2023 JOINT RESPONSE PLAN ROHINGYA HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2023

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is temporarily sheltering over one million Rohingya refugee/FDMNs from Myanmar, while being compelled to assuming enormous amounts of her limited resources to meet costs and impacts incurred upon her economy, society, and environment.

To avoid irreversibility of such impacts, Bangladesh looks forward to the response of the international community that is proportionate to Bangladesh's humane gesture, through tangible acts on ensuring the sustainable repatriation of Rohingyas.

The Government of Bangladesh refers to the Rohingya community 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.

For the purpose of the 2023 Joint Response Plan, the term “affected populations” refers to the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and the Bangladeshi host communities impacted by the crisis.

People or populations “in need” refers to a sub-set of the affected population who have been assessed to be 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 does 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: Children playing while walking through a flood affected road, during monsoon in the Rohingya Refugee Camps. Photo © Jonathan Hyams/Save the Children/2018

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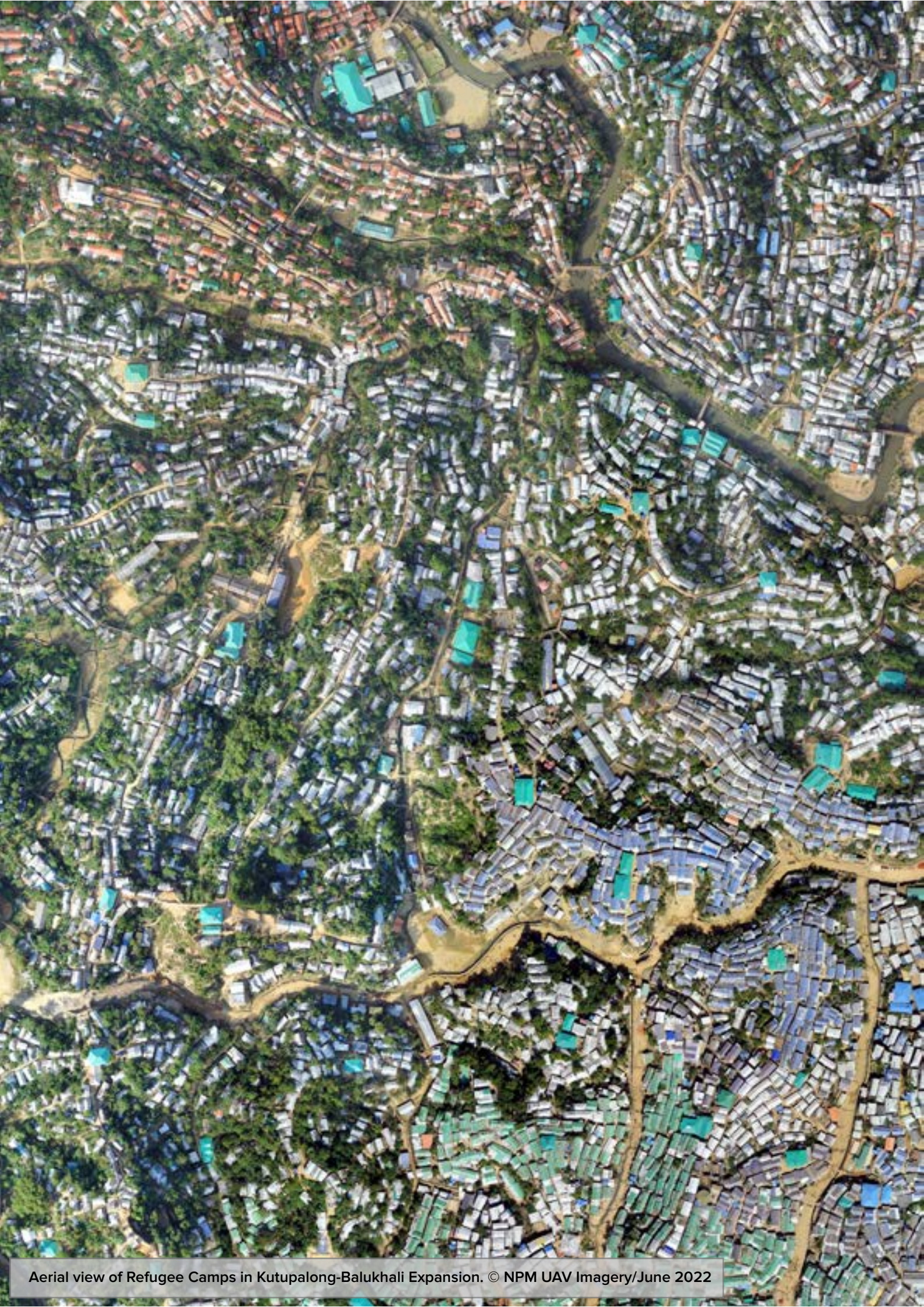
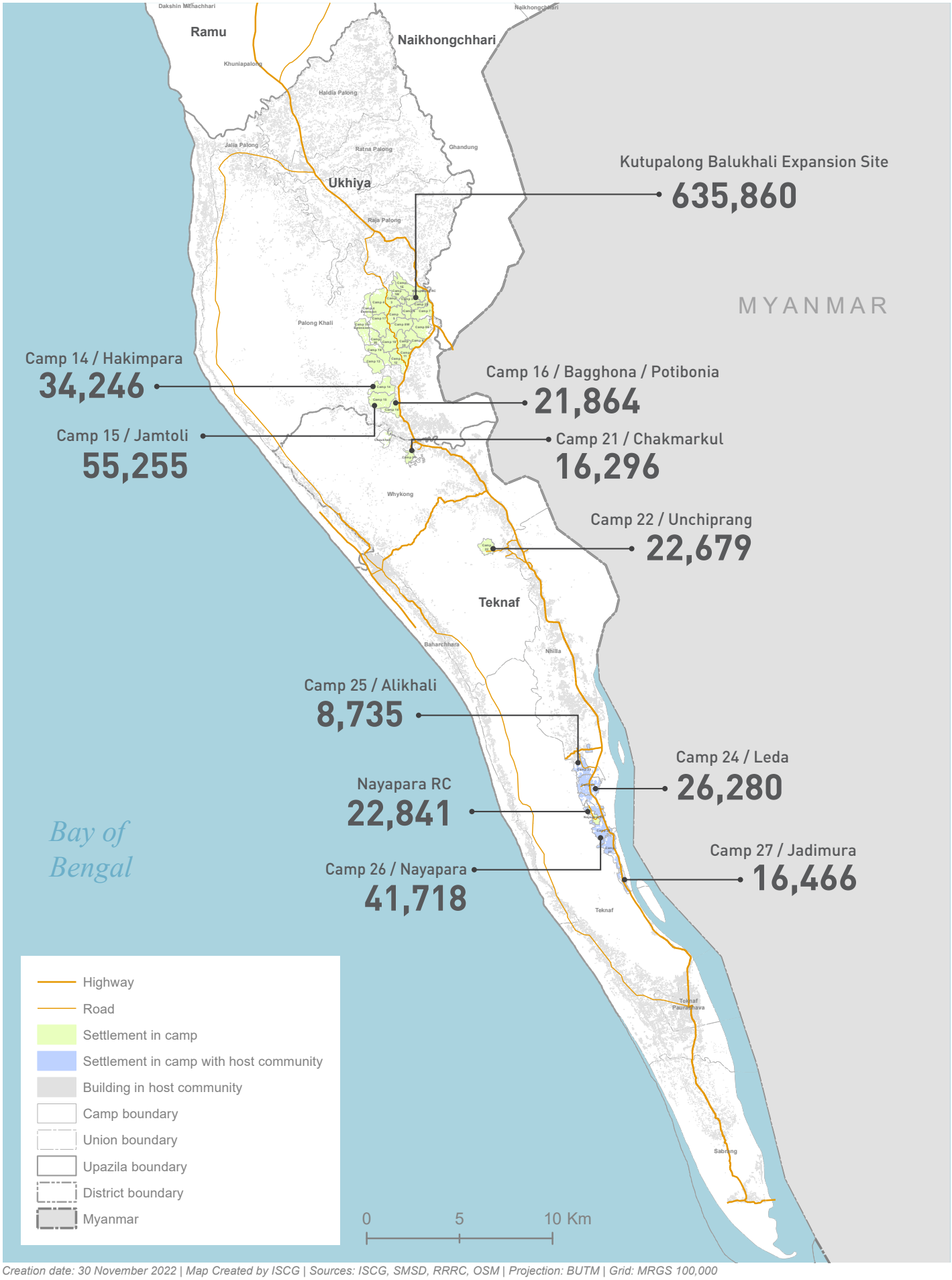
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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
CiC	Camp-in-Charge
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
CPSS	Child Protection Sub-Sector
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDGP	District Development and Growth Plan
DEO	Directorate of Education Office
DPE	Directorate of Primary Education
DPEO	Directorate of Primary Education Office
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
ETS	Emergency Telecommunications Sector
FDMN	Forcibly Displaced Myanmar National
FSS	Food Security Sector
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBVSS	Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
INF	Integrated Nutrition Facility
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group
J-MSNA	Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
JRP	Joint Response Plan
LCFA	Learning Competency Framework Approach
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LDSD	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
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 Refugee Camps in Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion. © NPM UAV Imagery/June 2022

BANGLADESH: COX'S BAZAR REFUGEE/FDMN POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 2023



Creation date: 30 November 2022 | Map Created by ISCG | Sources: ISCG, SMSD, RRRC, OSM | Projection: BUTM | Grid: MRGS 100,000

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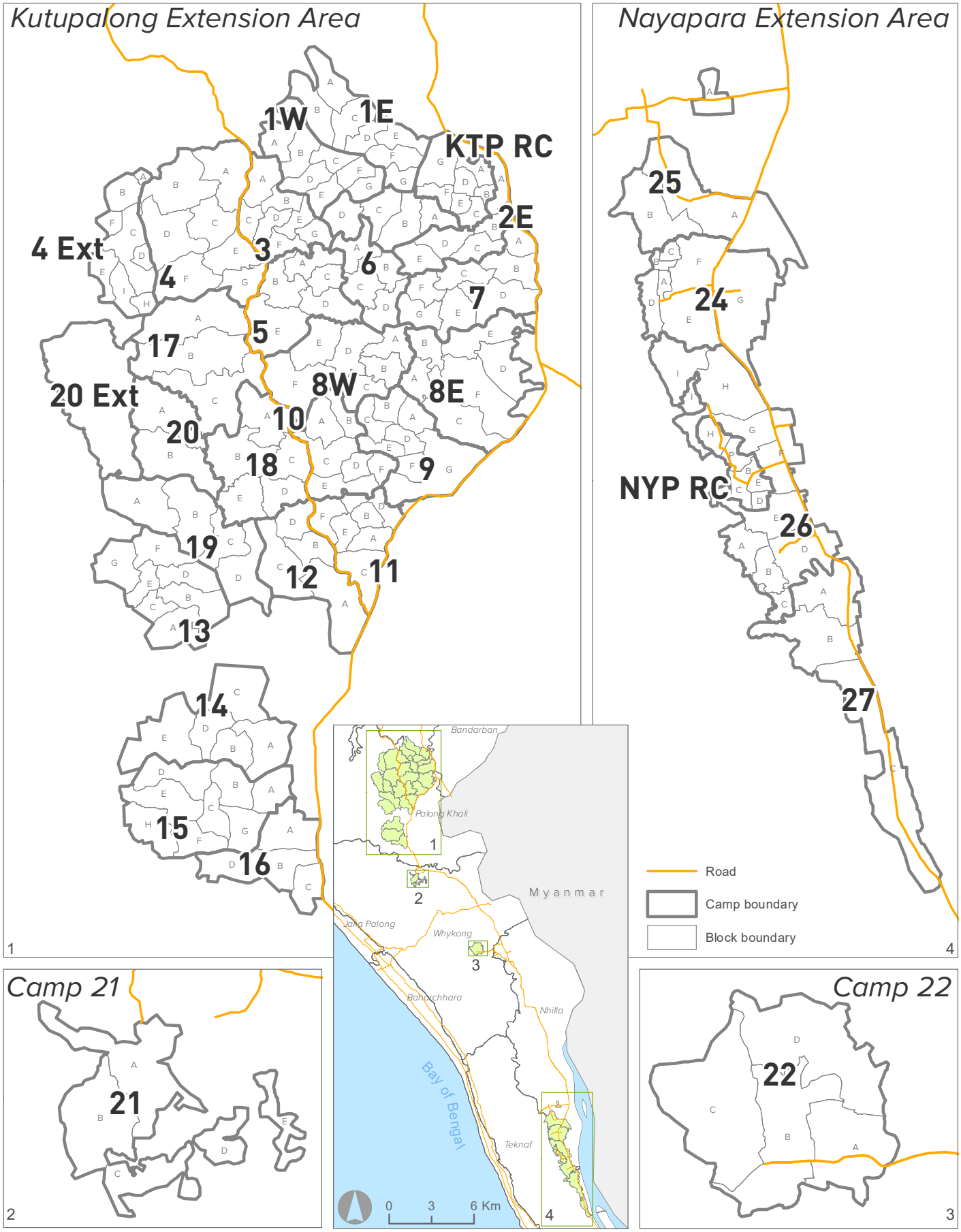
BANGLADESH: ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN CAMPS - COX'S BAZAR



Creation date: 30 November 2022 | Map Created by ISCG | Sources: ISCG, SMSD, RRRC, OSM | Projection: BUTM
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BANGLADESH: ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN RESPONSE - BHASAN CHAR

Creation date: 30 November 2022 | UNHCR

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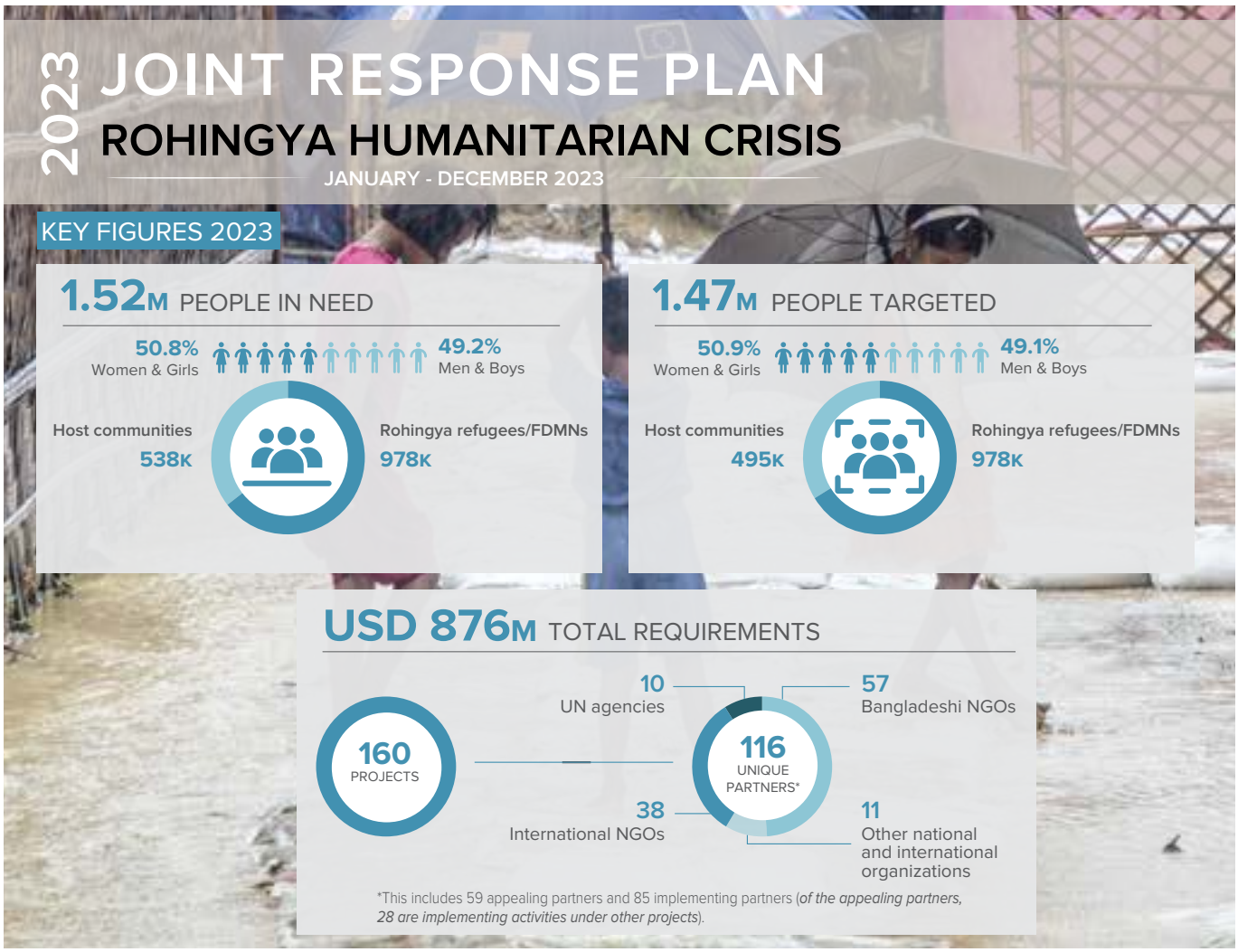


Strategic Objective 1

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 skills and capacities to ensure it is commensurate with opportunities in Rakhine State in Myanmar.

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 an enabling environment respectful of basic rights 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 Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas.

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 Rohingya on the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf, facilitate equitable access to quality services for communities; strengthen public service infrastructure and delivery through system and capacity strengthening; support sustainable 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 may also require efforts to strengthen disaster coordination mechanisms, promote the use of renewable and cleaner energy sources, and train Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and Bangladeshi first responders to respond to the effects of climate change and disaster risks.

TARGETED POPULATION: ROHINGYA REFUGEES/FDMNs AND HOST COMMUNITY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF

902,798

51.4% Women & Girls **48.6%** Men & Boys

471,673 Children (<18 yrs)
229,716 girls
241,957 boys

395,787 Adults (18-59 yrs)
218,845 female
176,942 male

35,338 Elderly (60+ yrs)
15,505 female
19,833 male

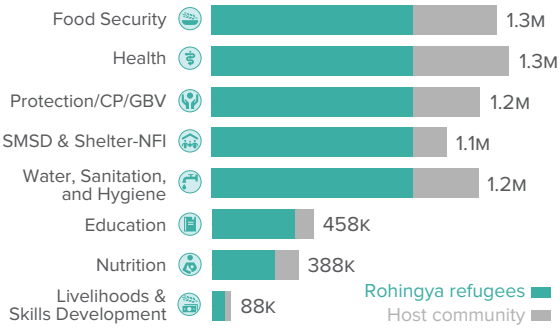
495,431

49.8% Women & Girls **50.2%** Men & boys

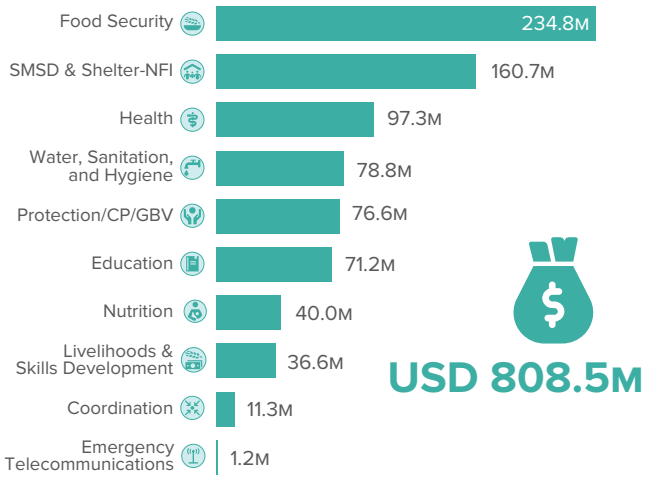
235,703 Children (<18 yrs)
115,089 girls
120,615 boys

238,714 Adults (18-59 yrs)
122,988 female
115,726 male

21,013 Elderly (60+ yrs)
8,560 female
12,454 male



BREAKDOWN OF PRIORITIZED NEEDS (COX'S BAZAR)



TARGETED POPULATION: ROHINGYA REFUGEES/ FDMNs IN BHASAN CHAR*

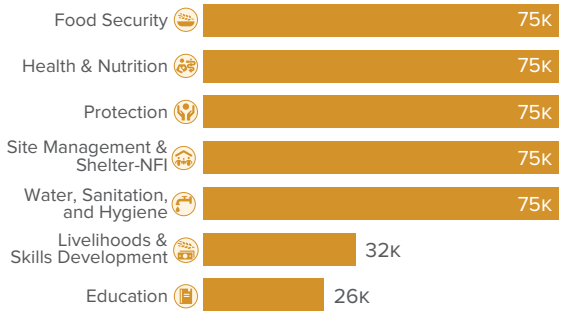
75,000**

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

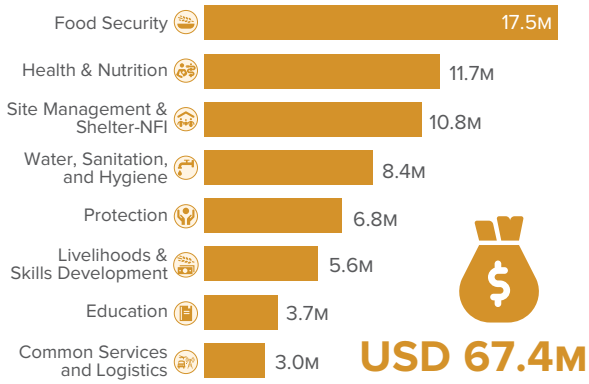
41,107 Children (<18 yrs)
20,277 girls
20,237 boys

32,237 Adults (18-59 yrs)
17,486 female
14,751 male

1,656 Elderly (60+ yrs)
680 female
976 male



BREAKDOWN OF PRIORITIZED NEEDS (BHASAN CHAR)



2023 JOINT RESPONSE PLAN APPEALING PARTNERS

ACF, ACLAB, Agrajattra, AMAN, Arannayk, BDRCS, BRAC, CAID, CARE, Caritas, CBMG, COAST, CWW, DCA, DRC, Educo, FAO, FiA, FIVDB, Friendship, GH, GUSS, HAEFA, HAI, HAP, HEKS/EPER, HI, HSI, IOM, IRC, IRW, MedGlobal, MSI, Mukti, Nabolok, NGOF, NRC, Oxfam, PARC, Plan, Prantic, Prottyashi, PWJ, RDRS, RPN, SAWAB, SC, TdH, Tearfund, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNPFA, UN Women, 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 2023. 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.

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 2023 JRP and will be implemented in full partnership with the Government of Bangladesh and in cooperation with affected populations.

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 accountability to stakeholders, including the host communities and Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, and 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 that is commensurate with opportunities in Myanmar for their eventual return and reintegration. At the same time, the UN system in Myanmar will also continue to work toward the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return to Myanmar, under the framework of the 2023 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, and relevant documentation in close consultation with the Government, in an environment respectful of their basic rights to assistance and services, and to facilitate their safe, voluntary, dignified, and sustainable repatriation to Myanmar.

Protection Pillar 3: Promoting a safe and protective environment for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and through ensuring equitable access to basic assistance and protection needs of all Rohingya refugee/FDMN women, men, girls, boys, and persons with specific needs. This includes supporting the development of their skills and capacities commensurate with opportunities in Myanmar in line with the Skills Development Framework, addressing and responding to various protection issues including child marriage, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, 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 rests with Myanmar. 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.[1]

As of 30 September 2022, approximately 945,953 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs are registered in Bangladesh as part of the Government-UNHCR joint registration exercise, residing in thirty-three extremely congested camps formally designated by the Government of Bangladesh in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas[2] of the Cox's Bazar District, as well as on the island of Bhasan Char.

Bangladesh has generously provided safety to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs from Myanmar, particularly following the events of August 2017 in Myanmar. Bangladesh has borne an enormous responsibility and burden, including financially and environmentally, for this crisis, and the international community must continue providing humanitarian assistance and working towards voluntary, dignified, safe, and sustainable repatriation of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar.

Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the humanitarian response has saved and improved many thousands of lives since August 2017. The Government has been clear that the presence of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Bangladesh is temporary, and voluntary and sustainable returns must take place as soon as conditions are conducive. 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[3] commensurate with opportunities available in Rakhine State in Myanmar, and education in the Myanmar Curriculum to facilitate the eventual reintegration of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Myanmar upon their return. The Rohingya crisis originates in Myanmar and its solution lies there. Strong, visible, and measurable efforts must be sustained from the part of the international community, with a view to finding solutions through voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable repatriations of the Rohingya to Myanmar. Maintaining critical financial support for the ongoing humanitarian response vis-à-vis the Rohingya refugee/FDMN crisis in Bangladesh remains essential. The international community, including the United Nations, has a significant responsibility in finding a sustainable solution through repatriation to Myanmar by creating conducive conditions in Rakhine. Until this is achieved, timely and adequate funding is required to continue to meet humanitarian needs.

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).[4] Children make up more than half the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population and have been disproportionately affected by the crisis due to physical, psychological, and social vulnerabilities.

The Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR 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 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

1. A/HRC/39/64, Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar, paragraph 88.
2. Upazilas are administrative units in Bangladesh. Districts are divided into Upazilas (or sub-Districts), then Unions, then wards, and then villages.
3. 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.
4. References to gender-based violence throughout the text will take into consideration the position of the Government of Bangladesh in this regard.

both the Rohingya and Bangladeshi communities, and a comprehensive COVID-19 response strategy have withstood the unprecedented challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, to date.

A Strategy on Family Planning[5] 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 gender-based violence as well as to protect children are in place, such as psychosocial support. Focus has been placed on improving 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 5,700 learning facilities have been 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 3,200 hectares of degraded forestland have been planted since 2018, and recycling systems and other environmental protection activities have been integrated across the response. Rohingya refugee/FDMN volunteers are helping with water and sanitation, temporary shelter construction, emergency preparedness and response, reforestation, teaching classes 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 the 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, land slides and flooding. These factors contribute to the use of negative coping mechanisms, and also reinforces 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. This remains, for all practical purposes, a crisis operation.

Cox's Bazar District has a population of approximately 2.8 million Bangladeshis, of whom approximately 537,900 reside in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas and 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, seeking to address the needs, including in the areas of health, livelihoods, 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 weather-related hazards in the world with a monsoon season that presents a risk of loss of life and injuries due to landslides, flooding, and communicable diseases. The Rohingya refugee/FDMN population in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas is extremely vulnerable to a variety of natural hazards, including flooding, landslides, fire outbreak, cyclones, and the adverse impacts of climate change. Building on the experiences of the Government of Bangladesh, the humanitarian community will strengthen the preparedness and response to emergencies. Activities in 2023 will strengthen disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management, ensuring the safety of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities.

By December 2022, the Government of Bangladesh relocated some 30,000 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 2023. 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 Memorandum of Understanding (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 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.

5. The Strategy on Family Planning for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis 2021-2023 was developed by the Health Sector's Sexual and Reproductive Health Working Group and approved by the Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP) and the RRRC's Office.

NEEDS OVERVIEW

Undertaken by UN Agencies, the Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA-5)[6] report indicates that 95% of all Rohingya households are moderately to highly vulnerable and remain ereport indicates that 95% of all Rohingya households are moderately to highly vulnerable and remain entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance, similar to 2020 (96%).

Results of the 2021 Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (J-MSNA)[7], and recent Sector-specific assessments show that the most commonly reported needs for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs include shelter materials, access to food, protection, energy issues, access to skills and capacity building activities, cooking items, nutrition challenges, and education. Women and girls in particular also frequently reported concerns about access to safe and functional latrines and electricity. Protection needs, especially for women, children, and persons with disabilities, are under reported. 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 adolescents, with the vast majority of individuals aged 15 and older reportedly not having access to learning opportunities. This gap is even more pronounced for female learners.

While Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char share similar needs of those in the camps of Cox's Bazar, the geographical location presents an additional set of needs. The most commonly reported needs for host communities in Cox's Bazar include shelter materials, income-generating activities and employment, and health care. Other priority needs among the host community include cooking fuel, access to safe and functional latrines, as well as access to clean drinking water.

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.

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 organization (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 inter-agency coordination structure in Bhasan Char is led by UNHCR. From the Government, the RRRC remains the operational counterpart in the Rohingya refugee/FDMN response.

The SEG Co-Chairs are leading a process to streamline the coordination system in Cox's Bazar that will be implemented in 2023.

6. The REVA-5 Summary Report is available here.
7. 2021 J-MSNA results for the Rohingya camps and for the host communities are available here.

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. This exercise has informed the JRP 2023 and will continue to be applied in the coming years.

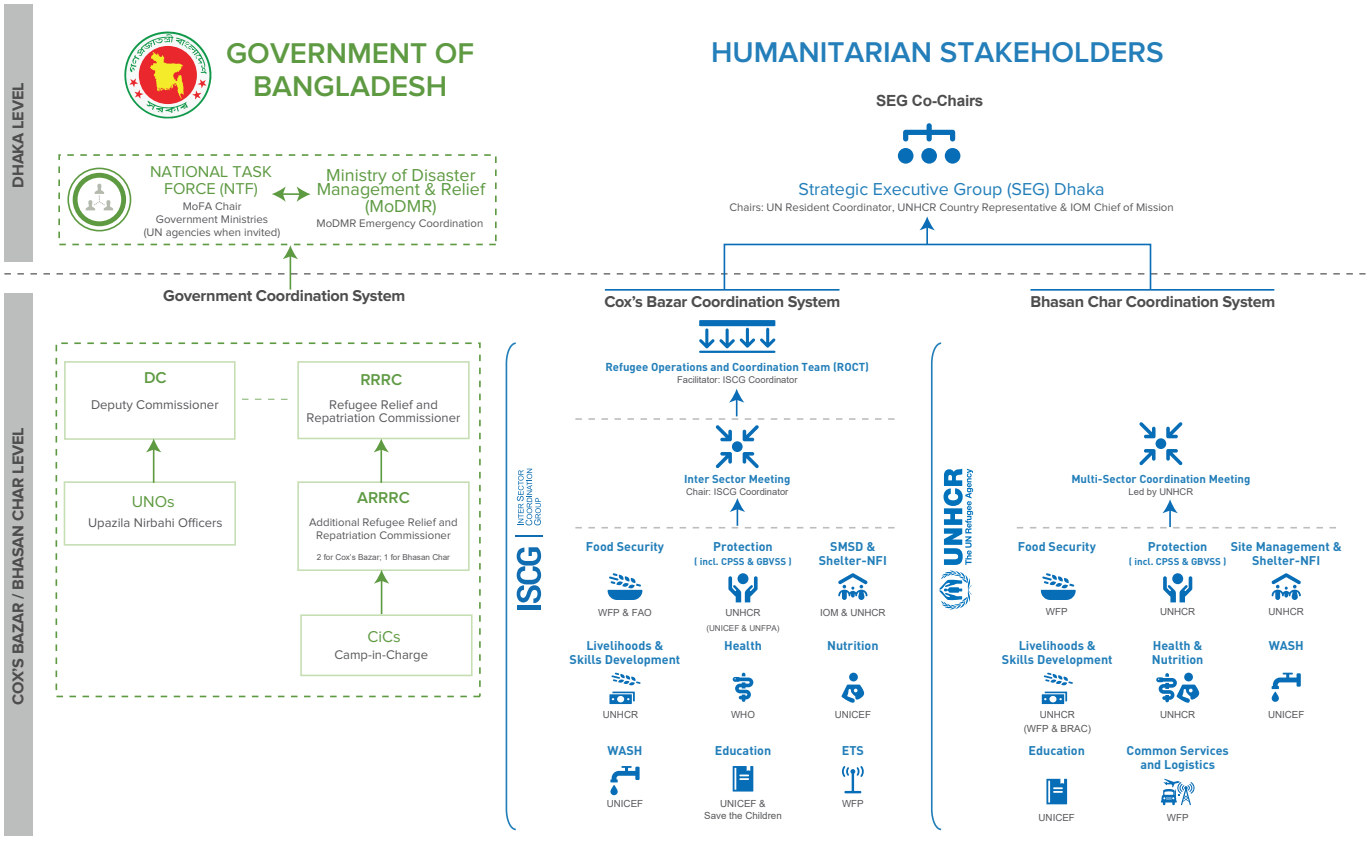
Support to the District Administration in relation to the District Development and Growth Plan (DDGP) is guided by the district administration and facilitated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), working in coordination with the other UN agencies and providing regular updates to the SEG and ROCT.

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** as outlined in the Protection Framework 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. Through the mainstreaming of **Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD)**, the humanitarian community seeks to ensure that all individuals in affected communities have equal access to their rights. This includes people 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. 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

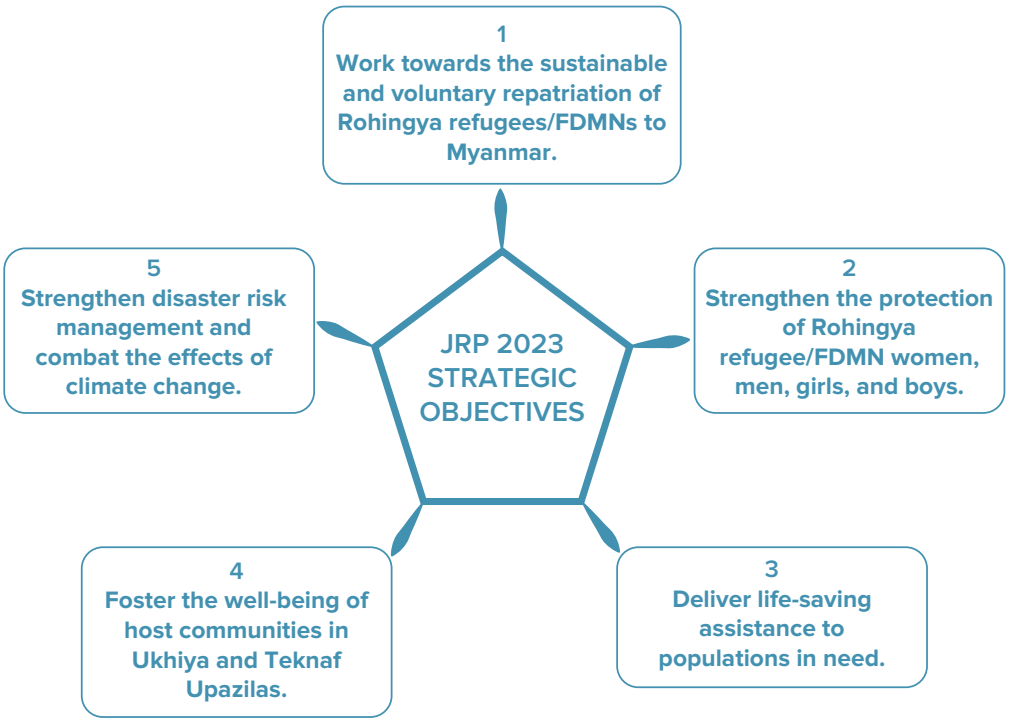
The humanitarian community, through the ISCG, will publish an annual report on the implementation of the JRP, including outcomes and planned deliverables therein as well as the impact created on the lives and well-being of the Rohingya and the host community populations.

Figure 1: Coordination mechanisms 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 has resulted in the prioritized 2023 Joint Response Plan. The Plan seeks approximately USD 876 million for 116 partners[8], 57 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 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 skills and capacities to ensure it is commensurate with opportunities in Rakhine State in Myanmar.

The UN System in Bangladesh will provide regular updates on the works of humanitarian actors in Myanmar contributing to the creation of conditions conducive to 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 create the conditions for voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar, under the framework of the 2023 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan.

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. Education 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 provide a periodic update about development of such work done by their counterparts in Myanmar. The humanitarian community will use feedback mechanisms with Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in support of their voluntary repatriation.

8. 116 partners, without duplication, including 59 appealing partners and 85 implementing partners. Of the appealing partners, 28 are implementing activities under other projects.
9. These include, for example, MSF, Red Cross/Red Crescent family, AFAD, and other Turkish NGOs.

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 respectful of basic rights 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 Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char will be of overarching critical importance. Activities will include but are not limited to:

- Providing child protection, addressing gender-based violence, 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.
- Ensuring that affected populations have access to life-saving information and knowledge about available services, and meaningful two-way communication with the humanitarian community.
- Responding to and preventing risks of human trafficking and smuggling, in line with the Bangladeshi National Anti-Trafficking Plan.

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 enable 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, with a view to improving 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, and ensuring Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) measures against communicable diseases with outbreak potential, including COVID-19;
- **Safe water, sanitation and hygiene:** Implementing water supply systems that aim to ensure access to safe water for the Rohingya, as well as safe and functional latrines and bathing cubicles, and strengthening the management of water resources and solid waste to reduce the environmental impact;

- **Shelter and non-food items:** 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 to Rohingya and targeted host community households;
- **Education:** In consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, continue education, particularly for girls, following the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in learning centres. The Learning Competency Framework Approach (LCFA) will continue to be used, where necessary, until the Myanmar Curriculum reaches full transition;
- **Multi-Sectoral support for children and gender-based violence survivors:** Providing multi-sectoral services, including case management and referrals, for 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 UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS.

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 Rohingya on the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf, facilitate equitable access to quality services for communities; strengthen public service infrastructure and delivery through system and capacity strengthening; support sustainable livelihoods for host communities; and rehabilitate the environment and ecosystem.

The JRP will extend support to communities across Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas 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 2023 JRP includes selected and prioritized activities for Ukhiya and Teknaf, drawn from projects identified as a transitional step towards development planning for these Upazilas and the wider District. These activities for affected host communities will promote safe water, sanitation, and hygiene; education; skills development and livelihoods; capacity building; 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 may also require efforts to strengthen disaster coordination mechanisms, promote the use of renewable and cleaner energy sources, and train Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and Bangladeshi first responders to respond to the effects of climate change and disaster risks.

In 2023, the humanitarian community, under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh will continue to step up efforts on environmental issues, disaster risk management and the use of sustainable energy, including renewable energy, in the Rohingya camps and host communities. In consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, the humanitarian community adopted the Multi-Hazard Response Plan in 2022 for the Rohingya camps providing the structure 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, 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 solutions for efficient fuel use in the Rohingya camps and to vulnerable host communities will continue to play an important 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 Teknaf area, will also be key priorities for reducing environmental impacts and increasing climate resilience.

KEY ASPECTS AND CHALLENGES

MITIGATING POTENTIAL TENSIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITIES

The Rohingya crisis has had important socio-economic consequences for nearby host communities generously hosting Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, including pressure on strained infrastructure, the environment, and public services. Many locals, particularly in Teknaf and Ukhiya, have shared their perceptions of being outnumbered by the Rohingya and overlooked by humanitarian organizations, and have raised concerns about rising labour competition, environmental degradation, price fluctuations, and damage to infrastructure and natural resources.

The 2023 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 humanitarian community will continue to strengthen efforts to support maintenance of safety and security in the camps and host communities, including through preventive approaches such as community safety forums, community-based dialogues, strengthened engagement with the Armed Police Battalion (APBn), and capacity building and training initiatives.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

The 2023 Joint Response Plan is based on a series of planning assumptions and constraints, which include but are not limited to the following:

1. The 2023 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 2023. Adjustments may be made based on the actual number of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in 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.

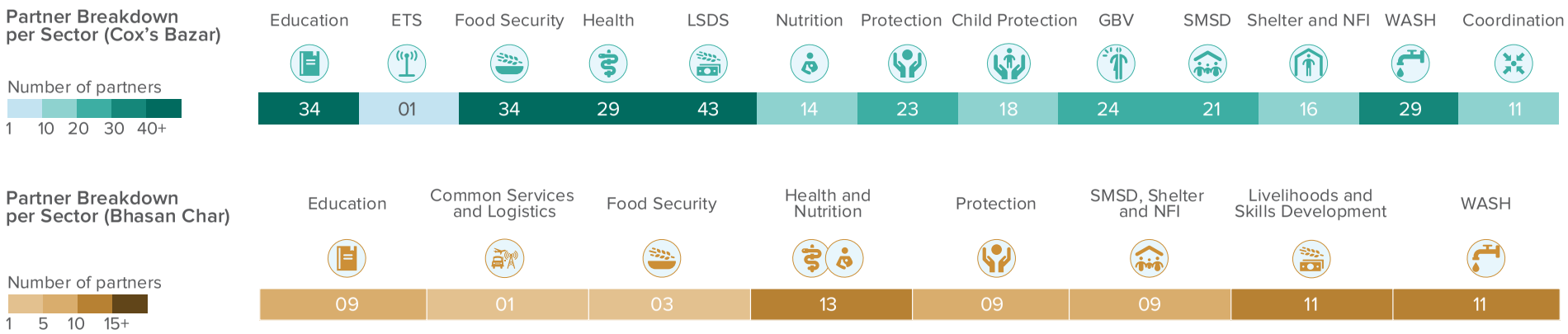
4. The humanitarian community, in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, will make tangible and concrete efforts to work towards an expedited commencement of repatriation. Additional planning and reallocation of resources will be needed in the event of a large-scale organized voluntary repatriation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

5. The Government, in partnership with the UN agencies and development partners, will continue to undertake necessary engagements, including resources, towards the sustainability of Bhasan Char.

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

Figure 2: Breakdown of JRP Partners

Note: Of the appealing partners, 28 are implementing activities under other projects.



*Appealing partners represented in the JRP 2023 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 JRP 2023.

EDUCATION

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Provide safe and equitable availability and access to Myanmar curriculum for Rohingya refugee/ FDMN children and support education services for host community children, as required. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)**
2. **In order to ensure 100% roll-out of the Myanmar curriculum, support access to quality learning services for Rohingya refugee/FDMN children. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4)**
3. **Enhance and support the community engagement and capacity strengthening of Education partners to ensure quality and accountable implementation of Education services. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **71.2M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

803,583

PEOPLE TARGETED

457,686

371,393 Rohingya Refugees

86,293 Bangladeshi Host Community

20 Sector Projects

20 Appealing Partners

21 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Directorate of Primary Education

Sector Lead Agencies: UNICEF / Save the Children

RESPONSE STRATEGY

As of December 2022, the Government, together with education partners, has ensured that 303,419 Rohingya children, adolescents and youth can access quality learning services through 5,735 established learning facilities. Following the 2022 rollout of the Myanmar Curriculum (MC) for Rohingya children and adolescents, 253,070 learners have transitioned to the MC. Of these, 46,569 are in the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) following the Myanmar Curriculum.

In 2023, the Sector will continue the transition towards using the MC and ALP, by ensuring all learners aged 3-18 have access to learning. Priority education needs of the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf will be addressed through close collaboration with the Directorate of Primary Education (DPE) and District Primary Education Office (DPEO) and District Education Office (DEO). To ensure the provision of quality education, language and professional development, training on the Myanmar curriculum will be provided for educators. The Sector will focus on early childhood development for 3-5 year-olds, as well as literacy, numeracy, and pre-vocational training for 15-24 year-olds. Assessment of learning outcomes of learners in both summative and formative ways will also be prioritized. Education for girls will continue to be promoted through community engagement and access to learning facilities. Establishment and maintenance of learning facilities will remain a key focus to ensure access to learning opportunities.

To support disaster risk reduction, functional disaster preparedness plans will be developed in 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 and child safeguarding.

EMERGENCY TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Maintain and coordinate the emergency telecommunication services, to support operations and avoid duplication of efforts. (SO3)**
2. **Maintain data connectivity services across the humanitarian response in all operational areas. (SO3)**
3. **Conduct capacity building exercises to strengthen the telecommunications and ICT expertise and skills of humanitarian staff across the response and ensure sustainability of services. (SO3)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **1.2M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

116

01
Sector Project

01
Appealing Partner

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh:
Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC)

Sector Lead Agency: WFP

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Telecommunication facilities across the operation ensure that humanitarian partners and the Government can function, especially during cyclones, fires, and other crises.

The Sector will continue to provide data connectivity and telecommunications services to meet the critical communication needs of the humanitarian community, the Government, and others operating in the refugee response in Cox's Bazar. The Sector will also continue to provide capacity building to staff and organizations.

FOOD SECURITY

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Ensure and sustain the timely provision of life-saving nutrition-sensitive food assistance including school feeding for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. (SO2, SO3)**
2. **Support food security resiliency of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs through climate-sensitive food production in a stressed environment with early warning and early actions. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)**
3. **Strengthen household food security and nutrition of the host and local communities through climate-smart agricultural production, agro-processing, market linkages, resilient income opportunities, school feeding and disaster response preparedness with early actions. (SO3, SO4, SO5)**
4. **Improve the socio-economic status of the host and local communities by enhancing the capacity to manage natural resources and disaster risks sustainably, while addressing climate change impacts. (SO3, SO4, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **234.8M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.28M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.28M

902,798 Rohingya Refugees

376,530 Bangladeshi Host Community

20 Sector Projects

20 Appealing Partners

19 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agencies: WFP / FAO

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Today, e-voucher outlets and fresh food corners established across the camps provide regular food rations to all Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. This innovative and protection-sensitive approach to food distribution also supports local farmers.

The Sector will continue to deliver inclusive life-saving nutrition sensitive food assistance through e-vouchers to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in camps, with an additional supplement given to extremely vulnerable households. Produce at retail shops will be sourced locally through aggregation centers to strengthen market linkages and increasing farm productivity of Bangladeshi farmers. Contingency stocks of in-kind food will be maintained for rapid food assistance distribution during emergencies or natural disasters. School feeding assistance will continue under the Sector to improve nutrition and dietary quality for students.[10] Rohingya refugees/FDMNs will also be supported through on-farm activities, cash-based interventions, early warning, disaster preparedness, and capacity strengthening. Technical guidance will be given to increase homestead vegetable gardening, pond aquaculture and composting. To support the resilience of host and local communities, interventions will target increased access to land properties, assets, and credit, as well as better storage of food grains and improved production technologies. Natural resources management will be further scaled up in 2023, focusing on ecosystem restoration, including land stabilization and reforestation.

The Sector will work in close collaboration with the Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector (LSDS) to advocate for viable and sustainable activities. Cash and food for work will also address disaster risk reduction in collaboration with the Site Management, Site Development, Shelter and NFI Sector. Inclusion of gender, age, elderly, and persons with disability will be prioritized, especially during emergency preparedness and response activities.

10. Funding may be diverted for many activities including food assistance and school feeding as the relocations to Bhasan Char continue to take place in 2023.

HEALTH

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Support equitable access to essential primary and secondary healthcare services for Rohingya refugees/FDMN 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 **97.3M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.44M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.33M

902,798
Rohingya Refugees

430,320
Bangladeshi Host Community

14
Sector Projects

14
Appealing Partners

18
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agency: WHO

RESPONSE STRATEGY

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

The Sector's response will be to reinforce a strong 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 or mortality from common causes. This addresses reproductive, maternal – including family planning, neonatal and child – health services, general services, and non-communicable diseases. Approximately 80 health posts and primary healthcare clinics have been prioritized to deliver life-saving health services, supported by medical referrals to secondary care and/or hospital services. In 2023, the Sector will also facilitate adequate capacity to detect, prepare for and respond to hazards and public health threats, including infectious diseases and fires. To relieve the strain on local health systems, the Sector will maintain its support to the Government of Bangladesh to strengthen capacity and availability of essential services, targeting the Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazila health complex, as well as the Ukhiya specialized hospital. 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.

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Support skills and capacity building of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs commensurate with livelihood opportunities available in Rakhine State in Myanmar as agreed between the Government of Bangladesh and the UN agencies in the Skills Development Framework. (SO1, SO2, SO5)**
2. **Support Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in utilization of gained transferable skills in the camps. (SO1, SO2, SO5)**
3. **Support vulnerable host communities in diversified vocational skills development and sustainable livelihood options. (SO1, SO2, SO4, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **36.6M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

694,445

PEOPLE TARGETED

88,312

57,009 Rohingya Refugees

31,303 Bangladeshi Host Community

26 Sector Projects

26 Appealing Partners

22 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agency: UNHCR

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The newly established 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 in Myanmar when conditions are conducive. Rohingya refugees/FDMNs will be supported with access to transferable skills training in line with the Myanmar Curriculum. Access to livelihood opportunities will also be provided.

In the host communities, the Sector will support activities focused on developing sustainable employment and entrepreneurship-oriented skills which are recognized, certified, and market-driven. In 2023, in close coordination with the Government, the Sector will complement the existing support for vulnerable Bangladeshi households in Ukhiya and Teknaf through vocational skills training. Institutional mechanisms and the skills of training providers will also be enhanced. Livelihood opportunities will include bolstering access to economic opportunities, strengthening food systems, localizing production, enhancing market linkages within the camps and sustainability.

Skills and livelihoods activities will ensure GBV risk mitigation and gender mainstreaming into all programming while also ensuring the meaningful inclusion of youth and persons with disabilities. Activities will also promote disaster risk reduction and management incorporated into vocational skills curricula and training.

NUTRITION

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **To 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. **To 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 camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar. (SO2, SO3, SO4)**
3. **To 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 **40.0M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

464,929

PEOPLE TARGETED

388,213

282,432 Rohingya Refugees

105,781 Bangladeshi Host Community

06 Sector Projects

06 Appealing Partners

10 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Government, 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.

The three priority programme areas in the camps and host community for 2023 include (1) Life-saving essential nutrition services, both curative and preventive, provided for the target population, including children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women (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, PLWs, and other extremely vulnerable individuals. (2) Additional treatment services for acute malnutrition targeting children under five and PLW will be given, following screening, referral, and enrollment into respective nutrition programmes. (3) Nutrition information management will be promoted through periodic assessment of the nutrition status of the target population, administered through surveys and monthly data collection and analysis activities.

The Sector and its partners will continue to support emergency preparedness and response initiatives, 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

PROTECTION
(including GP, CP and GBV)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **76.6M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.23M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.20M

902,798
Rohingya Refugees

296,937
Bangladeshi Host Community

32
Sector Projects

19
Appealing Partners

33
Implementing Partners

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure safe, voluntary, dignified, and sustainable repatriation of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar and respect for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs basic needs, while continuing protection, through inter alia, joint registration (as part of the Government-UNHCR registration exercise) and documentation for all Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, addressing negative coping mechanism, and human trafficking. (S01, 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 gender- and disability- responsive, child and youth protection services. (S01, SO2, SO3)
5. Enhance access to survivor-centered 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)

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Government and the protection partners acknowledge the importance of protecting Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, especially children and women, and other vulnerable individuals such as persons with disabilities. 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 refugees and communities will remain an important aspect of the Sector's response, including responding to and preventing risks of human trafficking, 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 in the Sector's response will occur, 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 meet protection needs.

From a child protection perspective, the Protection Sector will work towards preventing and responding to protection concerns of children. This includes abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence, with special attention

to early child marriage, unaccompanied and separated children, child trafficking, as well as violence against children of all ages, genders, abilities, and disabilities. Priority activities will include community level child protection, systems strengthening, and case management, as well as working across sectors to include child safeguarding and protection in the humanitarian response.

The Sector will also strengthen the effectiveness of the prevention, risk mitigation and response to GBV. This will be pursued through capacity building for GBV front line service providers, GBV risk mitigation, social norms, and behavioural change - including awareness-raising - in line with GBV minimum standards and IASC guidelines, as well as quality and accessible life-saving GBV response services.

PROTECTION (GENERAL)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD 32.0M

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.23M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.08M

902,798 Rohingya Refugees

173,441 Bangladeshi Host Community

14 Sector Projects

13 Appealing Partners

12 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agency: UNHCR

CHILD PROTECTION

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD 20.4M

PEOPLE IN NEED

846,326

PEOPLE TARGETED

761,695

593,964 Rohingya Refugees

167,731 Bangladeshi Host Community

08 Sector Projects

08 Appealing Partners

13 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 24.2M

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.15M

PEOPLE TARGETED

757,150

598,515 Rohingya Refugees

158,635 Bangladeshi Host Community

09 Sector Projects

09 Appealing Partners

17 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agency: UNFPA

SITE MANAGEMENT, SITE DEVELOPMENT, SHELTER, AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

SMSD, SHELTER and NFI

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **160.7M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.44M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.05M

902,798 Rohingya Refugees

148,119 Bangladeshi Host Community

21 Sector Projects

17 Appealing Partners

15 Implementing Partners

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Support coordination mechanisms among camp stakeholders for timely and equitable delivery of services. (SO2, SO3, SO5)**
2. **Support safe living conditions through rationalized and participatory site planning, and improve accountability to affected populations through feedback mechanisms. (SO2, SO3, SO4)**
3. **Ensure emergency preparedness and response to natural and manmade hazards while protecting and rehabilitating ecosystems. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)**
4. **Provide life-saving emergency Shelter/NFI support to households affected by disasters and other sudden onset events. (SO3, SO5)**
5. **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)**

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) Sector, and the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Sector are interlinked by nature. The merger of the two Sectors in 2023 will lead to cohesive planning and an integrated response under the co-leadership of IOM and UNHCR who manage the humanitarian interventions in the two areas of their respective responsibility, following the guidance of the Government of Bangladesh. Efforts to further integrate emergency preparedness and response (EPR), climate change adaptation, and improving camp planning will be prioritized.

Access to camp services will be improved through monthly service monitoring, adherence to minimum camp management standards, and camp coordination. Community inclusion will be further promoted in decision making through community groups, feedback mechanisms, and mobile services used to reach marginalized groups. To improve effectiveness and cost efficiency of camp infrastructure, government and humanitarian staff training will be conducted, with site development activities led by the revised 2022 works catalogue and nature-based solutions promoted where possible. Strengthened collaboration with the Government will ensure camp-level EPR, and disaster risk reduction.

Timely emergency shelter support and distribution of life-saving non-food items remain essential for households affected by disasters. Prepositioning of shelter and NFI materials at catchment level will improve efficiency of large-scale emergency response. A regular review of shelters will remain a Sector priority, promoting use of alternative, weather-resistant materials to lower costs of maintenance, as well as environmental and market

impacts. Rohingya refugees/FDMNs will continue to rely on NFI distributions, and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) remains essential, along with provision and training on use of energy-efficient cookware. Due to their three/four-year lifespan, distributions of solar lamps will be required, with training on lamp repair provided.

Approximately 25% of the host communities next to the camps will indirectly benefit from risk assessments and EPR planning. Shelter and NFI support to 5,995 host community households will include shelter repairs, construction, household-level lighting, and LPG refills.

Partners will ensure inclusion of marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, youth and women in capacity building activities included in the Skills Development Framework and implementation.

SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD 68.5M

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.44M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.04M

902,798
Rohingya Refugees

134,475
Bangladeshi Host Community

07
Sector Projects

07
Appealing Partners

15
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agencies: IOM / UNHCR

SHELTER AND NON- FOOD ITEMS

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD 92.2M

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.44M

PEOPLE TARGETED

945,247

902,798
Rohingya Refugees

42,449
Bangladeshi Host Community

14
Sector Projects

14
Appealing Partners

04
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agencies: IOM / UNHCR

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 waste. (SO2, SO3, SO4)**
3. **Ensure the change of potentially health-compromising behavior through community engagement and distribution of hygiene items with particular focus on contagious diseases. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **78.8M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.28M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.20M

902,798 Rohingya Refugees

293,726 Bangladeshi Host Community

20 Sector Projects

20 Appealing Partners

15 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, together with WASH partners, have resulted in 85% Rohingya refugees/FDMNs reporting having enough water to meet their household needs. 93% of sanitation facilities are also reported as functional. Challenges remain however, especially in hygiene and solid wash management, as only 45% of the waste is currently properly processed. The Sector will encourage environment-friendly alternatives to plastic materials.

In 2023, the WASH Sector's strategic focus will be on operation and maintenance of existing WASH services through cost efficient solutions. Quality provision of water and sanitation facilities will be targeted, as well as solid waste management provided through infrastructure support and community engagement. Promotion of activities supporting better hygiene behaviour and rational distribution of hygiene items will remain 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 directly or 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.

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 action to avoid duplication of project activities and promote synergies of interventions.**
5. **Follow the Skills Development Framework and Volunteer Guidance as agreed between Government of Bangladesh and UN system.**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **11.3M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

116

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

Significant efforts are being made to streamline the coordination systems and enhance accountability within the humanitarian community. All JRP members are required to be members of the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network. Cross-sectoral policies and guidance have been issued in 2022 such as the PSEA Standard Operating Procedures, the Rationalization Principles, the Multi-Hazard Response Plan as well as the Volunteer Guidance.

Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, and in close coordination with the RRRC and DC, 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 the Sector Lead Agency 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. 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.

BHASAN CHAR RESPONSE STRATEGY AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

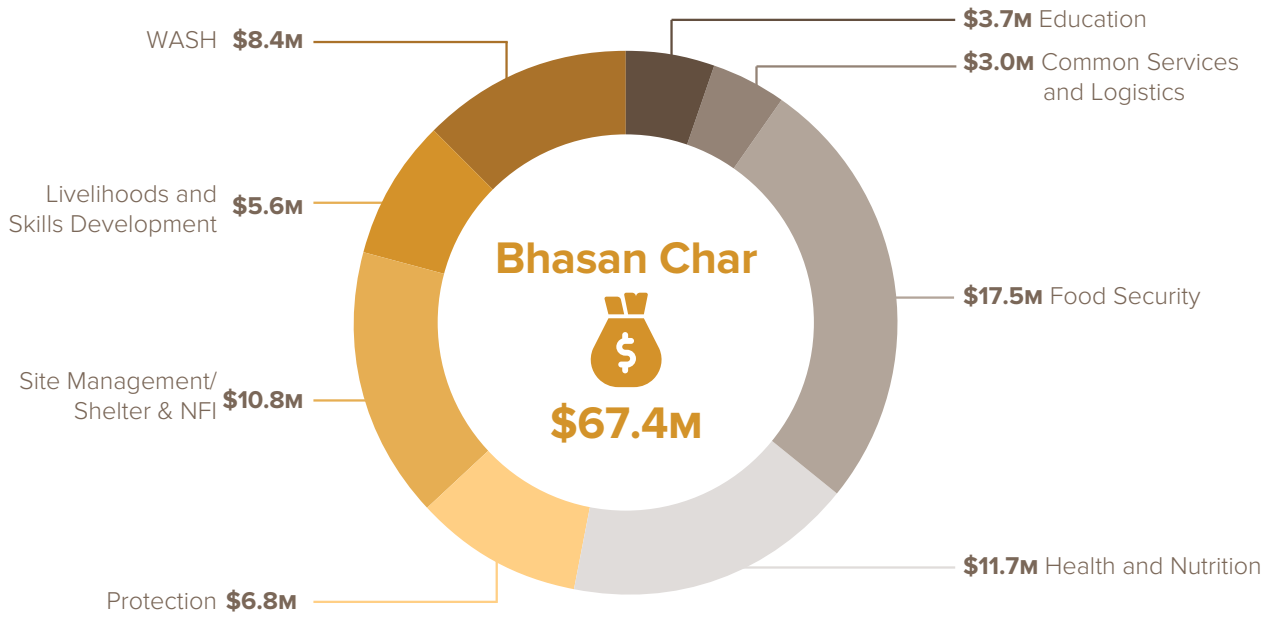
OVERVIEW

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 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, education 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 the end of December 2022, the Government of Bangladesh had facilitated the voluntary relocation of around 30,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Bhasan Char.[11]

The Rohingya refugee/FDMN response on Bhasan Char aims to meet the humanitarian and protection needs of the Rohingya. The Rohingya refugee/FDMN response on Bhasan Char 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 best efforts to ensure equity of standards and parity of services for the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs living in Bhasan Char and 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 aims 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 support in 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 2023. 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.

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

29

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, and continue use of 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 learning opportunities for Rohingya refugee/FDMN children, in particular 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 and Education Sector partners to provide education services and strengthen monitoring system and consultations. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **3.7M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

25,505

PEOPLE TARGETED

25,505

25,505 Rohingya Refugees

07 Sector Projects

07 Appealing Partners

03 Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will provide access to safe and inclusive learning through the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language. Learning materials, including Myanmar Curriculum textbooks, will be provided to support teaching and learning. Learning programmes for children aged 15-18 years who are out-of-school, as well as early childhood education for children aged 3-5 years will be provided. The Education Sector will support specific strategies in coordination with the Government of Bangladesh for enrolment, attendance, and retention of marginalized children. This includes strong intersectoral collaboration with Protection and Livelihoods and Skills Development Sectors to address issues comprehensively, as well as provide targeted support to children and their families. Community engagement and participation will be provided to reduce the number of out-of-school children and increase girls' engagement in education activities.

Continuous teacher professional development will support quality teaching of Myanmar Curriculum subject content. Partner staff and teachers will receive capacity building on cross-cutting issues such as Code of Conduct, PSEA, child safeguarding, gender mainstreaming, disability inclusion and Accountability to Affected Populations. All learning centres will have PSEA safeguarding and reporting mechanisms that are accessible to all children and emergency preparedness plans established together with communities.

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

02
Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will continue providing life-saving food assistance to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs through general and targeted food assistance to vulnerable households, as well as fortified biscuits to children in learning centers. The Sector will transition to electronic voucher transfers, similar to those existing in Cox's Bazar, to increase access to fresh vegetables and a more diverse food basket. The Sector will also accelerate 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.

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 pregnant and lactating women 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 **11.7M**

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 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 psychosocial 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 pregnant and lactating women as appropriate, and will include community management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation, community management of at-risk mothers and infants, and blanket supplementary feeding programs. Ensuring a community focused approach, partners will engage refugees for feedback on services through monthly health facility-based meetings. The response will assure 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. 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 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 **5.6M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

32,236

PEOPLE TARGETED

32,236

75,000 Rohingya Refugees

10 Sector Projects

10 Appealing Partners

04 Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will be informed 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 with financial compensation, 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, vulnerable women, and children. This is with the aim of mitigating exposure to risks, and strengthening the resilience of communities 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 **6.8M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

75,000

PEOPLE TARGETED

75,000

75,000 Rohingya Refugees

04 Sector Projects

04 Appealing Partners

05 Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

In collaboration with the Office of the RRRC, the Sector will work to ensure the provision of effective protection for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, including but not limited to, the provision of services, individual case management, psychosocial counselling, and a community-based approach. 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 be implemented to provide psychosocial support and child welfare. The Sector will also support adolescent engagement to coordinate with education programmes to offer learning opportunities in Myanmar curriculum and in 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. To ensure implementation of a zero-tolerance policy on SEA, humanitarian actors will continue to show leadership and 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. Enable existing 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 hazards by coordinating with the relevant Government authorities' disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness measures. (SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **10.8M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

75,000

PEOPLE TARGETED

75,000

75,000 Rohingya Refugees

04 Sector Projects

04 Appealing Partners

05 Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

In close cooperation with the Government, the Sector will focus on ensuring effective coordination and access to services. The Sector will work to enhance the existing electrical systems on Bhasan Char to ensure safety measures are in place and promote further solarization for lower emissions. Essential NFI assistance will be provided through general distribution and targeted assistance for persons with specific needs. The establishment of voucher NFI shops will be arranged. Warehouse facilities will be improved in coordination with the Government. The Sector will work with key stakeholders to strengthen emergency preparedness measures and to facilitate a coordinated response to natural disasters and hazards through continuous monitoring, drills, and simulations, as well as prepositioning essential relief items. The Sector will support the Government of Bangladesh in the disaster reduction measures and response as and when required, including enhancing emergency preparedness and response.

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 **8.4M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

75,000

PEOPLE TARGETED

75,000

75,000 Rohingya Refugees

08 Sector Projects

08 Appealing Partners

04 Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will maintain the quality of WASH services with special attention to emergency preparedness, response, and resilience, as well as reducing incidence of waterborne diseases. The Sector will continue to monitor the 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 contained to avoid pollution and reduce outbreak of water-borne diseases. 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 mobilisation and engagement 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: 2023 JRP PARTNER MATRIX (COX'S BAZAR)

ANNEX IV: 2023 JRP PARTNER MATRIX (BHASAN CHAR)

ANNEX I:

APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION (COX'S BAZAR)

EDUCATION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	457,686 Individuals	371,393 Individuals	86,293 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)	61,896
BRAC	4,655,153
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	155,428
DanChurchAid (DCA)	377,900
Educo - Fundación Educación y Cooperación (Educo)	367,116
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)	673,210
Friendship	1,464,705
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	517,750
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	648,332
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	3,325,104
Plan International (Plan)	1,898,762
Reaching People in Need (RPN)	115,495
Save the Children (SC)	3,810,932
Social Agency for Welfare and Advancement in Bangladesh (SAWAB)	101,146
UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	368,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	33,190,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	950,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	14,206,445
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	3,500,000
World Vision International (WVI)	798,972
EDUCATION TOTAL	**$71,186,346**

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

ORGANISATIONS TARGETED **116**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	1,150,000
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOTAL	**$ 1,150,000**

FOOD SECURITY

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	**1.28M** Individuals	**902,798** Individuals	**376,530** Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger (ACF)	448,765
Arannayk Foundation (AF)	1,419,334
Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)	154,475
BRAC	6,333,279
Christian Aid (CAID)	119,320
Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST)	125,160
Concern Worldwide (CWW)	2,034,137
Faith in Action (FIA)	162,597
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	3,500,000
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)	676,445
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (HSI)	347,600
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2,171,906
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	340,500
Oxfam	601,400
Plan International (Plan)	1,500,000
Save the Children (SC)	62,500
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	841,056
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2,500,000
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	209,000,000
World Vision International (WVI)	2,502,459
FOOD SECURITY TOTAL	**$234,840,933**

HEALTH

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.33M Individuals	902,798 Individuals	430,320 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	4,524,924
Friendship	600,000
Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	2,464,732
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	17,006,021
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	4,031,325
MedGlobal	300,000
Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)	263,825
Plan International (Plan)	176,254
Save the Children (SC)	2,458,442
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	264,378
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	13,530,800
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	22,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	18,198,925
World Health Organization (WHO)	11,506,000
HEALTH TOTAL	**$97,325,626**

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	88,312 Individuals	57,009 Individuals	31,303 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger (ACF)	407,950
Agrajattra	745,000
Arannayk Foundation (AF)	642,774
Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)	207,000
BRAC	2,025,525
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	150,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	415,000
Educo - Fundación Educación y Cooperación (Educo)	756,835
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)	170,293
HelpAge International (HAI)	979,268

HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (HSI)	631,390
Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP)	798,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	3,398,715
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	1,332,000
Oxfam	563,000
Plan International (Plan)	1,610,000
Prantic Unnayan Society (Prantic)	315,150
RDRS Bangladesh (RDRS)	325,934
Save the Children (SC)	47,670
Social Agency for Welfare and Advancement in Bangladesh (SAWAB)	94,720
UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	650,000
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1,030,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	14,500,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1,051,952
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	2,937,771
World Vision International (WVI)	780,000
LIVELOHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TOTAL	**$36,565,947**

NUTRITION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	**388,213** Individuals	**282,432** Individuals	**105,781** Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger (ACF)	1,409,332
BRAC	337,577
Save the Children (SC)	156,500
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	10,350,120
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3,300,000
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	24,490,768
NUTRITION TOTAL	**$40,044,297**

PROTECTION (GENERAL)

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.08M Individuals	902,798 Individuals	173,441 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	530,284
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	216,394
CBM Global Disability Inclusion (CBMG)	207,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	730,440
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	425,968
HelpAge International (HAI)	999,428
Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	3,329,374
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	3,378,249
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	960,066
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	1,150,000
Oxfam	268,613
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	800,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	19,000,009
PROTECTION TOTAL	**$31,995,825**

CHILD PROTECTION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	761,695 Individuals	593,964 Individuals	167,731 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	2,031,950
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	858,440
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	751,714
Plan International (Plan)	1,588,662
Save the Children (SC)	3,821,712
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	429,637
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	6,184,652
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	4,725,000
CHILD PROTECTION TOTAL	**$20,391,767**

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	757,150 Individuals	598,515 Individuals	158,635 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	721,249
CARE International (CARE)	756,540
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	110,876
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	470,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2,483,654
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	1,139,633
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,048,500
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	4,500,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	12,000,000
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE TOTAL	**$24,230,452**

SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1,04M Individuals	902,798 Individuals	134,475 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	412,148
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1,200,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	33,709,853
Nabolok	51,515
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	633,944
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	30,000,000
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	2,462,737
SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT TOTAL	**$68,470,197**

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	945,247 Individuals	902,798 Individuals	42,449 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)	1,135,920
BRAC	4,223,994
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	4,026,986
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	141,233
Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)	658,010
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)	555,974
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	40,031,932
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	1,133,947
Multi Serve International (MSI)	726,649
Nabolok	593,495
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	485,700
Social Agency for Welfare and Advancement in Bangladesh (SAWAB)	1,259,693
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	37,000,000
World Vision International (WVI)	254,400
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS TOTAL	**$92,227,933**

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.20M Individuals	902,798 Individuals	293,726 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger (ACF)	1,454,337
BRAC	4,240,000
CARE International (CARE)	350,602
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	740,557
Christian Aid (CAID)	102,700
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	729,213
Green Hill (GH)	577,047
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)	105,775
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	16,838,036
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	529,509

Nabolok	527,093
NGO Forum for Public Health (NGOF)	208,488
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	70,000
Oxfam	1,394,489
Save the Children (SC)	497,723
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	304,900
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	21,044,478
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	634,438
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	28,000,000
World Vision International (WVI)	407,000
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE TOTAL	**$78,756,385**

COORDINATION

ORGANISATIONS TARGETED **116**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	96,348
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	366,909
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	3,678,820
Plan International (Plan)	46,034
Save the Children (SC)	144,253
UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	255,600
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,000,160
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3,295,818
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	456,822
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	411,875
World Health Organization (WHO)	583,000
COORDINATION TOTAL	**$11,335,639**

GRAND TOTAL (COX'S BAZAR) $808,521,347

ANNEX II:

APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION (BHASAN CHAR)

EDUCATION

PEOPLE TARGETED **25,505** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)	189,820
Friendship	80,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	278,535
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	147,958
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,358,200
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1,353,380
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	250,750
EDUCATION TOTAL	**$3,658,643**

COMMON SERVICES AND LOGISTICS

ORGANISATIONS TARGETED **29**

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

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**

HEALTH AND NUTRITON

PEOPLE TARGETED **75,000** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	587,687
Health and Education for All (HAEFA)	216,703
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	924,721
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	500,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	4,452,706
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1,000,000
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	3,305,714
World Health Organization (WHO)	677,000
HEALTH AND NUTRITON TOTAL	**$11,664,531**

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

PEOPLE TARGETED **32,236** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)	457,298
BRAC	306,700
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	689,102
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	162,792
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	71,361
Prottyashi	424,395
Rehabilitation Centre for Prostitutes and Rootless Children (PARC)	163,364
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2,736,830
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	400,000
World Vision International (WVI)	214,000
LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TOTAL	**$5,625,842**

PROTECTION

PEOPLE TARGETED **75,000** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)	112,098
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,300,000

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3,680,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1,737,104
PROTECTION TOTAL	**$6,829,202**

SITE MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

PEOPLE TARGETED **75,000** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	1,268,630
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	421,477
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	8,900,000
World Vision International (WVI)	170,000
SITE MANAGEMENT, SHELTER-NFI TOTAL	**$10,760,107**

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE TARGETED **75,000** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)	290,000
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)	267,333
BRAC	1,596,076
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	380,539
Tearfund (TF)	91,765
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	3,665,950
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1,925,000
World Vision International (WVI)	145,000
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE TOTAL	**$8,361,663**

GRAND TOTAL (BHASAN CHAR) $67,406,017

ANNEX III:
2023 JRP PARTNER MATRIX (COX'S BAZAR)*

	Partner / Sector	Education	Food Security	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	CP	GBV	Shelter/NFI	SMSD	WASH	ETS	Coordination	Total Funding Required (USD)
	UN Agencies ■ Appealing partner** ■ Implementing partner***														
1	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)		■								■			■	4,869,409
2	International Organization for Migration (IOM)		■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■		■	123,555,626
3	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	■			■	■								■	1,273,600
4	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	■		■		■		■	■			■		■	88,348,710
5	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		■		■		■				■	■			3,939,438
6	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	■													950,000
7	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	183,027,272
8	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	■		■	■				■					■	35,207,699
9	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)		■		■	■					■		■	■	240,650,651
10	World Health Organization (WHO)			■										■	12,089,000
	International NGOs ■ Appealing partner ■ Implementing partner														
1	Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger (ACF)		■		■	■ ■						■ ■			3,720,384
2	ActionAid Bangladesh (AAB)				■		■		■		■				-
3	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)						■								-
4	Bibliothèques Sans Frontières (BSF)	■									■				-
5	CARE International (CARE)		■			■			■		■	■ ■			1,107,142
6	CBM Global Disability Inclusion (CBMG)						■								207,000
7	Christian Aid (CAID)		■									■			222,020
8	Concern Worldwide (CWW)		■			■									2,034,137
9	Cordaid				■										-
10	DanChurchAid (DCA)	■ ■							■						377,900
11	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)				■		■		■	■	■				1,756,673
12	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)						■					■			1,155,181
13	Educo - Fundación Educación y Cooperación (Educo)	■			■										1,123,951
14	Food for the Hungry (FH)			■											-
15	Good Neighbors Bangladesh (GNBD)							■	■						-
16	HelpAge International (HAI)				■ ■		■								1,978,696
17	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (HSI)		■		■						■				978,990
18	Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)									■		■			661,749
19	HOPE Foundation for Women & Children of Bangladesh (HOPE)			■											-
20	Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	■		■			■ ■								5,794,106
21	International Development Enterprises (iDE)											■			-
22	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	■		■ ■			■	■	■ ■						7,400,488
23	Ipas - Partners for Reproductive Justice (Ipas)			■											-

	Partner / Sector	Education	Food Security	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	CP	GBV	Shelter/NFI	SMSD	WASH	ETS	Coordination	Total Funding Required (USD)
24	Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)														1,663,456
25	MedGlobal														300,000
26	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)														6,362,804
27	Oxfam														2,827,502
28	Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)														263,825
29	Plan International (Plan)														6,819,712
30	Relief International (RI)														-
31	Room to Read Bangladesh (RtR)														-
32	Save the Children (SC)														10,999,732
33	Terre des Hommes (TdH)														998,915
34	United Purpose (UP)														-
35	World Vision International (WVI)														4,742,831
36	Zabai														-
	Bangladeshi NGOs														
1	Agrajattra														745,000
2	Ain O Shalish Kendra (ASK)														-
3	ANANDO														-
4	Aparajeyo Bangladesh (Aparajeyo)														-
5	Arannayk Foundation (AF)														2,062,108
6	Association for Integrated Development-Comilla (Aid-Comilla)														-
7	Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)														1,559,291
8	Bandhu Social Welfare Society (BSWS)														-
9	Bangladesh Institute of Theatre Arts (BITA)														-
10	Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS)														-
11	Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA)														-
12	Bangla-German Sampreeti (BGS)														-
13	BRAC														30,132,430
14	Breaking the Silence (BTS)														-
15	Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)														5,400,241
16	Center for Disability in Development (CDD)														-
17	Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)														-
18	Centre for Injury Prevention and Research (CIPRB)														-
19	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST)														125,160
20	Community Development Centre (CODEC)														-
21	Dhaka Community Hospital Trust (DCHT)														-
22	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK)														-
23	Environment and Social Development Organization (ESDO)														-
24	Faith in Action (FIA)														162,597

Appealing partner Implementing partner

	Partner / Sector	Education	Food Security	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	CP	GBV	Shelter/NFI	SMSD	WASH	ETS	Coordination	Total Funding Required (USD)
25	Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)														**1,519,948**
26	Friendship														**2,064,705**
27	Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)														-
28	Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)														**658,010**
29	Gonoshasthaya Kendra (GK)														-
30	Green Hill (GH)														**577,047**
31	Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP)														**798,000**
32	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)														-
33	Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)														**988,832**
34	Multi Serve International (MSI)														**726,649**
35	Nabolok														**1,172,103**
36	Nari Maitree (NM)														-
37	NGO Forum for Public Health (NGOF)														**208,488**
38	Nowzuwan														-
39	Partners in Health Development (PHD)														-
40	Prantic Unnayan Society (Prantic)														**315,150**
41	Prottyashi														-
42	PULSE Bangladesh (PULSE)														-
43	RDRS Bangladesh (RDRS)														**325,934**
44	Reaching People in Need (RPN)														**115,495**
45	Research, Training & Management International (RTMI)														-
46	Resource Integration Centre (RIC)														-
47	Samaj Kallyan O Unnayan Shangstha (SKUS)														-
48	Shushilan														-
49	Social Agency for Welfare and Advancement in Bangladesh (SAWAB)														**1,455,559**
50	Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV)														-
51	Society for Health Extension and Development (SHED)														-
52	Uttaran														-
53	Village Education Resource Center (VERC)														-
54	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	BARD College (BARD Coll.)														-
2	BRAC University (BRAC Uni)														-
3	International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b)														-
4	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)														-

	Partner / Sector	Education	Food Security	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	CP	GBV	Shelter/NFI	SMSD	WASH	ETS	Coordination	Total Funding Required (USD)
5	MIT D-Lab														-
6	Norwegian Geological Institute (NGI)														-
7	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES)														-
8	University of Cambridge (Cambridge Uni)														-
9	University of Dhaka (DU)														-
	Private Company														
1	Environment and Infrastructure Management Solution (EIMS)														-
	Grand Total for Cox's Bazar Response														**808,521,347**

Appealing partner Implementing partner

* This matrix includes appealing and implementing partners working through the Sectors in Cox's Bazar.
** Appealing Partners represented in the JRP 2023 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 JRP 2023.

ANNEX IV:
2023 JRP PARTNER MATRIX (BHASAN CHAR)*

	Partner / Sector	Education	Food Security	Health & Nutrition	LSDS	Protection	SM and S-NFI	WASH	Common servs. & logs.	Total Funding Required (USD)
	UN Agencies ■ Appealing partner** ■ Implementing partner***									
1	International Organization for Migration (IOM)			■	■					1,613,823
2	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	■		■		■		■		6,824,150
3	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	■		■	■	■	■	■		23,047,916
4	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	■		■	■	■				3,387,854
5	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)		■	■					■	23,811,743
6	World Health Organization (WHO)			■						677,000
	International NGOs ■ Appealing partner ■ Implementing partner									
1	Health and Education for All (HAEFA)			■						216,703
2	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (HSI)						■			-
3	Ipas - Partners for Reproductive Justice (Ipas)			■						-
4	Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	■	■		■		■	■		1,243,343
5	Tearfund (TF)							■		91,765
6	World Vision International (WVI)				■		■	■		529,000
	Bangladeshi NGOs ■ Appealing partner ■ Implementing partner									
1	Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)	■			■ ■	■	■	■		1,049,216
2	Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST)					■				-
3	BRAC	■		■	■ ■	■	■	■ ■		3,759,093
4	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST)							■		-
5	Community Development Centre (CODEC)	■	■			■				-
6	Friendship	■		■			■			80,000
7	Gonoshasthaya Kendra (GK)			■						-
8	Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	■ ■			■	■				219,319
9	NGO Forum for Public Health (NGOF)				■					-
10	Prottyashi				■ ■					424,395
11	Rehabilitation Centre for Prostitutes and Rootless Children (PARC)				■					163,364
12	Research, Training & Management International (RTMI)			■						-
13	Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV)			■						-
	Red Cross/Red Crescent Family ■ Appealing partner ■ Implementing partner									
1	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)					■	■	■		267,333

	Partner / Sector	Education	Food Security	Health & Nutrition	LSDS	Protection	SM and S-NFI	WASH	Common servs. & logs.	Total Funding Required (USD)
	Other Organizations	■ Appealing partner				■ Implementing partner				
1	International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b)							■		-
2	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)						■			-
3	University of Dhaka (DU)							■		-
	Grand Total for Bhasan Char Response									**67,406,017**

* This matrix includes appealing and implementing partners working through the Sectors in Bhasan Char.
** Appealing Partners represented in the JRP 2023 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 JRP 2023.

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