2022
JOINT RESPONSE PLAN
ROHINGYA HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2022

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is temporarily sheltering over One million Rohingya refugees/FDMNs from Myanmar, while being compelled to assuming enormous amount 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 act on ensuring the sustainable repatriation of Rohingyas.

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

For the purpose of the 2022 Joint Response Plan, the term “affected populations” refers to the entire population impacted by the crisis, including the host communities.

People or populations “in need” refers to a sub-set of the affected population who have been assessed to be in need of protection interventions or humanitarian assistance as a result of the crisis.

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

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

Cover photo credit: ISCG/Bahia Egeh/2021

www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I: BACKGROUND, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, AND APPROACH

The Protection Framework for the Humanitarian Response 12
Overview of the Crisis 13
Needs Overview 15
Coordination 15
Joint Response Plan - Overview and Strategic Objectives 18
Key Aspects and Challenges 21
Mitigating Potential Tensions Between Communities 21
Mainstreaming and Cross-Cutting Issues 21
Planning Assumptions and Constraints 22

PART II: SECTOR RESPONSE STRATEGIES IN COX'S BAZAR AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Food Security 23
Health 25
Shelter and Non-Food Items 27
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene 29
Site Management and Site Development 31
Protection 33
Education 36
Nutrition 38
Communication with Communities 40
Emergency Telecommunications 41
Logistics 42
Coordination 43
Healthcare for Humanitarian Personnel and Other Front-Line Workers 44

PART III: BHASAN CHAR RESPONSE STRATEGY AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Overview 45
Protection 46
Health and Nutrition 47
Food Security 47

Education 48
Site Management/Shelter/NFI 48
Skills Development/Livelihoods/Environment 49
WASH 50
Common Services and Logistics 50

PART IV: ANNEXES

Annex I: Appealing Partners and Financial Information (Cox's Bazar)
Annex II: 2022 JRP Partners Matrix (Cox's Bazar)
Annex III: Appealing Partners and Financial Information (Bhasan Char)

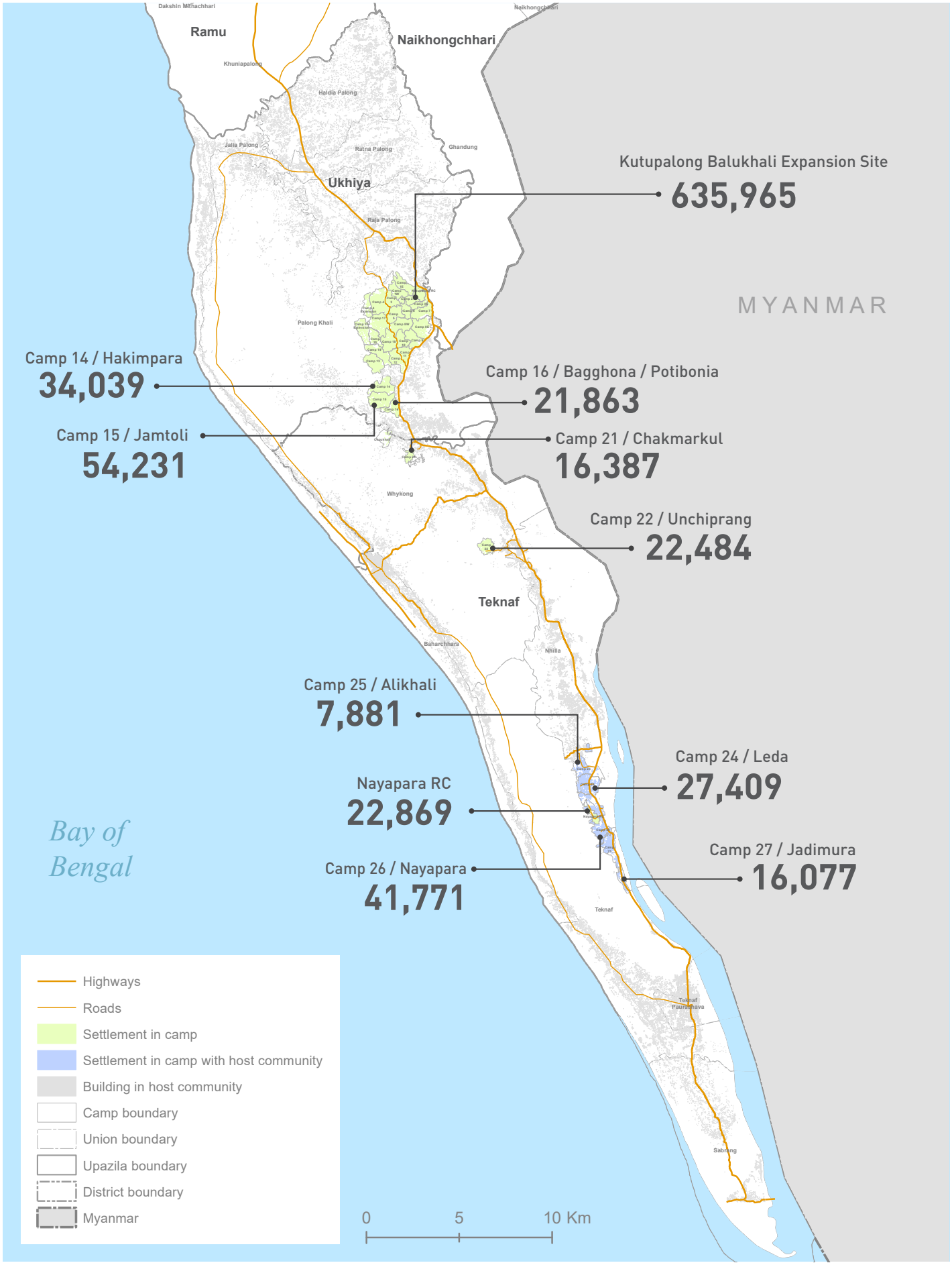
LIST OF FIGURES

At a Glance 10
Figure 1: Coordination mechanisms for the Rohingya humanitarian response in Cox's Bazar 17
Figure 2: Coordination mechanisms for the Rohingya humanitarian response on Bhasan Char 17
Figure 3: JRP Partners Breakdown 22
Figure 4: Financial requirements by Sector for the Bhasan Char Response 45

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACiC	Assistant Camp-in-Charge
APBn	Armed Police Battalions
ARRRC	Additional Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
CiC	Camp-in-Charge
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPSS	Child Protection Sub-Sector
CSI	Capacity Sharing Initiative
CwC	Communication with Communities
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DEO	Directorate of Education Office
DPEO	Directorate of Primary Education Office
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSS	Department of Social Services
ETS	Emergency Telecommunications Sector
FDMN	Forcibly Displaced Myanmar National
FSS	Food Security Sector
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBVSS	Gender Based Violence Sub-Sector
HOSOG	Heads of Sub-Offices Group
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
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	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MTF	Medical Treatment Facility
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTF	National Task Force
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSS	Psychosocial Support
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SARI ITC	Severe Acute Respiratory Infection Isolation and Treatment Centre
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEG	Strategic Executive Group
SMSD	Site Management and Site Development
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Working Group

BANGLADESH: COX'S BAZAR REFUGEE/FDMN POPULATION AS OF 01 JANUARY 2022

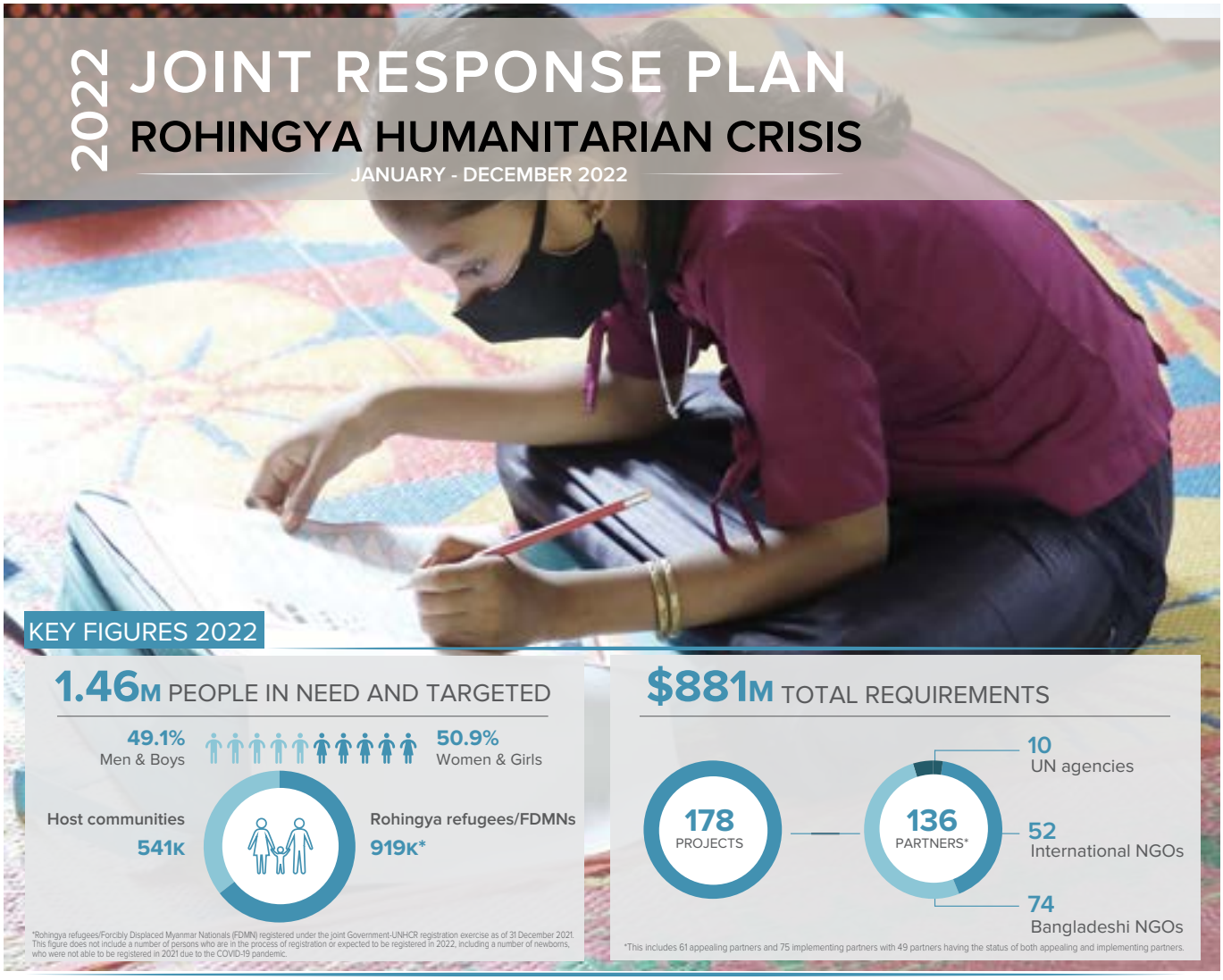


Creation date: 15 January 2022 | Map Created by ISCG | Sources: ISCG, SMSD, RRRC, OSM | Projection: BUTM | Grid: MRGS 100,000

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

BANGLADESH: ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN RESPONSE - BHASAN CHAR AS OF 01 JANUARY 2022

Creation date: 27/03/22 | UNHCR | The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



Strategic Objective 1

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

Support Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to build skills and capacities commensurate with livelihood opportunities available in Rakhine State, with a view to facilitating their early voluntary and sustainable repatriation and reintegration in Myanmar society.

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 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; mitigate potential tensions between the Rohingya and the host 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.

AT A GLANCE

TARGETED ROHINGYA REFUGEES/FDMNs

918,841

48.5% Men & Boys

51.5% Women & Girls

481,765 Children (<18 yrs)
234,744 girls
247,021 boys

404,206 Adults (18-59 yrs)
223,630 female
180,576 male

32,870 Older Persons (>59 yrs)
14,501 female
18,369 male

TARGETED HOST COMMUNITY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF

541,021

50.4% Men & Boys

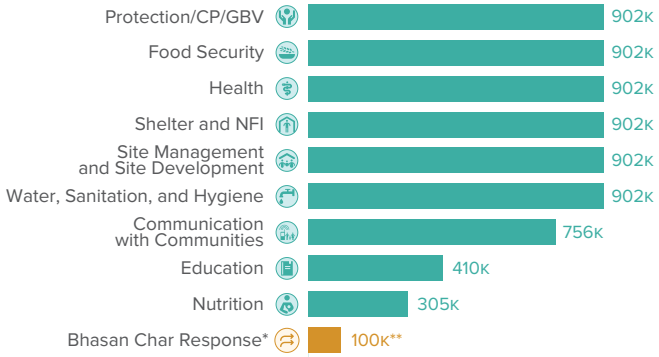
49.6% Women & Girls

285,996 Children (<18 yrs)
140,684 girls
145,312 boys

229,958 Adults (18-59 yrs)
117,522 female
112,436 male

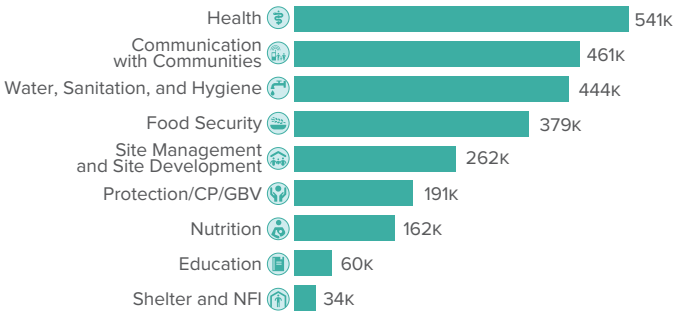
25,067 Older Persons (>59 yrs)
10,280 female
14,787 male

ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN POPULATION TARGETED



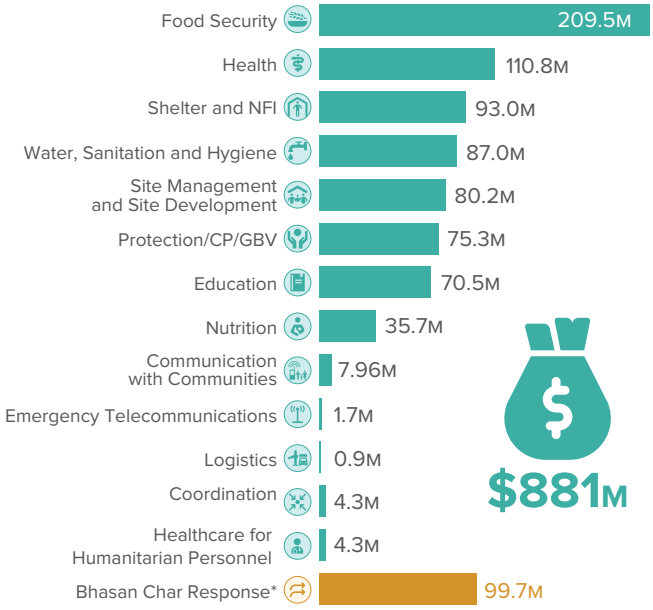
**Voluntary relocations to Bhasan Char will continue to be organized by the Government of Bangladesh, reaching up to 100,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char by the end of 2022.

BANGLADESHI HOST COMMUNITY POPULATION TARGETED



Targeted host community population lives in 10 Unions and 1 Municipality of Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila, St. Martin Union is not included

BREAKDOWN OF PRIORITIZED NEEDS



$881M

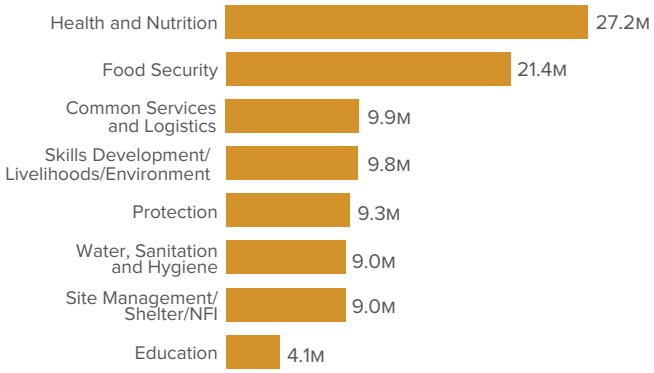
*The Bhasan Char Response is led by the Government of Bangladesh, with the support of UNHCR on behalf of the broader humanitarian community. It is coordinated separately from the Sectors in Cox's Bazar.

BHASAN CHAR RESPONSE KEY FIGURES

100,000**
Targeted Rohingya refugees/FDMNs

$99.7M
Requirements

BREAKDOWN OF PRIORITIZED NEEDS (BHASAN CHAR)



**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 2022.

2022 JOINT RESPONSE PLAN APPEALING PARTNERS

ACF, Agrajattra, AMAN, BRAC, CAID, CARE, Caritas, CBM, COAST, COTE, CWW, DCA, DRC, Educo, FAO, FIVDB, GH, GlobalOne, GUSS, HAEFA, HEKS, HelpAge, Helvetas, HI, HMBD, HOPE, ICCO, IOM, IRC, IVY, MdM, MG, MM, MSI, Mukti, Nabolok, NGOF, NRC, Oxfam, PARC, Plan, Prantic, PWJ, RPN, SCI, SI, SKUS, TdH, Tearfund, UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, VSO, WFP, WHH, WHO, WVI, YPSA

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 2022 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 actors are committed to ensuring accountability to stakeholders including the host communities and Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and through a community-based approach and 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 2022 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan.

Protection Pillar 2: Securing the identity of Rohingya refugees 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 in close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and through ensuring equitable access to basic assistance and protection needs of all refugee women, men, girls, boys, and persons with specific needs. This includes supporting the development of their skills and capacities commensurate with opportunities in Myanmar, addressing and responding to various protection issues including child marriage, domestic violence, and dangerous onward movements by sea, prioritizing disaster risk management, and mitigating potential tensions between the Rohingya refugees 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 across the border into Bangladesh. Widespread influxes have occurred following violence in Rakhine State in 1978, 1992, 2012, and again in 2016. By far the largest refugee influx from Myanmar into Bangladesh began in August 2017. The UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar concluded that the root causes of this exodus included crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations.[1]

As of 01 January 2022, approximately 918,841 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs are registered in Bangladesh as part of the Government-UNHCR joint registration exercise, residing in thirty-three[2] extremely congested camps formally designated by the Government of Bangladesh in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas of the Cox's Bazar District[3], as well as on the island of Bhasan Char.

Bangladesh has generously provided safety to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs from Myanmar for several decades, particularly following the events of August 2017 in Myanmar. Bangladesh has borne an enormous responsibility and burden, including financially, 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's current policy framework states 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. As the crisis moves into its fifth year, 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, through strengthening and expanding the skills and capacity building activities[4] commensurate with livelihood options available in Myanmar and educational activities in the Myanmar Curriculum that will play a critical role in preparing the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs for their eventual reintegration in Myanmar. As the solution for the crisis lies in Myanmar, strong and visible 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 as soon as conditions are conducive. Until this is achieved, timely and adequate funding is required to continue to meet humanitarian needs.

Women, girls, and boys, who make up more than 75% of the refugee/FDMN population, are particularly vulnerable to risks of abuse, exploitation, and gender-based violence. Children make up more than half the 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 refugees/FDMNs is an important part of the operation. It helps maintain 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 refugees/FDMNs while supporting Bangladeshi farmers. Primary and secondary health facilities provide quality services for both the Rohingya and Bangladeshi communities, and twelve Severe Acute Respiratory Infection Isolation and Treatment Centres (SARI ITCs) and a comprehensive COVID-19 response strategy have so far withstood the unprecedented challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.

1. A/HRC/39/64, Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar, para 88.
2. In 2021, the Government of Bangladesh closed Camp 23/ Shamlapur, bringing the total number of Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar to thirty-three.
3. Upazilas are administrative units in Bangladesh. Districts are divided into Upazilas (or sub-Districts), then Unions, then wards, and then villages.
4. Skills development activities will include skills commensurate with opportunities in Rakhine State, as outlined in the draft Skills Development Framework under discussion between the Government of Bangladesh and the UN.

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[6] as well as to protect children are in place, such as psycho-social support. Focus has been given to improve accessibility of services pertinent to 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 3,000 temporary learning centres 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 youth in the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language. Over 3,100 hectares of degraded forestland have been planted since 2018, and recycling systems and other environmental protection activities have been integrated across the response. 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 Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) would result in refugees cutting trees and the destruction of forests; and a lack of clean water and hygiene supplies would deteriorate the health of refugees/FDMNs and host communities. The location and congested nature of shelters and facilities in the Cox's Bazar camps exacerbate the risks of fires, land slides and flooding. These factors contribute to negative coping strategies. The need for sustained and predictable support towards the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs is therefore absolutely essential. This remains, for all practical purposes, a crisis operation.

Cox's Bazar District has a population of approximately 2,650,000 Bangladeshis, of whom approximately 541,000 reside in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas and have been the most directly affected by the presence of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. 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 most urgent evidence-based 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.

The Upazilas hosting the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population are extremely vulnerable to a variety of natural hazards, including seasonal cyclones, monsoons, and the adverse impacts of climate change. Bangladesh is among the countries most at risk to weather-related hazards in the Asia and Pacific region with a monsoon season that presents a risk of loss of life and injuries due to landslides, flooding, and communicable diseases. In 2022, in line with Strategic Objective Five of the Joint Response Plan (JRP), preparedness for multi-hazard crises and disaster risk management will be enhanced across the response.

To date, the Government of Bangladesh, with the support of the humanitarian community, has effectively managed the COVID-19 response and the spread of the disease in the Rohingya camps and surrounding areas, though the trajectory of the virus remains unpredictable. To ensure the delivery of the most critical services, Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host community women and men volunteers in the camps have played an increasingly critical role in the humanitarian response.

As of December 2021, the Government of Bangladesh had relocated some 18,000 Rohingya refugees 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 2022. Following the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR (on behalf of the UN) in October 2021 that 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 Sexual and Reproductive Health Working Group and approved by the Directorate General of Family Planning (DDFP) and the RRRC's Office.

6. References to Gender-Based Violence throughout the text will take into consideration the position of the Government of Bangladesh in this regard.

NEEDS OVERVIEW

The 2021 ISCG Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (J-MSNA)[7] and Sector-specific assessments, provide a holistic overview of the diverse multi-sectoral needs among the Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar and the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, and informs the 2022 JRP on how needs have changed with an emphasis on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results of the J-MSNA 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 often under reported and invisible. 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 enrolled in learning centres. This gap is even more pronounced for female learners.

The most commonly reported needs for host communities include shelter materials, income-generating activities and employment, and health care reflecting the persistent impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Other priority needs among the host community include cooking fuel, access to safe and functional latrines, as well as access to clean drinking water.

Following the signing of the MOU between the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR (on behalf of the UN agencies working in Cox's Bazar), from November to December 2021, nine UN agencies[8] coordinated by UNHCR initiated multi-sectoral assessments[9] to better understand the needs of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs living on Bhasan Char and to facilitate planning of supplementary relief efforts.

These assessments identified needs in the provision for access to services pertinent to registration, child safety, gender-based violence, health and nutrition, food security, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, non-food items, informal education, skills and capacity building, environmental management, and disaster preparedness. These needs, as well as environmental pressures, will tend to increase as the population increases over 2022. Attention is also required for persons with special needs including children, women, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Ensuring accessibility, particularly with regard to persons with disabilities, is also required. The Government of Bangladesh continues to facilitate movement from Bhasan Char to Cox's Bazar and vice-versa on a needs basis, the precise modalities and arrangement of which will be agreed between the Government and the UN.

COORDINATION

The Rohingya humanitarian response is led and coordinated by the Government of Bangladesh. The National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals issued in 2013 established the National Task Force (NTF), chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), which 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. In Cox's Bazar, the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), is responsible for management and oversight of the Rohingya refugee response. The Deputy Commissioner (DC), leading the civil administration in Cox's Bazar District, 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 actors, 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.

7. J-MSNA results for the Rohingya camps and for the host communities are available here.
8. FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP and WHO
9. The findings were summarized in the Bhasan Char Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Brief on (6 January 2022).

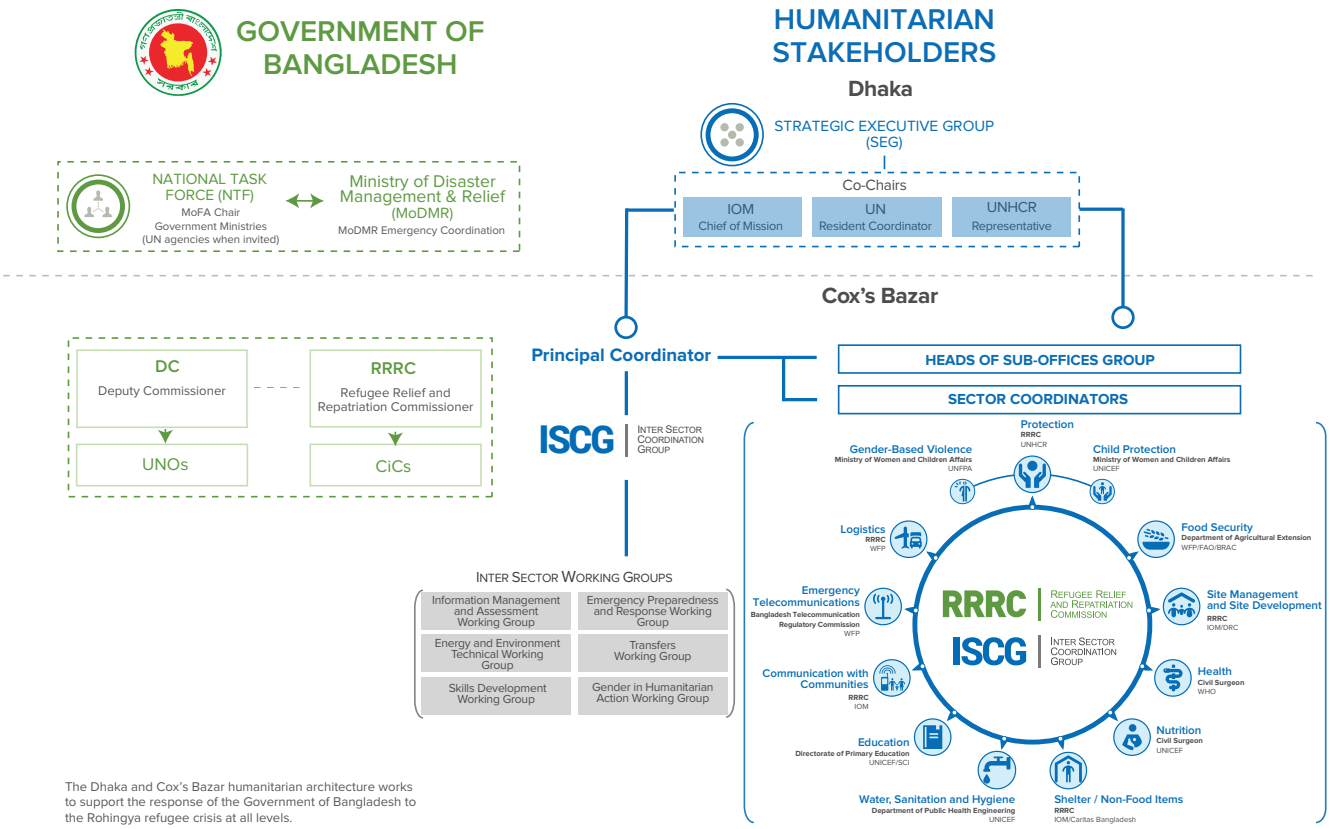
At the field level in Cox's Bazar, the Principal Coordinator of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Secretariat ensures the overall coordination of the response, including liaison with the RRRC, DC, and government authorities at the Upazila level. The ISCG Principal Coordinator chairs the Heads of Sub-Offices Group (HOSOG), 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 Sector/Working Group (WG) Coordinators' Group to ensure inter-sector coordination in the response, including regular Sector meeting with the RRRC.

The coordination structure on Bhasan Char will be distinct from the existing coordination structure in Cox's Bazar, partly due to significant infrastructural investment of the Government. It will remain agile and needs-driven. On behalf of the Government of Bangladesh, the coordination of the response will be led by the Additional Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (ARRRC), as well as other Governmental authorities on the island and in Noakhali District, with the support of UNHCR on behalf of the humanitarian community.

The humanitarian community began undertaking a 'coordination streamlining exercise' in the last quarter of 2021. The recommendations and results of this exercise will be discussed in early 2022 and implemented according to the feedback and consensus of relevant stakeholders and with consent of the Government of Bangladesh.

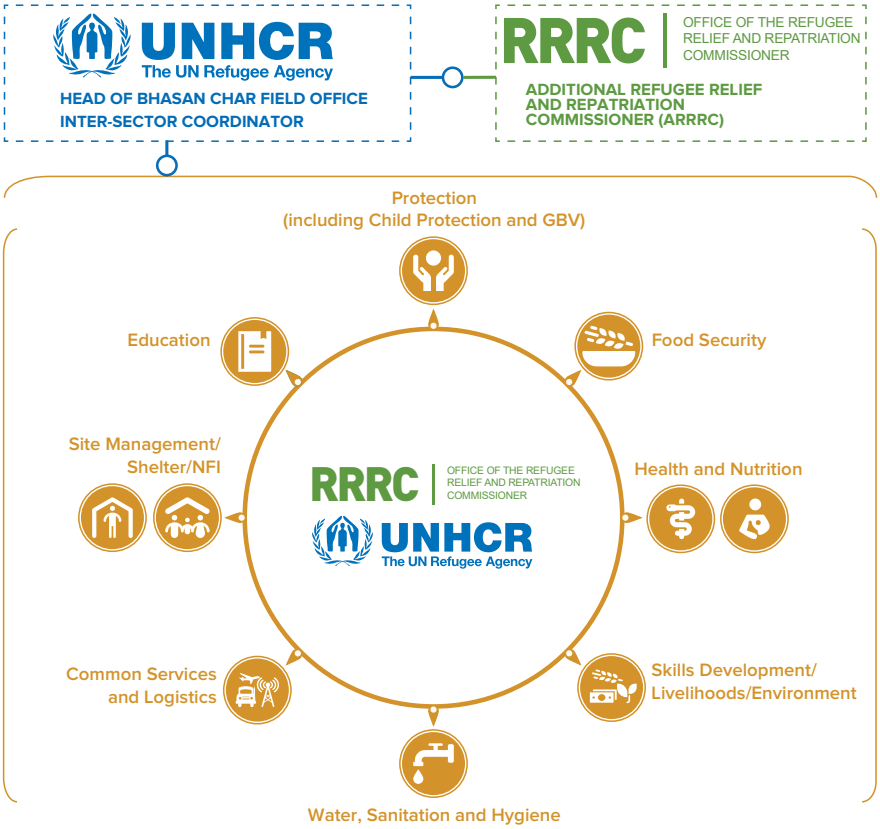
Support to the District Administration in relation to the District Development and Growth Plan (DDGP) is led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), working in coordination with the other UN agencies and providing regular updates to the SEG and HOSOG.

Figure 1: Coordination mechanisms for the Rohingya humanitarian response in Cox's Bazar



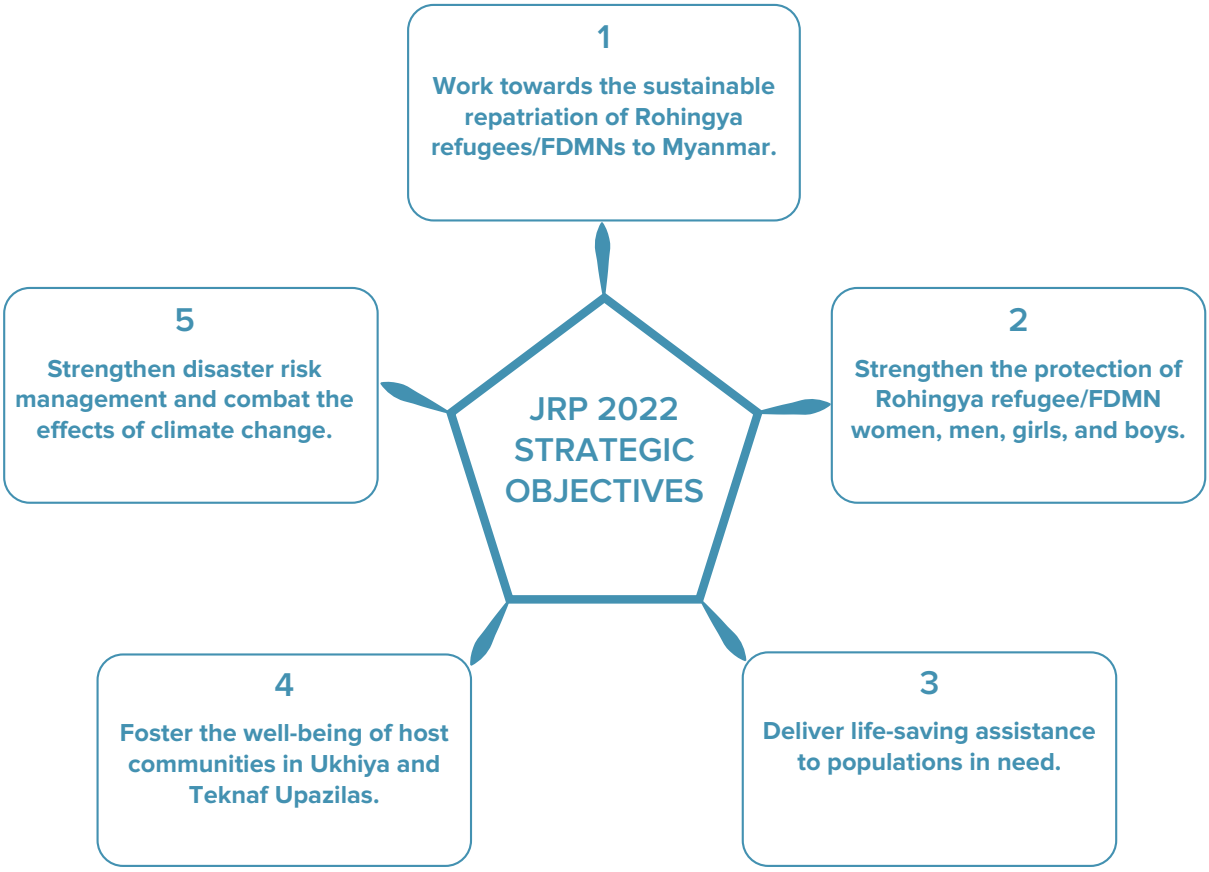
The Dhaka and Cox's Bazar humanitarian architecture works to support the response of the Government of Bangladesh to the Rohingya refugee crisis at all levels.

Figure 2: Coordination mechanisms for the Rohingya humanitarian response on Bhasan Char



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 2022 Joint Response Plan, which seeks some USD 881 million for 136 partners, 74 of which are Bangladeshi organizations, 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.[10]



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE:

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

Support Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to build skills and capacities commensurate with livelihood opportunities available in Rakhine State, with a view to facilitating their early voluntary and sustainable repatriation and reintegration in Myanmar society.

The UN System in Bangladesh will provide regular updates on the works of humanitarian actors in Myanmar contributing to 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 2022 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan.

Rohingya refugees/FDMNs continue to express their desire to return to Myanmar as soon as possible. Humanitarian actors in Bangladesh will continue to work further towards the solution of the crisis by providing informal learning in the Myanmar Curriculum and in the Myanmar language, skills development, and capacity building activities. Humanitarian actors will use two-way communication and feedback mechanisms with Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in support of their voluntary repatriation.

10. These include, for example, MSF, the 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 and documention for all Rohingya refugee women, men, girls and boys will be of overarching critical importance. Activities will include but are not limited to:

- Providing child protection, sexual and 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 all persons with specific needs.
- Engaging communities and facilitating meaningful access to specialized services.
- Ensuring that affected populations have access to life-saving information and knowledge about available services, and meaningful two-way communication with humanitarian actors.

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 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, 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 at nutrition facilities and stabilization centres;
- **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 health care 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 Rohingya, as well as safe and functional latrines and bathing cubicles and strengthening the management of water resources and solid waste to reduce 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, rolling out the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, while the Learning Competency Framework Approach (LCFA) will continue to be used, where necessary, until the Myanmar Curriculum reaches full transition in an accelerated manner, as well as ensuring resumption of learning activities for Rohingya children and youth, particularly girls;
- **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;
- **Anti-Trafficking:** Responding to and preventing risks of human trafficking and smuggling, in line with the Bangladeshi National Anti-Trafficking Plan; and,
- **Disaster risk reduction and cyclone contingency:** Preventing and reducing risks of new disaster events (such as through slope stabilization or drainage) and managing residual risks through camp-level emergency preparedness, response assessments, and action-plans.

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 Rohingyas on the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf, facilitate equitable access to quality services for communities; mitigate potential tensions between the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and the host 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 bear undue burden related to the presence of the Rohingya population. The response will also upscale initiatives that help to mitigate tensions among communities, including as they relate to gender and protection concerns. In support of the District Administration, the 2022 JRP includes selected and prioritized activities for Ukhiya and Teknaf, drawn from projects identified through the first phase of the Cox's Bazar DDGP, 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 2022, humanitarian actors, under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh will 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, humanitarian actors plan to propose a Multi-Hazard

Response Plan in 2022 for the Rohingya camps that will provide the structure for a cohesive and efficient emergency response to natural disasters.

Humanitarian actors, 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. Nature-based solutions, such as plantation for slope stabilization, will be increasingly used where required.

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, and plantation activities.

The distribution of LPG and cooking sets, as well as 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, use of established bamboo treatment plants intending to increase the lifespan of bamboo for building temporary construction and repairing structures, 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, 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.

Incidents of tension and violence within and surrounding the camps and between Rohingya and host communities are a concern; the 2022 JRP seeks to maximize opportunities to mitigate these challenges. The Government of Bangladesh and its law enforcement agencies play a lead role in ensuring the necessary framework for security, and humanitarian actors 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 Battalions (APBn), and capacity building and training initiatives.

MAINSTREAMING AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues ensures that these key considerations inform all aspects of humanitarian action and maximizes the impact of the work of all stakeholders including the humanitarian actors. The 2022 JRP ensures that all priorities, cross-cutting in nature, are advanced within and between the Sectors. Mainstreaming of protection, age, gender, disability, environment, and ecosystem rehabilitation, localization, disaster risk reduction, and climate resilience will continue to be focused on by these joint efforts. Capacity-building activities supporting sustainable return and reintegration in Myanmar, in close consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, will build upon existing initiatives in the camps to further develop portable skills of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

The 2022 Joint Response Plan is based on a series of planning assumptions and constraints, which include but are not limited to the following:

1. The 2022 JRP will support the existing Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar and on Bhasan Char.

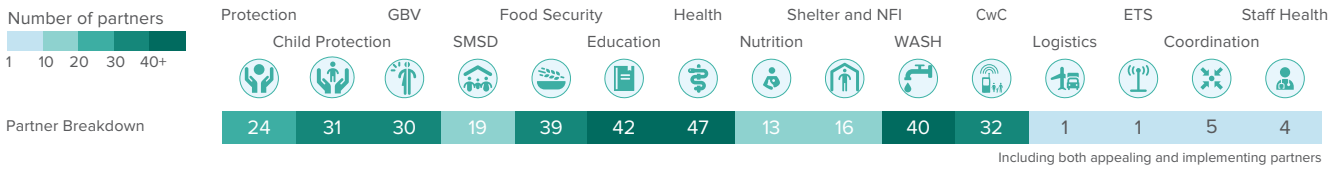
2. Voluntary relocations to Bhasan Char will continue to be organized by the Government of Bangladesh, reaching up to a number of 100,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char by the end of 2022. This Response Plan outlines the broad strategy and financial requirements based on prioritized activities to support this assumption. Adjustments may be made based on the actual number of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in on Bhasan Char.

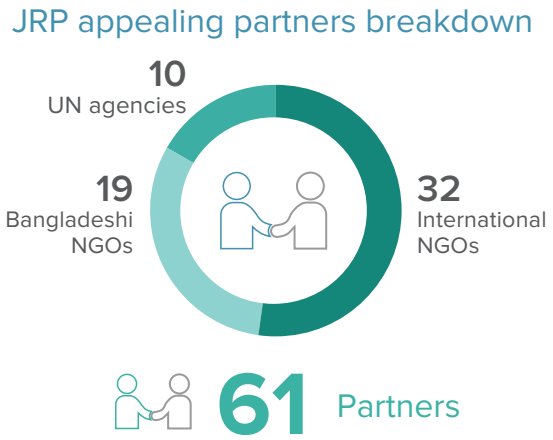
3. While some emergency preparedness and contingency planning activities are included within the JRP, in case of a significant emergency response, additional funding would be sought through a joint flash appeal or other funding mechanism.

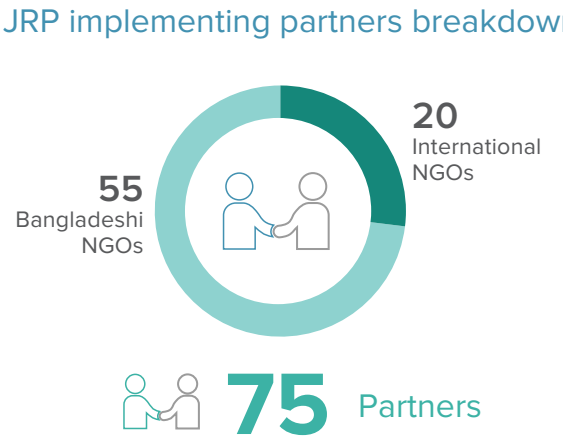
4. Humanitarian actors, in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, will make tangible and concrete efforts to work towards an expeditious commencement of repatriation. Additional planning and reallocation of resources will be needed in the event of a large-scale organized voluntary repatriation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

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

Figure 3: JRP Partners Breakdown







* Of the 61 appealing partners, 49 are also directly implementing projects. Of the 75 implementing partners, four have already confirmed funding for 2022.

* Some NGOs and other humanitarian actors mobilize resources outside the JRP framework, yet complement the JRP strategies, plans, and programmes. These include MSF, the Red Cross/Red Crescent family, AFAD, and other Turkish NGOs.

FOOD SECURITY

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Ensure and sustain the timely provision of life-saving food assistance for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. (SO1, SO2, SO3)**
2. **Support skills and capacity building of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs that can support their sustainable reintegration in Myanmar. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)**
3. **Enhance livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable host communities in cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh, while supporting social protection interventions and promoting climate resilient practices to help address the impacts of climate change. (SO3, SO4, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD**209.5**M

POPULATION TARGETED

1.3M

902,066
Rohingya Refugees

378,715
Bangladeshi Host Community

23
Sector Projects

23
Appealing Partners

34
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Co-Lead Agencies: WFP and FAO

Sector Co-Chair: BRAC

Sector Coordinator:
Pramila Ghimire / pramila.ghimire@wfp.org

ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Food Security Sector (FSS) will continue to deliver life-saving food assistance through e-vouchers to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in all camps, providing flexibility, dietary diversity, and rationalized distribution. Extremely vulnerable households will receive an additional e-voucher entitlement according to their assessed needs, to collect additional fresh food items such as seasonal vegetables, fish, and meat at fresh food corners. Most produce will be sourced locally through aggregation centres providing market linkages for Bangladeshi farmers. FSS partners will maintain a contingency stock of in-kind assistance for provision of rapid food assistance in case of any emergency or disaster and will also be prepared to provide hot cooked meals and run community kitchen facilities as needed.

Rohingya refugees/FDMNs will receive skills and capacity building activities preparing them for reintegration in Rakhine State. The FSS will engage CwC volunteers to improve community engagement.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2022, FSS will support vulnerable Bangladeshi households in Ukhiya and Teknaf through livelihoods activities and other interventions that complement safety net activities, helping increase resilience and capacity to respond to shocks. These interventions will include bolstering economic opportunities, strengthening food systems, localizing production, enhancing market linkages, and strengthening sustainable natural resource management, while supporting climate-smart livelihoods initiatives.

In close coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, more vulnerable host community members will access climate resilient livelihoods interventions in the agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors, as well as through small business support for micro-enterprise and other income-generating activities such as pottery, food preparation, solar panel repair, and bamboo carpentry, among others. The Sector will work to enhance the capacity of farmers groups, engaging women in particular, while also enhancing institutional capacity and creating market linkages, including through the provision of agricultural inputs to vulnerable farmers based on their technical capacity and access to land and water. This will increase food production and market linkages, including through Food Aggregation Centres, where farmers can bring their produce to markets in Cox's

Bazar District, ultimately improving food and nutrition security and income opportunities. Additionally, skills development trainings will be held to build more resilience and livelihoods security, and to enhance social connectivity and stability.

The FSS will prioritize sustainable natural resource management initiatives for host community members, including greening and watershed management, to enhance community resilience to climate change. Sector partner initiatives, such as engaging women's groups in pond aquaculture and safe fish drying production, will continue in 2022. The FSS will also work to ensure production of food is undertaken in an environmentally friendly manner. Knowledge exchange between partners will be promoted through joint field visits and lessons-learned workshops.

The FSS will prioritize sustainable natural resource management initiatives for host community members, including greening and watershed management, to enhance community resilience to climate change. Sector partner initiatives, such as engaging women's groups in pond aquaculture and safe fish drying production, will continue in 2022. The FSS will also work to ensure production of food is undertaken in an environmentally friendly manner. Knowledge exchange between partners will be promoted through joint field visits and lessons-learned workshops.

HEALTH

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Support equitable access to essential primary and secondary healthcare services for Rohingya refugees/FDMN and the host community. (SO3, SO4)**
2. **Prepare for, prevent, and respond to outbreaks of communicable disease and other health related hazards, including for periods of increased risk during the monsoon and cyclone seasons. (SO3, SO4, SO5)**
3. **Promote health and wellbeing at individual and community level. (SO1, SO3, SO4, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD 110.8M

POPULATION TARGETED

1.4M

902,066
Rohingya Refugees

541,021
Bangladeshi Host Community

27
Sector Projects

27
Appealing Partners

34
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agency: WHO

Sector Coordinator:
Dr. Francis Tabu / tabuf@who.int

ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Health Sector will provide a comprehensive response to reduce avoidable mortality and morbidity and promote the overall health of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host community. The Health Sector has prioritized provision of key health promotion activities through a network of over 1,400 Community Health Workers (CHWs) and provision of accessible and life-saving essential health services via approximately 130 primary health care facilities.

The Sector will continue to provide efficient and primary healthcare services including to meet needs related to HIV, tuberculosis, palliative care, disabilities, emergency care, and surgical interventions, including referral systems to decrease suffering, morbidity and mortality. The Health Sector will maintain availability and equitable access to a range of preventative and curative services. These will include maternity care and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and GBV services, with a focus on the availability and use of long-acting reversible contraceptives, facility-based deliveries.

SRH services will be maintained, and family planning services will be scaled up through use of innovative community engagement approaches with the aim of reaching men and women of reproductive age with various contraceptive methods. The Sector will work to ensure that 80% of all deliveries occur in the health facilities, improving upon the current levels of 68%, while still providing lifesaving support through midwives and safe delivery kits for cases of home delivery. Additionally, CHWs will support timely access for high-risk newborns and mothers through community referrals following home delivery.

Access to care for medical emergencies and life-saving secondary care services through medical referral systems will remain a top priority.

The Sector will ensure adequate capacity to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and reduce the impact of health threats, including both communicable and non-communicable diseases (e.g., COVID-19, Diphtheria, Measles, Varicella, Cholera, and Dengue), including preparations for periods of increased risks during the monsoon and cyclone seasons. Continuity of access to life-saving interventions and multi-sectoral integrated approaches will be prioritized. As a key activity to prevent outbreaks, the Health Sector will aim to strengthen the uptake of routine immunizations, and support vaccination campaigns and epidemiological surveillance.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

Essential health care services in and near the Rohingya camps will remain accessible to host community members in Ukhiya and Teknaf. To improve access to secondary care services for host community members, actors will prioritize activities to strengthen the capacity of key host community facilities and enhance services, including at Teknaf and Upazila Health Complexes.

All SARI ITCs will continue to serve the host community population, and COVID-19 treatment will remain available to host communities. Technical assistance will be provided for emergency preparedness planning at host community level through supporting the Government with surveillance, capacity building, information sharing, and coordination. The response will prioritize support to the Government of Bangladesh for the delivery of high-impact public health interventions, particularly through the implementation of vaccination campaigns in the host community, including the Oral Cholera Vaccination and COVID-19 vaccines.

Health partners will help strengthen the Government's capacity to respond to health emergencies through the operationalization of the Health Emergency Operations Centre. To ensure efficient functionality, partners will support staffing needs, build capacity through training, and provide essential equipment for information management.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Provide life-saving emergency Shelter/NFI support to households affected by disasters and other sudden onset events. (SO3, SO5)**
2. **Provide safe and decent living conditions to reduce suffering. (SO3, SO4, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **93M**

POPULATION TARGETED

936,505

902,066 Rohingya Refugees

34,439 Bangladeshi Host Community

14 Sector Projects

14 Appealing Partners

18 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Co-lead Agencies: IOM / Caritas Bangladesh

Sector Coordinator:
Karolina Brach / sheltercxb.coord@gmail.com; Mazharul Islam / sheltercxb.coord1@gmail.com

ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN RESPONSE STRATEGY

Prioritized Shelter/NFI activities include: (1) maintenance of existing shelters; (2) increased inclusion of gender and vulnerable groups in Shelter/NFI activities; (3) provision of NFI through vouchers; and (4) provision and maintenance of solar lamps. The Sector response will focus on maintaining shelters and the surrounding areas with particular attention to the accessibility of older persons and persons with disabilities. In parallel, assistance with repairs and maintenance will be critical for existing shelters, while recognizing the temporary nature of the Rohingya refugees' stay in Bangladesh.

Maintaining existing shelters and household-level infrastructure will remain a focus for the Sector in 2022. In close coordination with the Government, the Sector will continue to work toward temporary shelter solutions to reduce protection and fire risks, and reduce impacts on the environment. To address the needs of vulnerable populations, the Sector will continue providing shelter and NFI materials to refugee/FDMN households.

Rohingya refugees/FDMNs will continue to rely on NFI distributions, including LPG. Due to the two-year lifespan of LPG stoves, the replacement of stoves is required. Regular LPG refills are essential to curb deforestation and reduce risk of violence against women and children who have to collect firewood from forests.[11] Trainings on safe cooking practices will continue throughout the year. The Sector will focus on increasing the efficiency of LPG use.

Sector partners will provide NFIs through vouchers and in-kind distributions. Use of the voucher modality will allow households to tailor distributions to gender-, age-, disability- and culturally- specific needs. The Sector will advocate for the distribution of household solar lamps that meet minimum standards, as well as for lamp repair and maintenance services in the camps.

11. IOM. 31 May 2019. 'Rohingya Refugee Camps Turn to LPG, Reforestation to Save Depleted Bangladesh Forests,' available at: https://www.iom.int/news/rohingya-refugee-camps-turn-lpg-reforestation-save-depleted-bangladesh-forests

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

Shelter needs in host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas remain significant. Shelter and NFI partners will prioritize 5,670 households living adjacent to the camps, providing shelter construction and repair assistance, household-level lighting, and LPG refills. Assistance will be based on needs assessments conducted by partners using Sector guidance. Shelter partners will coordinate host community activities with local authorities and follow guidance from the Bangladesh Shelter Cluster and the Ministry of Housing and Public Works. Support will include improved shelter designs with a focus on DRR and options for durable materials.

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 that allow rapid, safe, and secure access for all and at all times. (SO2, SO3, SO4)**
3. **Ensure the change of potentially health-compromising behaviour through participatory hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene items with particular focus on contagious diseases. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **87M**

POPULATION TARGETED

1.3M

902,066
Rohingya Refugees

443,516
Bangladeshi Host Community

23
Sector Projects

23
Appealing Partners

31
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Co-lead Agencies: UNICEF / BRAC

Sector Coordinator:
Julien Graveleau / jgraveleau@unicef.org

ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN RESPONSE STRATEGY

The WASH Sector strategy will place focus on operations and maintenance of all essential WASH facilities and services. WASH partners will coordinate through camp WASH focal points and Camp-in Charge officials (CiCs) to provide operations and maintenance capacity, ensuring that WASH facilities remain functional and acceptable, and provide access to sanitation facilities to all. Faecal sludge management activities will focus on ensuring an effective sanitation service chain, according to prioritized implementation of critical recommended needs.

The WASH Sector will prioritize providing access to safe water to all Rohingya in the camps. In response to the historical Teknaf area water scarcity challenges, in coordination and in accordance with the recommendations from the Government of Bangladesh, water resource feasibility studies may be undertaken, with a view to finding solutions for distribution networks and storage and prioritizing environmentally sustainable and climate resilient systems. Water networks will be assessed and continually monitored and modelled to evaluate the impact on equitable access to safe drinking water, and necessary adjustments will be done where needs are identified.

The WASH Sector will continue to lead the Inter Sector Working Group on Solid Waste Management and waste reduction. Operational mapping and assessments of solid waste management systems will support strengthening of waste systems; promoting household-level waste segregation, collection and safe disposal; and encouraging valorization (e.g., recycling, upcycling, and composting) through existing Materials Recovery Facilities. The Sector will lead inter-sector waste reduction, re-use and recycling, and increase female participation and engagement. Identifying and advocating for solutions for landfill needs will continue to be pursued, with particular emphasis on solutions in Teknaf.

Hygiene promotion will focus on changing identified high-risk behaviours through capacity building, including on safe water usage and solid waste containment and reduction. The Sector will strengthen cross-sectoral linkages to support monitoring and will help ensure that critical supplies, including soap and water containers,

are equitably distributed. Inter-sector collaboration is critical to ensure that menstrual hygiene management kits (MHM) are distributed to all adolescent girls and women of reproductive age at the required level.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

The WASH Sector will support equitable access to quality WASH services for host communities. Technical approaches will involve the construction of water supply systems using solar-powered piped distribution networks or boreholes construction, according to the population density and both technical and environmental feasibility. The Sector will focus on implementing and monitoring high quality, sustainable, and gender-responsive WASH public service infrastructure and delivery in the Upazilas of Cox's Bazar District most affected by the Rohingya presence. WASH activities in schools and health care facilities, including the provision of WASH facilities, maintenance, hygiene promotion, and capacity building will be enhanced. Solid waste management activities will be supported at household-level and in markets.

SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Enhance coordination between camp stakeholders for timely and appropriate delivery of services. (SO2, SO3)**
2. **Support safe living conditions through rationalized and participatory site planning, promote inclusive representation through feedback mechanisms, and work towards environmentally conscious construction and site maintenance initiatives. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)**
3. **Ensure emergency preparedness and response activities to natural hazards while protecting and rehabilitating ecosystems. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD80.2M

POPULATION TARGETED

1.2M

902,066 Rohingya Refugees

261,490 Bangladeshi Host Community

08 Sector Projects

08 Appealing Partners

17 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Co-lead Agencies: IOM / DRC

Sector Coordinator:
Ernesto Bafile / smcxb.coord@gmail.com;
Lana Barreto / smcxb.coord2@gmail.com

ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN RESPONSE STRATEGY

Under the leadership of the RRRC, the SMSD Sector will provide support to CiCs to maintain the living conditions in the Rohingya camps, ensure access to adequate assistance and services, and strengthen effective coordination structures for site management and development at the camp level. The Capacity Sharing Initiative (CSI) will continue to prioritize the training and exchange of knowledge with the RRRC, CiCs, ACiCs, and their team members, Sector Coordinators, and partner staff to enhance understanding and application of Site Management standards, seeking to enhance capacities for carrying out functions related to camp administration and coordination of interventions at camp level according to Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) minimum standards. The CSI will also ensure that Government staff and all SMSD staff are trained on PSEA, protection, and gender mainstreaming.

Building on the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, the SMSD Sector will aim to explore avenues for two-way communication through volunteers' remote management tools, and harmonized approaches across the camps. Meaningful engagement will continue to support the definition, planning, and implementation of projects.

DRR activities will be integrated into site management support and site development programming, with a focus on response, referral mechanisms, awareness raising, sharing good practices in disaster risk reduction, simulation exercises, training on DRR principles, environmental protection, and fire safety and response. Camp and host community contingency planning and mitigation measures will strengthen preparedness and ensure timely activation and deployment of personnel, partners, and volunteers.

Environmental protection and restoration activities and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction solutions will also be applied. The Sector will promote nature-based solutions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore the environment in the camps, including restoration of natural drainage systems and carrying out plantation activities to reduce soil erosion and flooding.

In coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, harmonized approaches with other Sectors will be enhanced, including data collection and management, facility mapping, and rationalization. The SMSD Sector

will coordinate closely with the Protection Sector in the camps through interventions including installation and maintenance of appropriate lighting, including solar street lighting.

In 2021, capacity assessments were conducted to ascertain the effectiveness of the Sector in responding to emergencies such as monsoon and cyclones, which will continue in 2022, focusing on a multi-hazard approach.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

Activities within the camps will continue to generate positive impacts in nearby Bangladeshi host communities. SMSD partners plan to install and maintain structures such as drains, road networks, and solar street lights in and around the camps, which will support nearby host communities.

Multi-hazard risk assessments, preparedness, and response planning for disaster risk reduction and preparedness, such as localized weather forecasting, landslide early warning systems, and monsoon preparedness are necessarily area-based and encompass both Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities and build upon synergies and coordination of DRR initiatives in the host communities. Additionally, DRR activities will include all aspects of project design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and revision for updating the systems and solutions.

PROTECTION

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. (SO1, SO2, SO3)
2. Promote a community-based approach to the response, support community protection mechanisms, and facilitate meaningful access to specialized services for persons, such as older persons, persons with disabilities, vulnerable women and children. This is with the aim of mitigating exposure to risks, strengthening the resilience of communities in order to build capacity for return and reintegration in Myanmar, as well as by supporting active and effective communication between humanitarian actors and Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. (SO1, 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. (SO1, SO3, S05)
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, and child and youth protection services. (SO1, SO2, SO3)
5. Enhance access to survivor-centred services by responding to individual needs, preventing and mitigating GBV risks, and supporting survivors of GBV in the Rohingya refugee/FDMN camps and targeted areas in host communities. (SO2, SO3, SO4)

PROTECTION

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD 32M

POPULATION TARGETED

1.1M

902,066 Rohingya Refugees

174,848 Bangladeshi Host Community

13 Sector Projects

13 Appealing Partners

19 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agency: UNHCR

Sector Coordinator:
Lorenzo Leonelli / leonelli@unhcr.org

CHILD PROTECTION

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD 21.3M

POPULATION TARGETED

850,099

659,193 Rohingya Refugees

190,906 Bangladeshi Host Community

11 Sector Projects

11 Appealing Partners

21 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

Sector Coordinator:
Krissie Hayes / krhayes@unicef.org

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD 22M

POPULATION TARGETED

689,911

542,816 Rohingya Refugees

147,095 Bangladeshi Host Community

12 Sector Projects

12 Appealing Partners

30 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agency: UNFPA

Sector Coordinator:
Sofia Canovas / canovas@unfpa.org

ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN RESPONSE STRATEGY

Protection

The Protection Sector, inclusive of the Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sectors, supports the Government of Bangladesh to provide the protection environment in the camps for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. Protection activities provide life-saving support, aiming to identify and respond to specific needs and mitigate the risks for vulnerable individuals. Specialized protection services will promote the physical, mental, and social wellbeing of individuals, including children and adolescents, persons with disabilities, and older persons.

The Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR will continue registration and documentation of refugees/FDMNs. In response to the risks of dangerous onward movements towards sea, the Anti-Trafficking Working Group will implement an interagency strategy and reinforce coordinated prevention and response mechanisms.

Engaging communities, as required, will remain an important aspect of the response. Refugees/FDMNs will be engaged in awareness-raising to ensure access to information, two-way communication, and feedback processes. In preparation for emergencies as a result of natural calamities or accidental hazards and to mitigate the impact of hazards, such as monsoon rains, cyclones and fires, the Sector will effectively engage volunteers. To address unmet protection needs of older persons, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable women and children, the Protection Sector will carry out coordinated interventions and provide technical support to other Sectors as appropriate.

Protection monitoring, assessments, and coordination in the camps will play a key role in identifying new trends and generating analysis to support advocacy efforts and protection programming. The Sector will utilize systematic protection monitoring in support of evidence-based advocacy efforts and an inclusive approach that addresses challenges and informs tailored prevention and response interventions. The Sector will promote the centrality of protection to ensure a conducive protection environment through a whole-of-systems approach that ensures that the principle of "Do No Harm" is the foundation for all sectoral and working groups activities. By enhancing capacities of community members and groups (including adolescents, women, youth, religious and community representatives), government bodies, and other duty bearers, the humanitarian response will be maintained for all Rohingya refugees/FDMNs until their voluntary and sustainable return to Myanmar.

The Protection Sector will include Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) as an integral part of its continuing service delivery and activities, in close collaboration with government counterparts.

Child Protection

Child protection is life-saving and intersects with the responsibility of all Sectors. The Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) will continue to strengthen collaboration among government and non-government stakeholders, while focusing on systems strengthening to ensure a holistic approach that promotes prevention and is sustainable over time. Gender and disability inclusion, as well as targeted capacity building of Bangladeshi NGOs, are approaches that are engrained within the CPSS strategy. The strategy focuses on a holistic package of services to prevent and respond to the protection concerns of children, including child marriage, violence against children, abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

Gender-Based Violence

The Gender Based Violence Sub-Sector (GBVSS) will continue working in GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response with the MoWCA, Ministry of Health, and key actors operating in the camps to provide life-saving services. This strategy focuses on capacity building for case management with a minimum training package, including basic GBV core concepts and case management.

The Sub-Sector will focus on the quality and accessibility of life-saving GBV response services, such as specialized case management, and in collaboration with the Health Sector, mental health and psychosocial support. A focus will be on addressing the specific needs of different vulnerable groups, including women, adolescent girls, children, people with disabilities, and persons at risks of exploitation and abuse. The Sub-Sector will reinforce community mobilization strategies through the expansion of proven GBV prevention

models, notably focusing on behavioural change. At the same time, partners will work to expand skills-building for the survivors of GBV.

To ensure implementation of a zero-tolerance policy on SEA, humanitarian actors will continue to show leadership and build capacity to prevent, mitigate, and respond to risks and incidents of SEA through a survivor-centred approach.

The Sub-Sector will continue strengthening collaboration with the WASH Sector and Child Protection Sub-Sector to coordinate the delivery of sanitary and hygiene kits and ensure that the needs of all women and girls of reproductive age are met.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

Protection

The Sector will strive to strengthen the overall protection environment in and around the camps and mitigate potential tension between Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities, while providing enhanced assistance and ensuring inclusiveness in risk and problem identification, mitigation, and solutions. The Protection Sector will continue to deliver support to persons with disabilities and older persons in targeted areas of the host community.

Child Protection

In the Bangladeshi host community, the Sub-Sector will ensure an effective approach that places communities at the centre of the response. Efforts will be made to strengthen partnerships with relevant Government authorities.

Gender-Based Violence

The Sub-Sector will work to collectively ensure GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response through services strengthening, capacity building, and community-based approaches in Bangladeshi host communities. The Sub-Sector will strengthen partnerships with women-led organizations. Priorities include case management psychosocial support, mental health, clinical management of rape, and mainstreaming of GBV and survivor-centred sensitive approaches.

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 affected children. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4)**
3. **Support the capacity development of teachers and Education Sector partners to provide education services and strengthen monitoring systems and consultations. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **70.5M**

POPULATION TARGETED

469,882

409,846 Rohingya Refugees

60,036 Bangladeshi Host Community

21 Sector Projects

21 Appealing Partners

32 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Directorate of Primary Education

Sector Co-lead Agencies: UNICEF / Save the Children

Sector Coordinator: Sharmila Pillai / edusector.cxb@humanitarianresponse.info; Munia Islam Mozumder / lcfa.cxb@humanitarianresponse.info

ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2022, the Education Sector will work to ensure that Rohingya refugee children have access to learning opportunities, in particular, in the Myanmar curriculum in the Myanmar language. In 2022, the Sector will focus on implementing the Myanmar Curriculum for students in Grades 6 to 9 and expeditiously scale up to Grades 1 and 2, with a view to facilitating their sustainable reintegration upon return to Myanmar. The Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA) will continue being used, wherever it is required, until full transition in an accelerated manner to the Myanmar Curriculum in 2022.

To ensure the provision of education with the introduction of the Myanmar Curriculum, language and teacher professional development training will be provided for educators, including the expansion of language acquisition programmes for Myanmar language, and equipping teachers with the pedagogical knowledge and skills to deliver the Myanmar Curriculum. The Education Sector will work to increase the number of female teachers, and the capacities of teachers, technical officers, volunteers, and programme officers will be enhanced to include the Code of Conduct, PSEA, Child Safeguarding, and training on inclusive education. This will promote an enabling learning environment with special focus on girl's education. The Sector will ensure resumption of learning activities, with particular focus on girls, in the post-COVID-19 context.

The UN and humanitarian actors will continue to advocate for the Government of Myanmar's recognition of the use of the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language, where feasible, in the camps, and for learning records to be accepted in education establishments in Myanmar. The Sector will work with partners to ensure that all learning facilities establish a disaster preparedness plan, guided by the Sector Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan and can benefit from feeding programmes at learning centres.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

The priority education needs of the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf will be addressed through close collaboration with the District Primary Education Office (DPEO) and District Education Office (DEO). Support

will continue with rehabilitation of school infrastructure, constructing or renovating classrooms and WASH facilities, and providing classroom furniture and supplies. Adolescent centres and multi-purpose community learning centres for primary and pre-primary children will contribute to increasing the number of children attending school and developing income-generating skills among adolescents.

A strong focus on girls' education will be ensured through developing and sharing gender-sensitive teaching and learning materials with teachers and students. The Sector will work with its implementing partners to address the needs of youth by providing vocational skills training.

NUTRITION

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Ensure that all boys and girls under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) have access to life-saving, gender-responsive, and inclusive curative essential nutrition services in the camps and host communities. (SO2, SO3, SO4)**
2. **Ensure that all boys and girls under five, adolescent girls, and PLW benefit from preventive nutrition programmes and are assisted to be able to follow the recommended maternal, infant, and child feeding practices in the camps and host communities through a multi-sectoral approach. (SO2, SO3)**
3. **Provide regular and emergency nutrition services that are inclusive and evidence-based. (SO2, SO3, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD35.7M

POPULATION TARGETED

467,000

305,000 Rohingya Refugees

162,000 Bangladeshi Host Community

08 Sector Projects

08 Appealing Partners

08 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

Sector Coordinator:
Bakhodir Rahimov / brahimov@unicef.org

ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nutrition Sector partners will continue providing life-saving essential nutrition services, both curative and preventive, for the target population, including children, adolescents, PLW, and caregivers of children. All activities will be carried out in a gender-sensitive manner through the 45 rationalized integrated nutrition facilities in the camps. Nutrition services will also be provided through other Sectors' service centres, such as primary health care centres, hospitals, disability rehabilitation centres, and learning facilities, and through the Mother, Infant, and Young Child Feeding programme approaches.

Nutrition Sector partners will continuously monitor the malnutrition status of the targeted population. Children under five with identified nutrition needs will be screened, referred, verified, and admitted to the respective nutrition programme. Children with disabilities will be referred to a disability rehabilitation program to receive stimulation therapy and to be treated jointly with nutrition, protection and disability services.

The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme will provide preventive nutrition services to over 145,000 children under five and 42,000 PLW. The Sector will also advocate for and support other nutrition services that require inter-sectoral collaboration, including food vouchers in the selected pilot camps, and nutrition promotion and learning programmes in learning centres.

The Nutrition Sector partners will expand cross-cutting programmes successfully tested in previous years, including the inclusive Early Childhood Care and Development programme for children 3-5 years, and the gender- and cultural-sensitive MHPSS programme for mothers and caregivers of children under five and PLWs.

Over 3,000 PLWs with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) will be screened for anaemia during the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes referrals. Severe and moderate anaemia cases will be referred to the Health's Sexual and Reproductive Health Antenatal or Postnatal Centres nearby the nutrition facilities. The anaemia prevention programme will reach over 76,500 adolescents and 31,500 PLWs with Iron and Folic Acid supplementation. The Vitamin A supplementation campaign will reach 145,000 children aged 6-59 months and deworm 92,500 children aged 24-59 months at least twice per year.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

The Nutrition Sector will provide essential nutrition services in the host community through curative and preventative approaches, based on the documented needs of the target population. Activities will include Infant and Young Child Feeding counselling, maternal nutrition, adolescent nutrition, growth monitoring and promotion, screening for SAM/MAM cases, management of malnutrition, and nutrition-sensitive programmes (e.g., Early Childhood Care and Development). All services are gender-sensitive and include a focus on promoting mother- and child- recommended feeding practices in line with the national nutrition protocols.

The anaemia prevention programme will supplement iron and folic acid tablets to 53,000 adolescent girls and 2,000 PLWs. Vitamin A and deworming campaigns will regularly cover children under five at least twice per year.

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Support the Government, operational Sectors, and humanitarian actors in ensuring two-way information exchange with targeted communities. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)**
2. **Ensure accountability of humanitarian actors to affected people. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)**
3. **Strengthen collaboration, advocacy, and technical support across different Sectors and stakeholders to purposefully engage with communities. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD 7.96M

POPULATION TARGETED

1.2M

755,684
Rohingya Refugees

461,285
Bangladeshi Host Community

08
Sector Projects

08
Appealing Partners

29
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Working Group Lead Agency: IOM

Sector Coordinator:
Md. Mahbubur Rahman / cxb.cwcwg@gmail.com

ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN RESPONSE STRATEGY

Ensuring two-way information exchange with targeted communities and improving accountability of humanitarian actors to affected people is the responsibility of all operational Sectors and JRP partners. In 2022, the CwC Working Group will continue to work towards a multi-Sector approach by prioritizing the promotion of common feedback platforms, training of humanitarian staff, and developing necessary CwC messages/materials in the language of targeted communities.

Regular analysis of rumours, complaints, and feedback will be circulated to operational Sectors to inform activities and strategies. In consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, communication contents and tools will be developed for Rohingya refugees'/FDMNs' use in the Myanmar language. The contents will include awareness raising programs on health and family planning, emergency preparedness and response pertinent to natural disaster and accidental hazards, and promotion of Myanmar language, culture, and values, including through education in Myanmar Curriculum. The means for delivering such content will include audio and video materials/messaging/loudspeaker messaging and printed materials. The communication process may also support operational Sectors' activities.

Capacity building initiatives will be organized at Sector- and field-level to develop the knowledge and skills of humanitarian workers to purposefully engage with communities. The CwC WG will work with other Sectors to engage Rohingya volunteers in two-way communication.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

The CwC WG will work closely with the relevant offices of the Government of Bangladesh and other humanitarian actors to keep the host community sensitized. Continued engagement with community-based organizations, Bangladeshi civil society organizations, and Bangladeshi NGOs in CwC initiatives will strengthen local capacity and reinforce existing communication channels with the host community.

EMERGENCY TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Coordinate the emergency telecommunications response and develop and share operational information to support decision-making, and avoid duplication of efforts. (SO3)**
2. **Maintain the provision of communications and data connectivity services across common operational areas. (SO3)**
3. **Conduct capacity-building exercises to strengthen the expertise and skills of humanitarian staff. (SO3)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD **1.7M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

136

01 Sector Project

01 Appealing Partner

03 Implementing Partner

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh:
Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC)

Sector Lead Agency: WFP

Sector Coordinator:
Patrick Midy / patrick.midy@wfp.org

SECTOR RESPONSE STRATEGY

Subject to the approval of the Government of Bangladesh, the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) will continue to identify and respond to communications needs as the situation evolves. The Sector will facilitate the exchange of information and best practices and access to technical expertise and support. The ETS will also continue to publish and share regular, and accurate operational information management products with partners and relevant stakeholders to support decision-making and avoid duplication of efforts. The ETS will continue to assess the needs of humanitarian actors and conduct capacity building exercises tailored to those needs.

LOGISTICS

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Improve logistics performance through strengthened coordination and information management between humanitarian agencies and local and national authorities to promote streamlined processes. (SO3, SO5)**
2. **Strengthen emergency response planning and preparedness initiatives to enhance supply chain resilience and allow continuous and unimpeded flow of humanitarian supplies in case of sudden onset emergencies. (SO3, SO4, SO5)**
3. **Strengthen the capacity and sharing of logistics assets between humanitarian agencies for improved utilization of resources, cost effectiveness, and reduction of environmental impacts. (SO3, SO5)**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD**0.9M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

136

01 Sector Project

01 Appealing Partner

01 Implementing Partner

CONTACT

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

Sector Lead Agency: WFP

Sector Coordinator:
Jeremy Brinson / jeremy.brinson@wfp.org

SECTOR RESPONSE STRATEGY

The 2022 Logistics Sector strategy responds to the major constraints highlighted in the 2021 mid-year gaps and needs assessment. To support humanitarian logistics and supply partners in addressing these gaps, the Logistics Sector's priority activities will support the humanitarian response by: (1) continuing provision of logistics coordination and information among humanitarian agencies and with the local and national authorities; (2) strengthening emergency response and preparedness initiatives to enhance supply chain resilience and allow continuous and unimpeded flow of humanitarian supplies in case of sudden onset emergencies, while also maintaining stand-by capacity to rapidly upscale the logistics services as required; and (3) strengthening the capacity and sharing of logistics assets between humanitarian agencies for improved utilization of resources, cost effectiveness and sustainable transition to inter-agency partnerships in supply chain operations. The Logistics Sector will also seek to reduce the environmental impacts of logistics activities and increase sustainability.

COORDINATION

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Support leadership and coordination to ensure an effective response, 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 protection and gender mainstreaming.**
3. **Promote an efficient and well-resourced response through leading advocacy and resource mobilization efforts.**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD**4.3M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

136

04 Sector Projects

03 Appealing Partners

04 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Principal Coordinator:
Arjun Jain / arjun@iscgcxb.org

RESPONSE STRATEGY

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 its direct support to Sectors and provide clear and strategic linkages between the Sector and Working Group Coordinators Group, Heads of Sub-Offices Group (HOSOG), and the Strategic Executive Group (SEG), under the leadership of the SEG Co-Chairs in Dhaka.

The ISCG Secretariat will manage the joint response planning cycle, from assessment and strategic planning, to supporting resource mobilization, monitoring, and effective reporting. Information management services will provide tools for improved common analysis of needs, visualization of achievements and impacts, and operational decision-making, seeking to reduce duplication and improve cohesive information-sharing across the response. The who does what, where, when' (4W) reporting system will continue at the response-wide and camp-level, and live inter-Sector dashboards and online products will improve real-time reporting on JRP implementation.

The ISCG Secretariat will deliver information management, external relations, and communication services, and support to field and thematic coordination, including emergency preparedness and response and PSEA. Through collaboration across Sectors, 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 to respond to such exploitation and abuse.

Following the progress made in 2021 to begin an exercise on streamlining of the coordination systems, in 2022, the ISCG will continue discussions with all stakeholders, working to ensure that the coordination mechanisms are more effective and accountable towards the affected population. Additionally, a rationalization exercise will continue examining the presence of operational partners in the Rohingya camps, while improving cost-effectiveness in the coming year.

HEALTHCARE FOR HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL AND OTHER FRONT-LINE WORKERS

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Ensure timely and quality COVID-19 healthcare services for humanitarian personnel and other front-line workers involved in humanitarian operations in Cox's Bazar.**

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

USD**4.3M**

HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL AND OTHER FRONT-LINE WORKERS

9,963

04 Sector Projects

04 Appealing Partners

04 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

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

Senior Admin Coordinator:
Luan Osmani / osmani@unhcr.org

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Following the establishment of a COVID Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) in Cox's Bazar by the UN in 2021, the MTF will continue operations in 2022 to provide continuous care to front-line workers, compliant with WHO guidelines on IPC and with the capacity to manage severe acute respiratory infections and other complications related to COVID-19. The project will continue to respond to treatment needs for any moderate, severe, and critical COVID-19 cases of UN personnel and eligible dependents, and NGO staff and Government personnel engaged in the continued humanitarian response.

BHASAN CHAR RESPONSE STRATEGY AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

OVERVIEW

The Government of Bangladesh has established facilities on Bhasan Char and continues to deliver essential services to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in partnership with civil society organizations since December 2020. 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 relief efforts on Bhasan Char. The MOU affirmed a joint commitment to ensure that Rohingya temporarily 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 Myanmar. As of December 2021, the Government of Bangladesh had facilitated the voluntary relocation of around 18,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Bhasan Char with plans to voluntarily relocate up to 100,000 Rohingya from the camps in Cox's Bazar by the end of 2022.

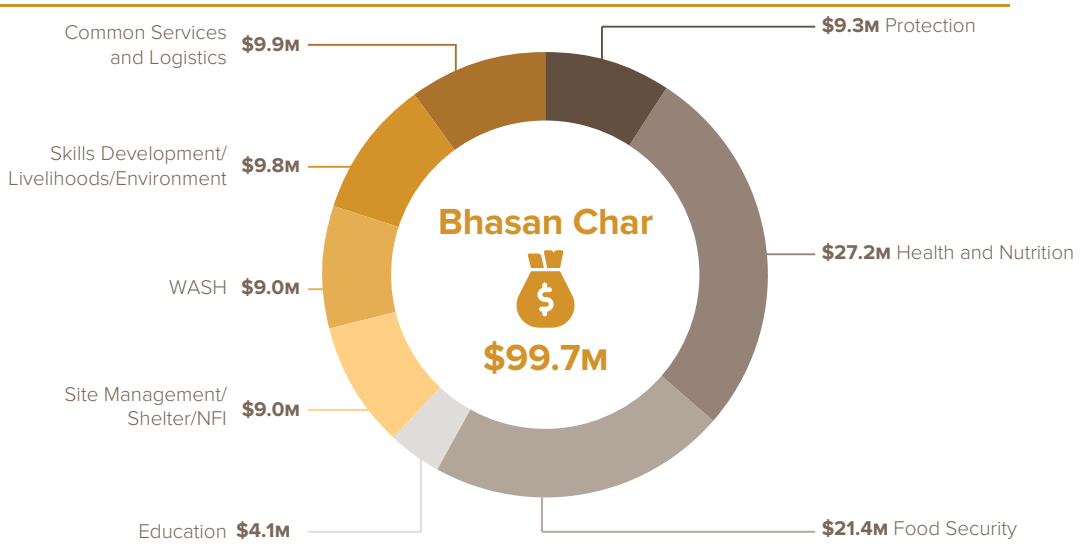
The Rohingya refugee/FDMN response on Bhasan Char aims to support and complement the work of the Government of Bangladesh, which is leading the overall response, as well as the partners that are delivering critical assistance. The humanitarian response on Bhasan Char aims to meet the humanitarian and protection needs of the Rohingya. Two-way communication and feedback remain essential to critical service delivery.

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 movement from Bhasan Char to Cox's Bazar and vice-versa on a needs basis, the precise modalities and arrangement of which will be agreed between the Government of Bangladesh and the UN. Being mindful of natural disaster risk on Bhasan Char, the Government of Bangladesh will put in place emergency preparedness plans and relevant disaster risk reduction measures with the support of the UN, as and when required.

The JRP funding appeal for the humanitarian efforts on Bhasan Char consists of prioritized needs by Sector, to be implemented by UN agencies through partnerships with NGOs. The Sector budgets were developed based on an assumption of gradual relocation over the course of 2022, from the current number of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs up to the targeted number of 100,000 considering the Government of Bangladesh's projections.

The response on Bhasan Char will be delivered through the work of the following eight Sectors.

Figure 4: Financial requirements by Sector for the Bhasan Char Response



PROTECTION

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Provide effective and targeted protection assistance including continuous joint registration and documentation by the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR. (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)**

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 in a safe environment. 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.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

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 lifesaving, 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 and wellbeing at individual and community levels. (SO1, SO3, SO4, SO5)**

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector response will focus on provision of essential health and nutrition services on Bhasan Char. This includes sexual and reproductive healthcare, GBV prevention and response services, secondary healthcare, programmes for prevention and treatment of malnutrition for children and PLW, mental health and psychosocial support services, and immunization. Clinical specialists, including nutritionists, nurses and midwives will be stationed in two hospitals on the island through the Ministry of Health and partners. Patients in need of emergency assistance and follow-up medical and rehabilitation services outside the island will be transferred through a referral system. The Sector will ensure that the health and nutrition service network is able to respond to potential disease outbreaks, including COVID-19, and other health and nutrition services related emergencies.

FOOD SECURITY

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

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

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will provide life-saving food assistance to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs through General Food Assistance, targeted assistance to vulnerable households and fortified biscuits to children in learning centres. The Sector will ·revise the standard food basket composition to include dietary diversity, while recognizing the logistical challenges of transporting and storing perishable food commodities on the island. Continuity of food provision during potential supply chain interruptions will be maintained by prepositioning of key commodities (rice, pulses, oil) on Bhasan Char. The Sector will explore transition from in-kind commodity baskets to, preferably, e-vouchers, leveraging appropriate digital solutions as feasible. The Sector will coordinate with other Sectors to provide NFIs and deliver programs to enable capacity-building and skills development opportunities and engage with the private sector to improve commercial supply chains of key household items (food and non-food) via the Common Services and Logistics Sector.

EDUCATION

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Provide learning opportunities for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs 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)**

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will promote access to learning for Rohingya children as well as capacity strengthening opportunities for teachers, including promoting the expeditious transition from the LCFA to the Myanmar Curriculum in learning centres to facilitate the sustainable reintegration of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and their safe, voluntary, dignified, and sustainable return to Myanmar. Teaching and learning materials will be provided to ensure inclusive access for all, including children with disabilities, in a safe and child-friendly learning environment. GBV risks will be mitigated by separating the entrances to girls' and boys' washrooms in learning centres. Education technology solutions such as pre-recorded and audio-visual learning contents will be developed to support continuity of learning during emergencies and to fill gaps in professional teaching capacity. Communities will be engaged through capacity development. Inter-sector collaboration will support access to integrated services, capacity building initiatives, and psycho-social support.

SITE MANAGEMENT/ SHELTER/NFI

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Enhance 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 refugees/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)**

RESPONSE STRATEGY

In close cooperation with the Government, the Sector will focus on ensuring effective coordination and access to services. Existing electrical systems on Bhasan Char will be validated to ensure safety measures are in place and promote further solarization for lower emissions.

Essential NFI assistance, including LPG distribution, will be provided through general distribution and targeted assistance for persons with specific needs. The establishment of voucher NFI shops will be promoted. Warehouse facilities will be improved in coordination with the Government.

The Sector will assist the Government to 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. While the primary emergency response planning and relevant disaster reduction measures and response fall under the remit of the Government, the Sector will support this as and when required, including development of guiding documents and increasing community awareness to enhance emergency preparedness and response.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT/ LIVELIHOODS/ ENVIRONMENT

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Develop skills and capacities and create livelihood opportunities commensurate with those in Rakhine State to prepare Rohingya refugees/FDMNs for their voluntary repatriation and reintegration in Myanmar. (SO1, SO2, SO5)**
2. **Introduce climate mitigation and climate adaption practices to address the impact of climate change and ecosystem degradation. (SO2, SO3, SO5)**

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The context of Bhasan Char presents an opportunity to support capacity development of refugees/FDMNs through skills development and livelihoods activities. Based on the findings from technical assessments, 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 compensation preferably through e-vouchers, iii) food security at household level such as kitchen gardening, fishing within the designated island area, poultry, and animal husbandry; and iv) ecosystem conservation.

Environmental assessments will be conducted, and environmental protection and mitigation measures will be mainstreamed across Sectors. In coordination with Site Management, Shelter and NFI Sector, access to clean cooking fuel will be sustained, and energy efficiency will be promoted. Resilience to climate shocks and ecosystem degradation will be addressed through integrated watershed management, provision of adequate drainage, flood mitigation measures, and rehabilitation activities. Nature-based solutions will be implemented including mangroves to further stabilize embankment for improved flood protection and erosion control. All actors will be encouraged to adopt 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) approaches. Ecosystems will be monitored and rehabilitated where necessary.

WASH

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Ensure regular, sufficient, and equitable access to WASH services for all. (SO2, SO3, SO5)**
2. **Ensure the change of potentially health-compromising behaviours through participatory hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene items, with particular focus on contagious diseases. (SO2, SO3)**

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will continue to monitor and conduct WASH assessments, including evaluation of the sustainability of groundwater supply, environmental impacts of effluent discharge, solid waste management needs, and public health risks to inform and further define an overall WASH activity on Bhasan Char. The Sector will distribute WASH NFIs, including soap and hygiene kits to all Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to ensure proper and sustainable use of WASH facilities. Hygiene promotion activities will be given priority. A participatory monitoring and feedback mechanism will be established, and the Sector will also support the capacities of partners and Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to promote the sustainable use and maintenance of facilities.

COMMON SERVICES AND LOGISTICS

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Strengthen coordination and information management between humanitarian actors and the Government of Bangladesh to promote streamlined processes in logistics, transport, and supply. (SO3, SO5)**
2. **Strengthen capacity and the sharing of logistics among humanitarian actors for efficient utilization of resources, cost effectiveness, and reduction of environmental impacts. (SO3, SO5)**
3. **Upgrade the provision of telecommunications services to UN agencies in the humanitarian response. (SO3)**
4. **Maintain data connectivity services for humanitarian actors. (SO3)**

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will coordinate with the Government cargo shipments using existing commercial services, facilitate the transportation of the humanitarian personnel to and from the island, and continue use of government services for passenger transport while engaging with commercial providers. Government authorities will be engaged for approvals for emergency evacuation support. 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.

ANNEXES

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

ANNEX II: 2022 JRP PARTNERS MATRIX (COX'S BAZAR)

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

www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh

www.facebook.com/RohingyaResponseISCG

www.twitter.com/Rohingya_ISCG

2022
JOINT RESPONSE PLAN
ROHINGYA HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2022

ANNEXES

ANNEXES

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

ANNEX II: 2022 JRP PARTNERS MATRIX (COX'S BAZAR)

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

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

FOOD SECURITY

PEOPLE TARGETED	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
FOOD SECURITY **1.3M** persons	**902,066** persons	**378,715** persons
NUMBER OF JRP PARTNERS	**40**	**39**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger	2,211,769
Association for Mass Advancement Network	455,012
BRAC	5,034,383
Christian Aid	250,000
Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust	74,249
DanChurchAid	284,973
Danish Refugee Council	241,100
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	4,143,648
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh	1,189,221
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation	179,561
ICCO (Cordaid)	3,568,675
International Organization for Migration	4,912,200
Mukti Cox's Bazar	43,700
Norwegian Refugee Council	1,310,400
Oxfam	2,413,125
Plan International	3,140,000
Prantic Unnayan Society	662,754
Save the Children	3,789,711
Solidarités International	856,800
UN WOMEN	578,141
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	3,950,000
United Nations World Food Programme	170,000,000
World Vision International	204,000
FOOD SECURITY TOTAL	**$209,493,422**

HEALTH

PEOPLE TARGETED	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
HEALTH **1.4M** persons	**902,066** persons	**541,021** persons
NUMBER OF JRP PARTNERS	**47**	**39**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger	421,058
Association for Mass Advancement Network	319,973
BRAC	3,106,623
CARE International	611,974
CBM International	360,600
Christian Aid	154,779
Global One	161,924
Green Hill	500,000
Health and Education for All	747,989
Health Management BD Foundation	678,300
HOPE Foundation for Women & Children of Bangladesh	458,286
Humanity & Inclusion	575,925
International Organization for Migration	19,703,200
International Rescue Committee	3,070,000
Médecins du Monde	1,106,788
MedGlobal	545,000
Mercy Malaysia	404,812
Peace Winds Japan	392,300
Plan International	1,625,000
Prantic Unnayan Society	751,175
Reaching People in Need	555,656
Save the Children	1,700,000
Terre des Hommes	2,664,774
United Nations Children's Fund	12,958,419
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	25,500,000
United Nations Population Fund	17,768,624
World Health Organization	14,000,000
HEALTH TOTAL	**$110,843,179**

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

PEOPLE TARGETED	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
SHELTER & NON FOOD ITEMS **936,505** persons	**902,066** persons	**34,439** persons
NUMBER OF JRP PARTNERS	**16**	**15**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Agrajattra	1,716,341
Association for Mass Advancement Network	676,130
BRAC	3,254,970
Caritas	1,574,715
Danish Refugee Council	913,938
Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha	628,000
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz	437,696
International Organization for Migration	44,777,869
Multi Serve International	1,652,500
Nabolok	129,774
Norwegian Refugee Council	399,749
Save the Children	362,291
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	35,296,718
Young Power in Social Action	1,164,443
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS TOTAL	**$92,985,134**

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE TARGETED	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
WASH **1.3M** persons	**902,066** persons	**443,516** persons
NUMBER OF JRP PARTNERS	**37**	**36**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger	1,282,086
Agrajattra	565,686
BRAC	3,041,261
CARE International	760,330
Caritas	897,431

Christian Aid	582,943
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe	726,222
Green Hill	393,600
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz	229,486
International Organization for Migration	18,264,925
International Volunteers of Yamagata	108,400
Nabolok	337,094
NGO Forum for Public Health	318,933
Norwegian Refugee Council	92,618
Oxfam	908,576
Save the Children	684,879
Solidarités International	1,600,000
Tearfund	231,000
Terre des Hommes	865,130
United Nations Children's Fund	23,142,000
United Nations Development Programme	999,072
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	30,500,000
World Vision International	508,706
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE TOTAL	**$87,040,378**

SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

PEOPLE TARGETED	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
SITE MANAGEMENT & SITE DEVELOPMENT **1.2M** persons	**902,066** persons	**261,490** persons
NUMBER OF JRP PARTNERS	**19**	**17**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	2,731,175
Caritas	1,227,661
Danish Refugee Council	597,415
International Organization for Migration	29,000,000
Nabolok	54,476
United Nations Development Programme	1,068,600
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	34,500,000
United Nations World Food Programme	11,000,000
SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT TOTAL	**$80,179,327**

PROTECTION

PEOPLE TARGETED	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PROTECTION **1.1M** persons	**902,066** persons	**174,848** persons
NUMBER OF JRP PARTNERS	**24**	**21**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	231,427
Caritas	215,831
CBM International	207,000
Danish Refugee Council	715,874
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe	597,392
HelpAge International	833,000
Humanity & Inclusion	2,089,027
International Organization for Migration	2,736,737
International Rescue Committee	509,600
Norwegian Refugee Council	1,000,000
Oxfam	160,014
United Nations Development Programme	80,333
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	22,654,973
PROTECTION TOTAL	**$32,031,208**

CHILD PROTECTION

PEOPLE TARGETED	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
CHILD PROTECTION **850,099** persons	**659,193** persons	**190,906** persons
NUMBER OF JRP PARTNERS	**17**	**17**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Agrajattra	708,221
BRAC	691,969
Danish Refugee Council	933,303
International Organization for Migration	1,173,328
International Rescue Committee	550,000
Plan International	696,604
Samaj Kallyan O Unnayan Shangstha	264,289

Save the Children	3,734,301
Terre des Hommes	1,800,000
United Nations Children's Fund	6,455,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4,290,550
CHILD PROTECTION TOTAL	**$21,297,565**

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

PEOPLE TARGETED	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE **689,911** persons	**542,816** persons	**147,095** persons
NUMBER OF JRP PARTNERS	**30**	**29**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	457,000
CARE International	766,000
Caritas	132,900
DanChurchAid	311,000
Danish Refugee Council	324,000
International Organization for Migration	2,380,000
International Rescue Committee	743,000
Plan International	593,100
Samaj Kallyan O Unnayan Shangstha	501,000
United Nations Children's Fund	2,400,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4,550,000
United Nations Population Fund	8,842,000
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE TOTAL	**$22,000,000**

EDUCATION

PEOPLE TARGETED	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
EDUCATION **469,882** persons	**409,846** persons	**60,036** persons
NUMBER OF JRP PARTNERS	**41**	**37**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Association for Mass Advancement Network	91,547
BRAC	2,077,041

Caritas	107,878
Children on the Edge	481,602
DanChurchAid	421,250
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh	153,381
Fundación Educación y Cooperación	190,047
Humanity & Inclusion	480,000
International Rescue Committee	1,007,341
Norwegian Refugee Council	1,819,780
Plan International	1,014,374
Prantic Unnayan Society	211,033
Reaching People in Need	48,055
Save the Children	3,285,625
UN WOMEN	134,764
United Nations Children's Fund	35,658,892
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	498,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	12,107,750
United Nations Population Fund	2,113,000
United Nations World Food Programme	8,000,000
Voluntary Service Overseas	591,162
EDUCATION TOTAL	**$70,492,522**

NUTRITION

PEOPLE TARGETED	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
NUTRITION **467,000** persons	**305,000** persons	**162,000** persons
NUMBER OF JRP PARTNERS	**13**	**13**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger	1,475,471
BRAC	200,727
Concern Worldwide	1,870,000
Humanity & Inclusion	732,783
Save the Children	179,720
United Nations Children's Fund	10,600,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	5,500,000
United Nations World Food Programme	15,162,000
NUTRITION TOTAL	**$35,720,701**

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

PEOPLE TARGETED	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
Communication with Communities **1.2M** persons	**755,684** persons	**461,285** persons
NUMBER OF JRP PARTNERS	**28**	**28**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger	913,210
Association for Mass Advancement Network	12,948
BRAC	838,019
Christian Aid	116,000
International Organization for Migration	1,664,937
International Rescue Committee	1,313,551
Rehabilitation Centre for Prostitutes and Rootless Children	127,509
United Nations Children's Fund	2,970,000
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES TOTAL	**$7,956,174**

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
United Nations World Food Programme	1,725,847
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOTAL	**$1,725,847**

LOGISTICS

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
United Nations World Food Programme	900,000
LOGISTICS TOTAL	**$900,000**

COORDINATION

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
International Organization for Migration	2,000,000
UN WOMEN	408,065
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	1,911,258
COORDINATION TOTAL	**$4,319,323**

HEALTHCARE FOR HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL AND OTHER FRONT-LINE WORKERS

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
International Organization for Migration	500,000
United Nations Children's Fund	1,086,500
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	1,086,500
United Nations World Food Programme	1,086,500
HEALTHCARE FOR HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL AND OTHER FRONT-LINE WORKERS TOTAL	**$4,346,000**

GRAND TOTAL $781,330,780

ANNEX II:
2022 JRP PARTNERS MATRIX (COX'S BAZAR)

	Partner / Sector	Health	Nutrition	Education	Food Security	Protection	CP	GBV	Shelter/NFI	SMSD	WASH	CwC	ETS	Logistics	Coordination & Staff Health	Total Prioritized Appeal (USD)
	UN Agencies	Appealing partner (AP)				Implementing partner (IP)						Both				
1	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)				AP											4,143,648
2	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	AP			AP	Both	IP	AP	AP	IP	AP	AP			Both	127,560,722
3	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	AP	AP	AP			AP	AP			AP	AP			Both	95,270,811
4	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)					Both				AP	AP					2,067,672
5	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)			AP												498,000
6	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	AP	AP	AP	AP	Both	AP	AP	AP	AP	AP				Both	182,067,056
7	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	AP		AP				AP								28,723,624
8	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)		AP	AP	AP					AP			Both	Both	Both	207,874,347
9	UN WOMEN			AP	AP										Both	1,120,970
10	World Health Organization (WHO)	AP														14,000,000
	Bangladeshi NGOs	Appealing partner (AP)				Implementing partner (IP)						Both				
1	Action for Social Development (ASD)						IP									
2	Agrajattra						IP	IP	Both		AP	IP				2,990,248
3	Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)			AP								IP				
4	ANANDO										IP					
5	Aparajeyo Bangladesh (Arapajeyo)						IP									
6	Association for Integrated Development-Comilla (AID COMILLA)							IP				IP				
7	Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)	AP	IP	AP	IP	AP	IP		Both			AP	IP			1,555,610
8	Bandhu Social Welfare Society (Bandhu)	IP														
9	Bangla German Sempreeti (BGS)	IP			IP						IP					
10	Bangladesh Institute of Theatre Arts (BITA)				IP		IP					IP				
11	Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST)					IP										
12	Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS)							IP				IP				
13	Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA)					IP										
14	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)						IP		IP	IP	IP					
15	BARD College (BardC)			IP												
16	BRAC	AP	IP	AP	IP	AP	IP	AP	IP	AP	IP	AP				21,664,595
17	BRAC University (BracU)			IP												
18	Breaking the Silence (BTS)						IP									
19	Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)			AP	IP		AP	IP	AP	AP	AP	IP				4,156,416
20	Center for Disability in Development (CDD)	IP		IP		IP					IP					
21	Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)				IP					IP						
22	Christian Commission for the Development of Bangladesh (CCDB)								IP		IP					
23	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST)			IP	AP		IP		IP		IP					74,249
24	Community Development Centre (CODEC)			IP	IP		IP									
25	Community Initiative Society (CIS)	IP														
26	Concerned Women for Family Development (CWFD)			IP												
27	Dhaka Community Hospital Trust (DCHT)	IP														
28	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK)	IP		IP	IP		IP				IP	IP				
29	Environment and Infrastructure Management Solution (EIMS)										IP					

	Partner / Sector	Health	Nutrition	Education	Food Security	Protection	CP	GBV	Shelter/NFI	SMSD	WASH	CwC	ETS	Logistics	Coordination & Staff Health	Total Prioritized Appeal (USD)
30	Environment and Social Development Organization (ESDO)															
31	Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)															1,342,602
32	Friendship															
33	Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)															
34	Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)															628,000
35	Gonoshasthaya Kendra (GK)															
36	Good Neighbors Bangladesh (GNBD)															
37	Green Hill (GH)															893,600
38	Hand to Embrace the Less Privileged (HELP CXB)															
39	Health Management BD Foundation (HMBD)															678,300
40	HOPE Foundation for Women & Children of Bangladesh (HOPE)															458,286
41	HYSAWA Project (HYSAWA)															
42	Initiative for People's Self Development (Bastob)															
43	International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b)															
44	Islamic Foundation (IF)															
45	Jago Nari Unnayan Sangsta (JNUS)															
46	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)															
47	Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)															43,700
48	Multi Serve International (MSI)															1,652,500
49	Nabolok															521,344
50	Nari Maitree (NM)															
51	NGO Forum for Public Health (NGOF)															318,933
52	NONGOR															
53	Nowzuwan															
54	Organization for the Poor Community Advancement (OPCA)															
55	Partners in Health Development (PHD)															
56	Prantic Unnayan Society (Prantic)															1,624,962
57	Programme for Helpless and Lagged Societies (PHALS)															
58	Prottyashi															
59	PULSE Bangladesh (PULSE)															
60	Radio Naf (RN)															
61	Reaching People in Need (RPN)															603,711
62	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES)															
63	Rehabilitation Centre for Prostitutes and Rootless Children (PARC)															127,509
64	Research, Training & Management International (RTMI)															
65	Resource Integration Centre (RIC)															
66	Rohingya Women's Welfare Society (RWWS)															
67	Samaj Kallyan O Unnayan Shangstha (SKUS)															765,289
68	Shushilan															
69	Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for Physically Vulnerable (SARPV)															
70	Society for Health Extension and Development (SHED)															
71	Technical Assistance Inc. Social Foundation (TAISF)															
72	Uttaran															
73	Village Education Resource Center (VERC)															
74	Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)															1,164,443

	Partner / Sector	Health	Nutrition	Education	Food Security	Protection	CP	GBV	Shelter/NFI	SMSD	WASH	CwC	ETS	Logistics	Coordination & Staff Health	Total Prioritized Appeal (USD)
	International NGOs	Appealing partner (AP)			Implementing partner (IP)						Both					
1	Action Aid Bangladesh (AAB)				IP	IP		IP		IP						
2	Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger (ACF)	AP	IP	AP	IP	AP	IP				AP	IP	AP	IP		6,303,594
3	Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS)									IP					IP	
4	BBC Media Action (BBC MA)											IP				
5	Bibliothèques Sans Frontières (BSF)			IP								IP				
6	CARE International (CARE)	AP	IP	IP	IP			AP	IP	IP	AP	IP				2,138,304
7	CBM International (CBM)	AP				AP	IP	IP			IP					567,600
8	Children on the Edge (COTE)			AP												481,602
9	Christian Aid (CAID)	AP			AP						AP	AP				1,103,722
10	Concern Worldwide (CWW)		AP	IP								IP				1,870,000
11	DanChurchAid (DCA)			AP	IP	AP		AP	IP							1,017,223
12	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)				AP	IP	AP	IP	AP	IP	IP					3,725,630
13	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)					AP					AP					1,323,614
14	Food for the Hungry (FH)	IP														
15	Fundación Educación y Cooperación (Educo)			AP			IP									190,047
16	Global One (GlobalOne)	AP	IP													161,924
17	Health and Education for All (HAEFA)	AP	IP													747,989
18	HelpAge International (HelpAge)				IP	AP	IP									833,000
19	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (Helvetas)				AP					IP						179,561
20	Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)								AP	IP	AP	IP				667,182
21	Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	AP	AP	IP	IP	AP	IP	IP								3,877,735
22	Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO)				AP	IP										3,568,675
23	International Development Enterprises (iDE)										IP					
24	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	AP	IP	AP	IP	AP	IP	AP	IP			AP				7,193,492
25	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)									IP						
26	International Volunteers of Yamagata (IVY)										AP					108,400
27	IPAS Development Foundation (IPAS)	IP														
28	Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs (JHUCCP)											IP				
29	Medair	IP														
30	Médecins du Monde (MdM)	AP														1,106,788
31	MedGlobal (MG)	AP	IP													545,000
32	Mercy Malaysia (MM)	AP														404,812
33	Norwegian Geological Institute (NGI)									IP						
34	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)			AP	IP	AP	IP		AP	IP	AP	IP				4,622,547
35	Oxfam				IP	AP					AP	IP				3,481,715
36	Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)	AP														392,300
37	Plan International (Plan)	AP		AP	IP	AP	IP	AP								7,069,078
38	REACH Initiative (REACH)														IP	
39	Relief International (RI)	IP	IP				IP	IP								
40	Room to Read Bangladesh (RtR)			IP												
41	Save the Children (SCI)	AP	AP	IP	AP	IP		AP	IP		AP	IP				13,736,527
42	Sesame Workshop Bangladesh (SWB)			IP												
43	Solidarités International (SI)				IP	IP					AP	IP				2,456,800

	Partner / Sector	Health	Nutrition	Education	Food Security	Protection	CP	GBV	Shelter/NFI	SMSD	WASH	CwC	ETS	Logistics	Coordination & Staff Health	Total Prioritized Appeal (USD)
44	SOS Children's Villages International (SOS)															
45	Street Child (StreetChild)															
46	Tearfund (TF)															**231,000**
47	Terre des Hommes (TdH)															**5,329,904**
48	United Purpose (UP)															
49	University of Cambridge (Cambridge)															
50	Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)															**591,162**
51	World Concern Development Organization (WC)															
52	World Vision International (WVI)															**712,706**

* This matrix includes both appealing and implementing partners working through the Sectors in Cox's Bazar, some of which have already confirmed funding for their relevant projects before the launch of the JRP.

* Some humanitarian actors mobilize resources outside of the JRP framework, yet complement the strategies, plans, and programmes presented in the JRP. Actors that are not mobilizing resources through the JRP are not included in the matrix.

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

PROTECTION

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
UN WOMEN	1,360,000
United Nations Children's Fund	1,225,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4,925,000
United Nations Population Fund	1,800,000
PROTECTION TOTAL	**$9,310,000**

HEALTH AND NUTRITON

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
International Organization for Migration	6,111,035
United Nations Children's Fund	584,694
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	12,229,543
United Nations Population Fund	5,037,584
United Nations World Food Programme	2,443,451
World Health Organization	827,000
HEALTH AND NUTRITION TOTAL	**$27,233,307**

FOOD SECURITY

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
United Nations World Food Programme	21,378,762
FOOD SECURITY TOTAL	**$21,378,762**

SITE MANAGEMENT/SHELTER/NFI

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	9,000,000
SITE MANAGEMENT/SHELTER/NFI TOTAL	**$9,000,000**

EDUCATION

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
United Nations Children's Fund	2,020,938
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2,020,938
EDUCATION TOTAL	**$4,041,876**

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT/LIVELIHOODS/ ENVIRONMENT

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	1,200,000
International Organization for Migration	1,999,076
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	3,635,118
United Nations World Food Programme	3,000,000
SKILLS DEVELOPMENT/LIVELIHOODS/ENVIRONMENT TOTAL	**$9,834,194**

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
International Organization for Migration	2,790,000
United Nations Children's Fund	2,790,000
United Nations Development Programme	540,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2,880,000
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE TOTAL	**$9,000,000**

COMMON SERVICES AND LOGISTICS

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
United Nations World Food Programme	9,901,861
COMMON SERVICES AND LOGISTICS TOTAL	**$9,901,861**

GRAND TOTAL $99,700,000

www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh

www.facebook.com/RohingyaResponseISCG

www.twitter.com/Rohingya_ISCG