengthen capacity and the sharing of logistics and common services among humanitarian actors for efficient utilization of resources, cost effectiveness, and reduction of environmental impacts. (SO3, SO5)

2. Facilitate data connectivity services for humanitarian actors. (SO3)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **3.0M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

32

01 Sector Project

01 Appealing Partner

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will coordinate with cargo shipments using commercial services, facilitate the transportation of humanitarian personnel to and from the island, use Government services for passenger transport, and involve commercial providers to reduce dependency of Government services. The Sector will manage warehouses, including daily operations and maintenance, coordination of receiving goods, and storage management for all agencies, including coordination of cargo shipments to the island and onwards to distribution points. The Sector will work closely with relevant Government authorities to establish and facilitate data connectivity and access to telecommunications services.

EDUCATION

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Provide equitable access to learning opportunities for Rohingya refugee/FDMN children through the rollout of the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar Language. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)

2. Support access to learning opportunities with particular focus on girls' education, in an enabling environment for Rohingya refugee/FDMN children. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)

3. Support the capacity development of teachers, Education Sector partners to provide education services and strengthen monitoring system and consultations. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **3.1M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

31,500

PEOPLE TARGETED

25,326

25,326 Rohingya Refugees

09 Sector Projects

09 Appealing Partners

04 Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will provide access to quality learning with school feeding for all school-aged learners in learning centres. Teaching will follow the Myanmar Curriculum for learners aged 5-18, as well as Early Childhood Development for children aged 3-5 and vocational education programmes for learners aged 15-18. Continuous teacher professional development and assessment of learning levels are prioritized to ensure the achievement of foundational skills by learners. Learning materials, including Myanmar Curriculum textbooks and teacher guides, will be provided to support teaching and learning. The Education Sector will support specific strategies in coordination with the Government of Bangladesh and through community engagement to increase enrolment, attendance, and retention of marginalized children to reach the most vulnerable and prevent dropouts. This includes strong intersectoral collaboration with the Protection and Livelihoods and Skills Development Sectors to address issues comprehensively with children, their families, religious leaders, and CiCs, as well as provide targeted assistance to children with disabilities, adolescent girls, and out-of-school children. Emphasis will be given to improving the quality services of the learning centres to limit the scope of private teaching.

The Sector will work with partner staff and teachers, as well as with learning centres, to ensure accountability through child safeguarding, PSEA mechanisms, disability inclusion, and gender mainstreaming in all education-related services.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Improve equitable access to essential primary and secondary healthcare services on Bhasan Char including prevention, preparedness, and response to outbreaks of communicable diseases and other hazards. (SO3, SO4, SO5)

2. Ensure that all boys and girls under five, adolescent girls, and PLW can access life - saving, gender-responsive, and inclusive curative and preventive essential nutrition services, and can use the recommended maternal and child feeding practices on Bhasan Char. (SO2, SO3)

3. Promote health, nutrition and well-being at individual and community levels living on Bhasan Char. (SO1, SO3, SO4)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **12.1M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

75,000

PEOPLE TARGETED

75,000

75,000
Rohingya Refugees

09
Sector Projects

09
Appealing Partners

04
Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will provide comprehensive primary and secondary healthcare services, including management of endemic and communicable diseases (including Tuberculosis and HIV), sexual and reproductive health, clinical management of rape, and management of non-communicable diseases. Vaccination services will be provided in accordance with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) schedule, and supplementary immunization activities will be carried out. Integrated mental health and psychological support services will continue to be provided in the primary healthcare facilities and at community level. The Sector will strengthen medical facilities and support the MoHFW to deliver services with integrated nutrition services as needed. Preventive and curative nutrition programmes will be provided for children, adolescents, and PLW as appropriate, and will include community management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation, community management of at-risk mothers and infants, and blanket supplementary feeding programmes. Ensuring a community focused approach, partners will engage refugees for feedback on services through monthly health facility-based meetings. The response will ensure community-based health and nutrition services on disease prevention and health promotion, through the engagement and capacity-building of refugee volunteers. Health information systems will be sustained, and diseases with outbreak potential monitored to allow for an early response. Strengthened response capacity for infectious disease and appropriate management of watery diarrhea will be prioritized. Rohingya refugees/ FDMNs in need of medical care that is not available on the island will be referred to Government facilities outside the island in coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, and the Sector will provide necessary support to travel the person in need to a suitable healthcare centre from Bhasan Char. The Sector will continue to coordinate with the MoHFW, UN agencies, and partners for the implementation of the Sector strategy through regular consultations.

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Develop skills and capacities and create livelihood opportunities commensurate with those available in Rakhine State and following the Skills Development Framework to prepare Rohingya refugees/FDMNs for their voluntary repatriation and reintegration in Myanmar. (SO1, SO2, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **10.2M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

37,845

PEOPLE TARGETED

37,845

32,236
Rohingya Refugees

11
Sector Projects

11
Appealing Partners

05
Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will be guided by the Skills Development Framework[12], which emphasizes the importance of access to livelihoods activities to mitigate different risks. The Sector will focus on four key pillars: i) skills and capacity-building for Rohingya commensurate with opportunities available in Myanmar, to prepare for voluntary and sustainable repatriation and reintegration in Myanmar; ii) livelihoods opportunities, iii) food security at household level, such as homestead gardening, fishing within the designated island area, poultry, and animal husbandry; and iv) ecosystem conservation. The Sector will make efforts on building market linkages to allow for engagement in trade and small-scale production activities in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh.

12. The Skills Development Framework was endorsed by the National Task Force in August 2022.

PROTECTION

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Provide effective and targeted protection assistance including continuous joint registration and documentation by the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR, and addressing negative coping mechanisms, and human trafficking. (SO1, SO2, SO3)

2. Promote a community - based approach to the response, support community protection mechanisms, and facilitate meaningful access to specialized services for persons, such as older persons, persons with disabilities, women at risk, and children. This is with the aim of strengthening the resilience of community in order to build capacity for return and reintegration in Myanmar. (SO1, SO2, SO5)

3. Ensure that boys and girls, including adolescents, facing life-threatening risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, and severe distress have access to well - coordinated and gender - and disability - responsive, and child and youth protection services. (SO1, SO2, SO3)

4. Enhance access to survivor-centred services by responding to individual needs, preventing and mitigating GBV risks, and supporting survivors of GBV. (SO2, SO3)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **6.7M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

75,000

PEOPLE TARGETED

75,000

75,000 Rohingya Refugees

05 Sector Projects

05 Appealing Partners

06 Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

In collaboration with the Office of the RRRC, the Sector will work to ensure the safety, well-being and basic needs of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. A registration centre will maintain up-to-date documentation and data of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to ensure timely access to multi-sectoral services. The Sector will undertake protection monitoring to identify and address protection risks and needs, and inform programme delivery. The capacity-building of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, including women and adolescent girls, will be sustained through a community-based approach. Child Protection risk prevention measures and response will continue to provide psychosocial support and child welfare. The Sector will also support adolescent engagement to coordinate with education programmes to offer learning opportunities in the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language. Access to multi-sectoral, coordinated, and survivor centred GBV response services will be enabled as a priority. Women and girls will be supported to develop their skills. A community-based approach will be adopted for awareness-raising, GBV risk mitigation, and prevention. The Sector will also ensure Protection mainstreaming including capacity-building, information awareness, accountability to affected populations, advocacy, monitoring in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh, and reporting. To ensure implementation of a zero-tolerance policy on SEA, humanitarian actors will continue to build capacity of all humanitarian partners to prevent, mitigate, and respond to risks and incidents of SEA through a survivor centred approach. Ensuring accountability of humanitarian actors to affected people will remain a focus.

SITE MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure effective coordination and management for timely and appropriate delivery of multi-sectoral services through inclusive participation. (SO2, SO3, SO5)

2. Maintain safe and decent living conditions and distribution of essential NFIs, and contribute to environmental sustainability. (SO2, SO3, SO5)

3. Enable access to life-saving emergency Shelter/NFI support to Rohingya refugee/FDMN households. (SO3, SO5)

4. Reduce safety risks and exposure to natural and manmade hazards by coordinating with the relevant Government authorities' disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness measures. (SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **11.4M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

75,000

PEOPLE TARGETED

75,000

75,000 Rohingya Refugees

06 Sector Projects

06 Appealing Partners

01 Implementing Partner

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the Sector will focus on ensuring effective coordination and access to services. The Sector will work towards enhancing power supply for Bhasan Char. The Sector will coordinate the site management support, shelter and NFI response. The Sector will continue to support coordination of service delivery through partner activity tracker including facility and room allocation, lighting and lightning protection, community feedback and referral mechanisms (CFRM), service monitoring, and capacity-building activities to improve knowledge sharing among humanitarian actors and the refugees. The Sector will continue to implement Community-Led Projects (CLP) through incentive-based interventions.

Essential NFIs will be distributed among persons with specific needs and general refugee/FDMN population in line with the Standard Operating Procedures and based on principles of fairness, accountability, transparency, and gender sensitivity. The Sector will provide the technical expertise and assistance to coordinate and monitor the distributions and needs, as well as link these efforts with existing initiatives to reduce energy consumption through an integrated response including: the provision of cooking fuel such as LPG; clean cooking equipment such as regulators, fuel-efficient stoves, and pressure cookers, as well as biogas extension. The Sector will coordinate to improve fire safety and preparedness through training and household monitoring on the safe use of LPG. In addition to renovation of the communal kitchens which have biogas connections, the Sector will carry out more assessments to identify other functional biogas extensions.

The Sector will support the Government to maintain emergency preparedness measures and facilitate a coordinated multi-sectoral response to natural disasters and hazards through continuous monitoring, drills, and simulations, as well as prepositioning essential relief, and community awareness-raising through volunteers. The Sector will deliver contextualized training and guidelines to improve emergency response on Bhasan Char.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure regular, sufficient, and equitable access to safe water for drinking and domestic needs. (SO2, SO3, SO5)

2. Provide adequate and appropriate sanitation facilities allowing safe management and disposal of solid waste. (SO2, SO3, SO5)

3. Ensure the behaviour change to prevent contagious diseases through participatory hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene items. (SO2, SO3, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **4.4M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

75,000

PEOPLE TARGETED

75,000

75,000 Rohingya Refugees

08 Sector Projects

08 Appealing Partners

05 Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will maintain the quality of WASH critical services with special attention to reduce the risk of outbreak of communicable diseases, as well as emergency preparedness, response, and resilience. The Sector will continue to monitor the water quality and long-term sustainability of groundwater supply in collaboration with relevant institutions. The Sector will continue to support solid waste management and ensure that solid waste is safely managed to avoid environmental degradation as well as promotion of eco-friendly treatment technologies reducing climate impact. The Sector will ensure equal access for persons with disabilities to WASH facilities, including through the necessary upgrade of sanitation facilities, or the provision of accessories, based on needs.

In collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh, the Sector will adopt innovative approaches to encourage community mobilization and engagement, and to ensure distribution of WASH NFIs to bring change in hygienic behaviours, as well as to establish a participatory monitoring and feedback mechanism. Furthermore, the Sector will support the capacities of partners and Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to ensure the sustainable use and maintenance of WASH facilities.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION (COX'S BAZAR)

ANNEX II: APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION (BHASAN CHAR)

ANNEX III: 2024 JRP PARTNER MATRIX (COX'S BAZAR)

ANNEX IV: 2024 JRP PARTNER MATRIX (BHASAN CHAR)

ANNEX I:

APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION (COX'S BAZAR)

FOOD SECURITY

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.23M Individuals	931,574 Individuals	299,454 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	800,400
BRAC	2,729,003
Concern Worldwide (CWW)	683,221
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	450,000
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	5,188,585
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	190,500
Oxfam	220,331
Plan International (Plan)	1,621,000
Shushilan	628,146
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	900,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	216,600,000
World Vision International (WVI)	2,070,800
FOOD SECURITY TOTAL	**$232,081,986**

COORDINATION

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED **113**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	45,111
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	241,135
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2,483,342
Plan International (Plan)	40,000
Save the Children (SCI)	60,878
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	151,000

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,418,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2,669,468
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	420,804
World Food Programme (WFP)	668,120
World Health Organization (WHO)	358,667
COORDINATION TOTAL	**$8,556,525**

EDUCATION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	**456,655** Individuals	**399,441** Individuals	**57,214** Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)	188,809
BRAC	3,890,843
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	273,982
Education Development And Services (EDAS)	723,394
Educo - Fundación Educación y Cooperación (Educo)	578,175
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)	520,314
Friendship	510,105
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	998,400
Jugantar Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (JSUS)	183,595
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	688,554
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	2,788,998
Plan International (Plan)	2,823,474
Prantic Unnayan Society (Prantic)	138,902
Save the Children (SCI)	6,488,662
Sesame Workshop (SW)	414,771
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	30,129,436
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	1,922,150
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	6,328,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1,200,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	7,500,000
World Vision International (WVI)	163,152
EDUCATION TOTAL	**$68,453,716**

HEALTH

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.07M Individuals	931,574 Individuals	136,129 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	4,565,269
Friendship	600,000
Gonoshasthaya Kendra (GK)	1,282,771
Green Hill (GH)	488,637
Health and Education for All (HAEFA)	309,028
Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	2,000,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	18,126,846
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	4,020,000
MedGlobal	359,500
Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)	201,558
Plan International (Plan)	196,764
Save the Children (SCI)	2,448,000
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	291,915
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	10,005,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	16,500,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	16,315,227
World Health Organization (WHO)	9,100,000
HEALTH TOTAL	**$86,810,515**

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	41,512 Individuals	29,873 Individuals	11,640 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	200,000
Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)	254,113
BRAC	2,378,252
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	251,510
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	350,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	3,480,706
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	1,093,811
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	453,750

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	1,859,000
Oxfam	482,995
Plan International (Plan)	1,183,290
Prottyashi	130,000
Pulse Bangladesh Society (Pulse)	267,650
Save the Children (SCI)	1,241,155
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	2,220,783
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	100,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	19,174,965
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	218,000
LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TOTAL	**$35,339,980**

NUTRITION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	**392,791** Individuals	**293,706** Individuals	**99,085** Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	411,920
Concern Worldwide (CWW)	903,204
Save the Children (SCI)	22,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	10,000,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	30,246,883
NUTRITION TOTAL	**$44,584,007**

PROTECTION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	**1.14M** Individuals	**931,574** Individuals	**212,558** Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	472,612
CBM Global Disability Inclusion (CBMG)	207,550
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	915,500
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	689,500
Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	1,781,663
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2,875,603

International Rescue Committee (IRC)	910,729
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	1,200,000
Oxfam	180,005
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1,944,828
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	21,059,156
PROTECTION TOTAL	**$32,237,146**

CHILD PROTECTION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	992,350 Individuals	733,298 Individuals	259,053 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	2,006,086
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	414,000
Educo - Fundación Educación y Cooperación (Educo)	389,350
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	990,450
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	996,659
Plan International (Plan)	1,461,626
Save the Children (SCI)	4,013,449
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	561,845
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	6,747,025
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	4,695,215
World Vision International (WVI)	763,917
CHILD PROTECTION TOTAL	**$23,039,622**

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	755,625 Individuals	562,517 Individuals	193,109 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
CARE International (CARE)	750,264
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	1,363,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2,265,233
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	1,448,950
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	710,400
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	524,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	6,530,000

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	11,022,678
World Vision International (WVI)	601,000
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE TOTAL	**$25,215,525**

SHELTER-CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	**974,062** Individuals	**931,574** Individuals	**42,488** Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	327,413
Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)	310,208
BRAC	2,523,635
CARE International (CARE)	477,044
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	3,317,303
CBM Global Disability Inclusion (CBMG)	100,588
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	368,373
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1,092,251
Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)	388,400
Habitat for Humanity International (HFHI)	715,474
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)	442,850
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	72,298,562
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	1,009,505
Nabolok	471,634
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	745,000
Oxfam	190,320
Qatar Charity (QC)	821,081
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	800,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	71,241,966
SHELTER-CCCM TOTAL	**$157,641,607**

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.12M Individuals	931,574 Individuals	189,037 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	500,000
ActionAid Bangladesh (AAB)	97,531
BRAC	5,625,651
CARE International (CARE)	120,500
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	1,124,049
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	1,063,637
Green Hill (GH)	404,964
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation (HSI)	31,176
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)	49,200
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	14,088,461
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	457,414
Nabolok	490,383
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	578,000
Oxfam	380,000
Save the Children (SCI)	600,000
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	600,773
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	19,500,709
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	577,300
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	23,500,000
World Vision International (WVI)	234,955
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE TOTAL	**$70,024,703**

GRAND TOTAL (COX'S BAZAR) $783,985,332

ANNEX II:

APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION (BHASAN CHAR)

FOOD SECURITY

PEOPLE TARGETED **75,000** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	17,506,029
FOOD SECURITY TOTAL	**$17,506,029**

COMMON SERVICES AND LOGISTICS

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED **32**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	3,000,000
COMMON SERVICES AND LOGISTICS TOTAL	**$3,000,000**

EDUCATION

PEOPLE TARGETED **25,326** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	652,621
Friendship	64,767
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	182,543
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	137,917
Pulse Bangladesh Society (Pulse)	83,906
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,223,500
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	100,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	500,000
World Vision International (WVI)	158,600
EDUCATION TOTAL	**$3,103,854**

HEALTH AND NUTRITON

PEOPLE TARGETED **75,000** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	157,274
Friendship	340,000
Health and Education for All (HAEFA)	176,689
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	1,528,500
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	730,521
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	4,446,753
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1,030,997
World Food Programme (WFP)	3,331,916
World Health Organization (WHO)	370,000
HEALTH AND NUTRITION TOTAL	**$12,112,650**

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

PEOPLE TARGETED **37,845** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)	360,000
BRAC	2,009,835
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	233,500
IMPACT Initiatives (IMPACT)	2,042,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	689,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	197,273
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	127,000
Prottyashi	225,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2,900,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	200,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	1,200,000
LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TOTAL	**$ 10,183,608**

PROTECTION

PEOPLE TARGETED **75,000** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	600,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,111,750
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3,830,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	963,000
World Vision International (WVI)	169,404
PROTECTION TOTAL	**$ 6,674,154**

SITE MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

PEOPLE TARGETED **75,000** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)	1,573,515
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	193,000
IMPACT Initiatives (IMPACT)	220,500
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	673,417
Qatar Charity (QC)	1,363,054
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	7,407,533
SITE MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, AND NFI TOTAL	**$11,431,019**

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE TARGETED **75,000** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)	445,000
BRAC	442,935
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	70,000
Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)	205,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	241,133
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,716,067
Uttaran	160,000
World Vision International (WVI)	84,000
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE TOTAL	**$4,364,136**

GRAND TOTAL (BHASAN CHAR) $68,375,450

ANNEX III:
2024 JRP PARTNER MATRIX (COX'S BAZAR)*

	Partner / Sector	Food Security	Coordination	Education	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	Protection-CP	Protection-GBV	SCCCM	WASH	Total Funding Required (USD)
	UN Agencies	■ Appealing partner**						▒ Implementing partner***					
1	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	■	■								■		**6,521,971**
2	International Organization for Migration (IOM)		■		■	■		■ ▒	■	■	■	■	**116,609,203**
3	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)		■			■				■			**3,082,183**
4	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		■	■	■		■		■	■		■	**78,324,170**
5	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	■						■			■	■	**4,222,128**
6	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)			■		■							**2,022,150**
7	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	**174,698,770**
8	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		■	■	■	■				■			**29,176,709**
9	World Food Programme (WFP)	■	■	■			■						**255,015,003**
10	World Health Organization (WHO)		■		■								**9,458,667**
	International NGOs	■ Appealing partner						▒ Implementing partner					
1	Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	■				■	■					■ ▒	**1,912,320**
2	ActionAid Bangladesh (AAB)					▒		▒		▒	▒	■	**97,531**
3	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)							▒			■ ▒		**327,413**
4	Bibliothèques Sans Frontières (BSF)										▒		**-**
5	CARE International (CARE)									■	■ ▒	■ ▒	**1,347,808**
6	CBM Global Disability Inclusion (CBMG)							■			■		**308,138**
7	Concern Worldwide (CWW)	■					■ ▒						**1,586,425**
8	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	■ ▒				■		■		■	■ ▒		**3,446,873**
9	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)							■				■	**1,753,137**
10	Educo - Fundación Educación y Cooperación (Educo)			■					■				**967,525**
11	Food for the Hungry (FH)				▒		▒						**-**
12	Habitat for Humanity International (HFHI)										■		**715,474**
13	Health and Education for All (HAEFA)				■								**309,028**
14	Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation (HSI)											■	**31,176**
15	Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)										■ ▒	■	**492,050**
16	HOPE Foundation for Women and Children of Bangladesh (HOPE)				▒								**-**
17	Humanity & Inclusion (HI)			▒	■			■ ▒					**3,781,663**
18	International Development Enterprises (iDE)											▒	**-**
19	International Rescue Committee (IRC)			■ ▒	■ ▒	■		■	■	■ ▒			**9,468,549**
20	Ipas - Partners for Reproductive Justice (IPAS)				▒							▒	**-**
21	Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)										■	■	**1,466,919**
22	MedGlobal				■								**359,500**
23	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)			■		■		■			■ ▒	■ ▒	**7,170,998**

	Partner / Sector	Food Security	Coordination	Education	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	Protection-CP	Protection-GBV	SCCCM	WASH	Total Funding Required (USD)
24	Oxfam												1,453,651
25	Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)												201,558
26	Plan International (Plan)												7,326,154
27	Qatar Charity (QC)												821,081
28	Room to Read (RtR)												-
29	Save the Children (SCI)												14,874,144
30	Sesame Workshop (SW)												414,771
31	Terre des Hommes (TdH)												1,454,533
32	United Purpose (UP)												-
33	Women's Federation for World Peace - Bangladesh (WFWP-BD)												-
34	World Vision International (WVI)												3,833,824
	Bangladeshi NGOs												
1	Agrajattra Organization (Agrajattra)												-
2	Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK)												-
3	Anando, Promotion of Culture and Youth Resource Development (ANANDO)												-
4	Association for Integrated Development-Comilla (Aid-Comilla)												-
5	Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)												753,130
6	Bandhu Social Welfare Society (Bandhu)												-
7	Bangladesh Institute of Theatre Arts (BITA)												-
8	Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST)												-
9	Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS)												-
10	Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA)												-
11	Bangla-German Sampreeti (BGS)												-
12	BRAC												23,763,850
13	Breaking The Silence (BTS)												-
14	Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)												5,853,456
15	Centre for Disability in Development (CDD)												-
16	Centre for Injury Prevention, Health Development and Research (CIPRB)												-
17	Centre for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)												-
18	COAST Foundation (COAST)												-
19	Community Development Centre (CODEC)												-
20	Dhaka Community Hospital Trust (DCHT)												-
21	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK)												-
22	Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO)												-
23	Education Development And Services (EDAS)												723,394
24	Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)												520,314
25	Friendship												1,110,105
26	Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)												-
27	Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)												388,400

Appealing partner Implementing partner

	Partner / Sector	Food Security	Coordination	Education	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	Protection-CP	Protection-GBV	SCCCM	WASH	Total Funding Required (USD)
28	Gonoshasthaya Kendra (GK)												**1,282,771**
29	Green Hill (GH)												**893,601**
30	HELP Cox's Bazar (HCB)												-
31	Jago Nari Unnayon Sangstha (JNUS)												-
32	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)												-
33	Janoseba Kendra (JSK)												-
34	Jugantar Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (JSUS)												**183,595**
35	Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)												**1,332,804**
36	Nabolok												**962,017**
37	Nari Maitree (NM)												-
38	NGO Forum for Public Health (NGOF)												-
39	Nowzuwan												-
40	Organization for the Poor Community Advancement (OPCA)												-
41	Organization for women & Children Development (BNKS)												-
42	Partners in Health and Development (PHD)												-
43	Prantic Unnayan Society (Prantic)												**138,902**
44	Programme for Helpless and Lagged Societies (PHALS)												-
45	Prottyashi												**130,000**
46	Pulse Bangladesh Society (Pulse)												**267,650**
47	Research, Training and Management International (RTMI)												-
48	Resource Integration Centre (RIC)												-
49	Rights of Women Welfare Society (RWWS)												-
50	Samaj Kalyan O Unnayan Shangstha (SKUS)												-
51	Shushilan												**628,146**
52	Society for Health Extension and Development (SHED)												-
53	Underprivileged Children's Educational Programs (UCEP)												-
54	Uttaran												-
55	Village Education Resource Center (VERC)												-
56	Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)												-
	Red Cross/Red Crescent Family — Appealing partner / Implementing partner												
1	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)												-
	Other Organizations — Appealing partner / Implementing partner												
1	BRAC University (BRAC Uni)												-
2	Institute of Water Modelling (IWM)												-
3	University of Dhaka (DU)												-
4	Bard College (Bard Coll)												-
5	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)												-
6	New York University (NYU)												-

	Partner / Sector	Food Security	Coordination	Education	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	Protection-CP	Protection-GBV	SCCCM	WASH	Total Funding Required (USD)
7	Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI)												-
8	Regional Integrated Multi-hazard Early Warning System (RIMES)												-
9	UNESCO Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development (UNESCO MGIEP)												-
10	University of Cambridge (Cambridge Uni)												-
11	Women Entrepreneur Association of Bangladesh (WEAB)												-
	Private Company												
1	Environment and Infrastructure Management Solution (EIMS)												-
	Grand Total for Cox's Bazar Response												**783,985,332**

Appealing partner Implementing partner

** Appealing Partners represented in the JRP 2024 are organizations raising funds primarily from Member States or countries through the JRP, as part of a Sector responding to the Rohingya refugee response in Bangladesh.
*** Implementing Partners are organizations that receive funding from appealing partners to implement project activities approved and covered by the 2024 JRP.

ANNEX IV:
2024 JRP PARTNER MATRIX (BHASAN CHAR)*

	Partner / Sector	Food Security	Common Servs. & Logs.	Education	Health and Nutrition	LSDS	Protection	SM and S-NFI	WASH	Total Funding Required (USD)
	UN Agencies	■ Appealing partner**				▒ Implementing partner***				
1	International Organization for Migration (IOM)				■	■				2,217,500
2	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)			■	■		■		■	5,781,838
3	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)				■	■	■	■		18,584,286
4	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)			■	■	■	■			2,293,997
5	World Food Programme (WFP)	■	■	■	■	■				25,537,945
6	World Health Organization (WHO)				■					370,000
	International NGOs	■ Appealing partner				▒ Implementing partner				
1	Health and Education for All (HAEFA)				■					176,689
2	IMPACT Initiatives (IMPACT)					■		■		2,262,500
3	Ipas - Partners for Reproductive Justice (IPAS)				▒					-
4	Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)			■		■		■	■	1,294,366
5	Qatar Charity (QC)							■		1,363,054
6	Terre des Hommes (TdH)						■			600,000
7	World Vision International (WVI)			■			■		■	412,004
	Bangladeshi NGOs	■ Appealing partner				▒ Implementing partner				
1	Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)			▒		■	▒		▒	360,000
2	BRAC			■	■	■ ▒	▒	▒	■ ▒	3,262,666
3	Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)					■		■	■	496,500
4	COAST Foundation (COAST)						▒			-
5	Community Development Centre (CODEC)			▒			▒			-
6	Friendship			■	■ ▒					404,767
7	Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)								■ ▒	205,000
8	Gonoshasthaya Kendra (GK)				▒					-
9	Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)			■ ▒		■ ▒	▒			264,917
10	NGO Forum for Public Health (NGOF)					▒				-
11	Prottyashi					■ ▒				225,000
12	Pulse Bangladesh Society (Pulse)			■						83,906
13	Rehabilitation Centre for Prostitutes And Rootless Children (PARC)			▒						-
14	Research, Training and Management International (RTMI)				▒					-
15	Society for Health Extension and Development (SHED)					▒				-
16	Uttaran								■	160,000

	Partner / Sector	Food Security	Common Servs. & Logs.	Education	Health and Nutrition	LSDS	Protection	SM and S-NFI	WASH	Total Funding Required (USD)
	Red Cross/Red Crescent Family ■ Appealing partner ■ Implementing partner									
1	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)						■	■	■	**2,018,515**
	Other Organizations ■ Appealing partner ■ Implementing partner									
1	International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b)								■	**-**
2	University of Dhaka (DU)								■	**-**
	Grand Total for Bhasan Char Response									**68,375,450**

* This matrix includes appealing and implementing partners working through the Sectors on Bhasan Char.
** Appealing Partners represented in the JRP 2024 are organizations raising funds primarily from Member States or countries through the JRP, as part of a Sector responding to the Rohingya refugee response in Bangladesh.
*** Implementing Partners are organizations that receive funding from appealing partners to implement project activities approved and covered by the 2024 JRP.

ISCG
INTER SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP

Rohingya Refugee Response
Bangladesh

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