URGENT PRIORITIES:

Addressing the Most Pressing Needs of the Joint Response Plan

June-December 2025

Rohingya Refugee Response
Bangladesh

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Urgent Priorities: Addressing the Most Pressing Needs of the Joint Response Plan

In 2025, **US$455.6 million** is required to fund **1st Priority Activities**, as part of an essential minimum package of humanitarian assistance and services that must be supported to save lives and prevent the most acute protection risks.

In parallel to this document, a **Flash Appeal** has been launched, to meet the lifesaving and critical needs of an estimated **150,000 new arrivals** who have fled renewed fighting in Myanmar. The Flash Appeal requests **an additional US$84 million** to cover the needs of new arrivals, who have not been accounted for in the initial Joint Response Plan (JRP).

Overview

The Rohingya refugee response in Bangladesh is facing an increasingly precarious funding environment amidst a global decline in humanitarian assistance. The **Joint Response Plan 2025 (JRP)**, launched jointly by the Government of Bangladesh and the humanitarian community on 24 March 2025, appealed for **US$934.5 million** to meet the needs of **1.09 million refugees** and **392,000 members of host communities**. However, significant reductions in donor contributions in 2025 have necessitated an urgent and extensive reprioritization of activities, with approximately **49% of the original appeal** required for critical, life-saving interventions.

As of March 2025, a funding gap of approximately **US$176 million** persists for these “first priority” needs, in addition to an unmet requirement of **US$84 million** to address the immediate humanitarian needs of an estimated 150,000 new refugee arrivals.

The dramatic reduction in humanitarian funding in 2025 comes at a time of growing needs in the world’s largest refugee camp, threatening the well-being of more than one million refugees, and particularly refugee women, and children. Without urgent international support, critical services such as food assistance, education, LPG distribution, hygiene and health services, risk severe disruption, while basic infrastructure, including shelters, will rapidly deteriorate if not maintained, and humanitarian partners will be unable to prevent or respond to the life-threatening impacts of natural disasters. Declining support will negatively impact the refugee camps and surrounding communities, forcing already vulnerable refugees to adopt increasingly desperate and harmful coping strategies, as well as putting at risk the peaceful coexistence between communities.

Background

While the security and humanitarian situation inside Myanmar remains critical, Rohingya refugees are unable to return home and new refugee arrivals continue to seek safety and life-saving assistance in Bangladesh, which has generously hosted more than one million Rohingya since 2017.

The Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2025/26 was based on a comprehensive needs assessment and extensive consultations with key stakeholders, and provides a comprehensive framework for addressing both urgent humanitarian needs and longer-term resilience and solutions objectives. Sustained support from international partners remains vital to preserving stability, safeguarding lives, and advancing shared goals of resilience and dignity for affected populations under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh.

The global humanitarian funding landscape is facing unprecedented constraints, with critical repercussions for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. Historically, the United States has provided steadfast support for the Rohingya response, amount to 55% of the Joint Response Plan in 2024.

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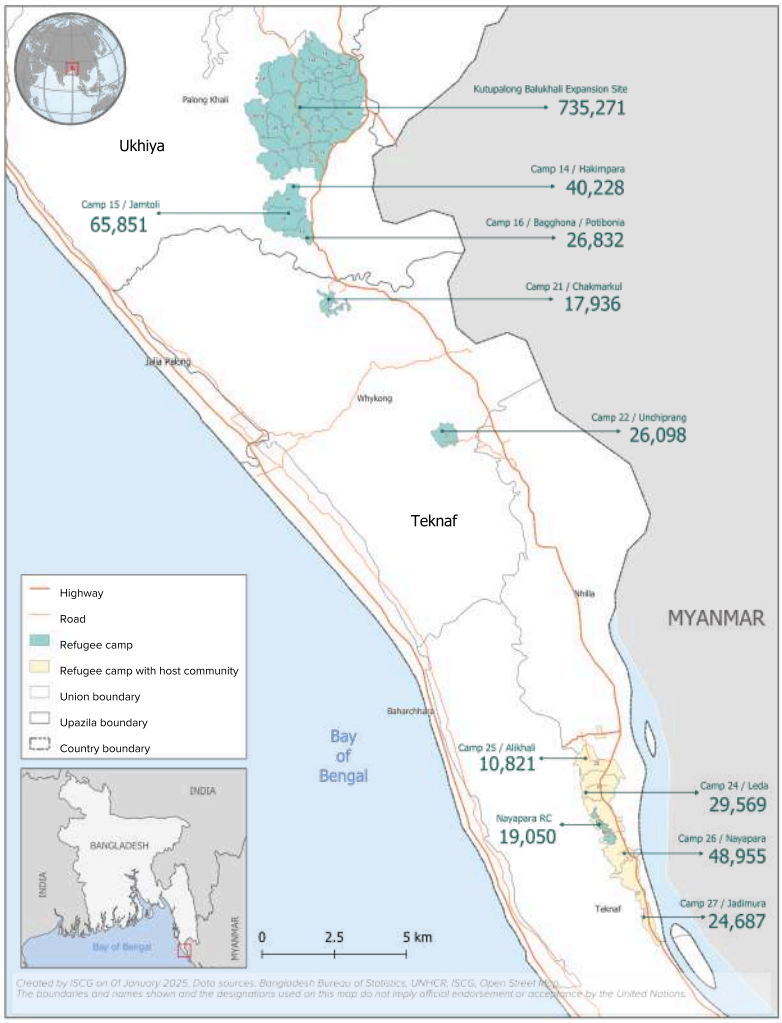

As of March 2025, donors have so far committed **$398.5 million** in funding out of the $934.5 million requested, although an important part (more than $100 million) of these funds are for 2nd and 3rd Priority activities[1].

To lessen the impacts of underfunding, the humanitarian community took immediate action to reduce costs and save lives, with valuable support from some donors who were able to re-prioritize and advance funds to cover critical gaps. Thanks to coordinated efforts and last-minute donor support, partners managed to avert a potentially devastating food ration cut in April 2025, securing monthly food provisions through to October 2025.

Nevertheless, continued underfunding of the response will create potentially devastating pipeline breaks in the coming months, requiring urgent donor attention to avoid a humanitarian disaster[2].

In response to the funding crisis, humanitarian partners working through the eight JRP sectors have developed a significantly prioritized JRP, that will be implemented for the remainder of 2025 to ensure the continuation of life-saving assistance and services, while work continues to adapt the way humanitarian support is delivered to significantly reduce costs and increase sustainability in the response.

Addressing 1st Priority Needs

The total budget required for 1st Priority activities is US$455.6 million, representing 49% of the original Joint Response Plan (JRP) appeal. These activities represent an essential minimum package of humanitarian assistance and services that must be funded at all costs to save lives and prevent the most acute protection risks.

All partners and donors, including those supporting the Rohingya response outside the framework of the JRP, are requested to support 1st Priority activities only, until these are fully funded. Donors that have already committed funds outside of activities designated as 1st Priority by the Sectors, and partners that were planning other activities are requested to urgently reprioritize and re-programme their support to ensure delivery of 1st Priority assistance and services.

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[1] **Priority 1:** Humanitarian activities budgeted at the absolute minimum required to save lives through basic assistance/services
Priority 2: Humanitarian activities which – despite their critical importance and, in many cases, their lifesaving nature – cannot be considered 1st priority due to funding constraints.
Priority 3: All other humanitarian activities

[2] Without additional funding, severe disruptions to essential humanitarian pipelines are imminent, including:

- **US$12.8 million** (US$2.13 million per month) for teaching volunteer incentives, to avoid the closure of most Rohingya schools from July.
- **US$2.98 million** for soap, without which distributions will be significantly reduced in half the camps from July 2025.
- **US$11.5 million** for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) used for cooking (US$2.3 million per month), which would halt LPG distribution beyond September.
- **US$48.7 million** for food assistance (US$16.23 million per month), which, if unfunded, would stop general food distribution from October.

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Breakdown of 1st Priority Needs per Sector

Sector	Cox's Bazar		Bhasan Char		Coordination	
	JRP 2025 requirement (USD millions)	1st Priority Activity Requirements (USD millions)	JRP 2025 requirement (USD millions)	1st Priority Activity Requirements (USD millions)	JRP 2025 requirement (USD millions)	1st Priority Activity Requirements (USD millions)
Food Security	287.1	216.9	8.8 M	8.8 M	9.2	3.7
WASH	73.4	37	4.1 M	2.7 M		
Shelter, Camp Coordination and Camp Management, of which:	176.8	53	5.5 M	2.1 M		
• Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	40.6	26				
• Disaster Risk Management (DRM)	34.4	26.7				
Health	92.3	39.1	8.3 M	5.2 M		
Nutrition	44.9	29.3				
All Protection of which:	90.8	31.1	4.0 M	1.3 M		
• Registration	7.9	7.9				
• Other Protection	30.4	7.6				
• Child Protection	25	7.9				
• GBV Prevention and Response	27.4	7.7				
Education	71.5	21.9	3.7 M	1.4 M		
Livelihoods and Skills Development (LSDS)	42	2.1	8.7 M	/		
Common Services and Logistics	/	/	3.4 M	/		
TOTAL	878.8	430.4	46.5	21.5	9.2	3.7
GRAND TOTAL	455.6					

Urgent Priorities: Addressing the Most Pressing Needs of the JRP

New Arrivals

In addition to the Prioritized JRP needs, since the development of the JRP, an estimated 150,000 new arrivals, not accounted for in the 2025 JRP, have crossed and are residing informally within the camps in Cox's Bazar. The sectors urgently require funding to meet the lifesaving and critical needs of these new refugee arrivals.

The amount required for **150,000 new refugee arrivals** is an additional **US$84M,** broken down as follows:

Sector	Funding Requirement (2025) (US$ in million)
Food Security	**19.4**
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	**8.1**
Health	**2**
Nutrition	**2**
Shelter, Camp Coordination + Camp Management	**33.4**
Protection (including Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Prevention/Response)	**14**
Education	**4.7**
Livelihoods and Skills Development	**0.3**
TOTAL:	**84**

Total Funding Needs for 2025

As humanitarian organizations strive to mitigate service disruptions and maximize resource efficiency, international donor support remains critical to preserving essential assistance, safeguarding vulnerable populations and demonstrating continued solidarity with Bangladesh in hosting Rohingya refugees. Urgent support is required to address these funding gaps and prevent a significant deterioration of humanitarian conditions in the Rohingya refugee camps.

Funding Gap	(US$ in million)
1st Priority activities (prioritized from the original JRP to focus only on lifesaving/critical services + assistance)	**176**
Lifesaving/critical support for 150,000 new arrivals (not included or budgeted for in JRP 2025)	**84**
TOTAL:	**260**

At the same time, development donors including the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and others, continue to provide important expertise and investment to Cox's Bazar to help manage the impacts of hosting such a large refugee population. Sustained and coordinated development investment is essential to enhance the long-term resilience, self-reliance and stability of both populations in Cox's Bazar, in particular as humanitarian funding continues to decrease.

EDUCATION

1st PRIORITY

$21.9 M

- ***100% of Rohingya volunteer teachers (including master trainers essential in maintaining quality of teaching by supporting teachers).***
- ***Other education volunteers (e.g. chaperones, cleaners, guards, supporting access to education for vulnerable groups, safety and basic hygiene standards).***
- ***Staff costs for partners supporting teachers and education activities in the camps.***

Various activities support refugee education in Cox's Bazar, from physical infrastructure (including regular repair and maintenance) to classroom materials and textbooks, which need to be replaced regularly due to wear and tear in the humid and dusty camp environment. Yet, the most important element of children's learning is the presence of educators/teachers – who come mainly from the affected Rohingya community in line with the Education in Emergencies minimum standards. Incentives for 10,500 teaching volunteers are therefore the most urgent funding requirement for the Cox's Bazar Education Sector and must be funded before other education-related activities. Stipends for teaching volunteers have emerged as the Sector's number one priority – without which more than 304,000 Rohingya girls and boys will cease to follow the Myanmar curriculum as learning facilities will be closed.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Non-payment of 80% of the volunteer teachers' incentives; Potential closure of 80% of the LFs if funds cannot be secured (e.g. in Q2 as partners would not have enough money to pay teacher incentives); Learning loss to about 227,000 children in the Rohingya camps due to school closures.
- Reducing classroom hours/days, while possible, would contribute significantly to learning losses and fuel disinterest from both children and caregivers, which may increase push factors for child recruitment.
- School closures will increase idleness and negative coping mechanisms (drug and substance abuse, early/teen pregnancies, child marriages).
- Threat of a lost generation as more than 227,000 Rohingya children could lose access to education.
- Increased vulnerability and susceptibility to protection risks including early marriage, gender-based violence, exploitation, and other protection risks for girls. While boys will be at greater risk of recruitment into armed gangs and violence as well as child labor.

Urgent Priorities: Addressing the Most Pressing Needs of the JRP

2ND priority $36 M

- *Support/enrolment in LFs, materials, supplies; construction/O&M of LCs, support to teachers, School feeding, cleaners etc.*

3rd Priority $7.1M

- *Teacher capacity development, learner assessment, cross-cutting training (PSEA/Gender/MHPSS/etc.)*

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

- Children will not have textbooks and other learning materials, hence impacting on the quality of education.
- Unsafe learning environments require rehabilitation and maintenance, especially during the monsoon season.
- Risk of increased school drop-out if the school feeding programme is stopped.
- Without teacher training, the capacity of teachers will not improve, leading to poor teaching and learning.
- In the absence of learning assessments, learning progress is difficult to track, leading to difficulty in concrete recommendations to improve learning.

resilience /solutions $6.5 M

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

- Limited community engagement will result in less community participation and ownership of education activities which compromise sustainability. This may lead to tensions in programming as there is limited buy-in for educational programmes.

Cost Efficiencies

- Reduction in Bangladeshi volunteer teachers, education partners' staffing costs, and other support roles (e.g. guards, cleaners) is being pursued; however, any decrease in the number of host community teachers in the camps must be carefully phased, as it carries operational and community-related risks.
- 100% focus on the camps/Rohingya children, hence reductions teachers' incentive costs ($29.2M activity group).
- Adopting the Education in Emergencies (EiE) model where teaching is provided by the affected community (Rohingya) and streamlining the number of teachers.
- Changing the education delivery modalities to improve efficiency and reduce duplication and costs. (e.g., summative assessments, teacher training, etc.).

NEW ARRIVALS

Target: 63,000 refugees

$4.7M

With over 63,000 newly arrived children aged 3–17 in need, the Education Sector will deliver immediate Education in Emergencies (EiE) to restore routine, safety, and psychosocial stability. Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) with WASH facilities will be established inside camps, providing structured environments where children can access learning, recreational activities, and psychosocial support. Using the Myanmar Curriculum Framework, lessons will be tailored to the learners' language and cultural context, easing the transition for children arriving from Myanmar.

Volunteer teachers will be recruited and trained to support both academic instruction and the social-emotional recovery of students. In the absence of formal schools and with many children having faced interrupted education or trauma, this sector's role is critical in protecting children
from harmful coping mechanisms, early marriage, and exploitation. Without urgent funding, most Rohingya schools are at risk of closing by July, leaving tens of thousands of children with no access to education or safe spaces in the camps.

Sector Activity Highlights:

- Establishment of Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs).
- Recruitment of Volunteer Teachers.
- School or Learning facility supplies.

FOOD SECURITY

©WFP

1st PRIORITY

$216.9

- ***Food Assistance at 100%***

Reliable food assistance remains critical to meeting the basic food needs of more than 1 million Rohingya. With overall vulnerability remaining extremely high (96%), the population remains heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance. The sector continues to deliver inclusive, nutrition-sensitive food assistance through e-vouchers in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char. In 2024, fortified rice was introduced to address micronutrient deficiencies. Since April 2025 fresh food vouchers of an additional USD 3 pppm for extremely vulnerable HHs – those headed by women or children, or with older people or persons with disabilities – have been extended to Bhasan Char. Adjustments to the transfer value – from USD 12.50 to USD 12.0 pppm in Cox's Bazar and from USD 15 to USD 13.0 in Bhasan Char due to favorable exchange rates – mean that refugees can continue purchasing the same quantity and quality of food for a reduced USD amount. WFP is currently working with UNHCR on a vulnerability-based prioritization and targeting exercise with a view to introducing vulnerability-based targeting of food assistance to help safeguard the most food insecure households from future ration cuts. In addition, WFP provides emergency food assistance in response to floods, cyclones, relocations, and new arrivals.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Continuous support is needed to avoid ration cuts as any reduction in food assistance will have severe and far-reaching negative impacts on the food security and overall vulnerability of the population, impacting multiple sectors.
- Cuts would lead to increased food insecurity, emergency levels of malnutrition across the camps and even starvation, particularly for vulnerable populations like women and children who constitute 840,000 refugees (78% of the camp population).
- Lack of food assistance would strain individual and family wellbeing, breaking social cohesion, increasing protection risks across the camps (e.g. child marriage/labor, GBV, trafficking, selling assets and NFIs), with a trickle-down effect across the entire response.

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2nd Priority $42.4M

- *Crop agriculture*
- *Fishery support*
- *Food management*
- *Community support, including women and children*

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

- The de-prioritization of crop agriculture, fishery support, food management, and community-based services does not just affect food production and food security—it deeply impacts livelihoods, nutrition, health, gender equity, economic resilience, and social cohesion. Over time, this neglect can undermine sustainable development efforts and create conditions for chronic poverty and humanitarian crises, especially in fragile or displacement-affected regions. A balanced, integrated approach is considered essential to mitigate these risks and ensure food systems and communities remain resilient, inclusive, and self-sustaining.

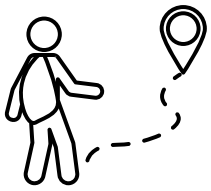
resilience /solutions $27.8 M

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

- De-prioritizing resilience/solutions activities will erode valuable coping capacities and reverse years of humanitarian investment. Refugees and vulnerable host communities may face: Greater aid dependency, with fewer paths to self-sufficiency, rising malnutrition and public health challenges, increased social tensions and protection risks, loss of dignity, and hope, particularly among women, youth, and small-scale producers.

Cost Efficiencies

- Adjustments to transfer value of the GFA from USD 12.50 to USD 12.0 pppm in Cox's Bazar and from USD 15.0 to USD 13.0 in Bhasan Char, due to favorable exchange rates, enables refugees to purchase the same quantity and quality of food with a reduced USD amount. This has resulted in a reduction of USD 740K per month.
- WFP is currently working with UNHCR on a vulnerability-based prioritization and targeting exercise.
- Rationalization of agency management/technical support for aggregation centers.
- Increasing self-reliance (increased agricultural productivity, income generation, climate adaptation) will help reduce refugee dependency on food assistance.



NEW ARRIVALS

Target: 150,000 individuals

$19.4M

The Food Security Sector (FSS) and its partners – will provide technical support in selecting suitable operational sites proximate to the beneficiary addresses, prioritizing accessibility for beneficiaries. Beneficiaries will be integrated into regular WFP General Food Assistance (existing cash-based transfer (e-voucher) programme) at the prevailing transfer value, while extremely vulnerable households will receive additional support through Fresh Food Corners (FFC) and other FSS self-reliance programmes, tailored to their assessed needs and levels of vulnerability.

Sector Activity Highlights:

- Fresh food corner support to extremely vulnerable group (FFV)
- Lifesaving emergency food assistance (E-Voucher)
- Rapid food assistance/hot meal to new arrivals

HEALTH

1st PRIORITY
$39.1 M

- ***Essential, life-saving emergency medical interventions, including referral services and secondary health care/field hospitals.***
- ***Streamlined Epidemiology, Surveillance, Infodemic management & Response, Essential Immunization and Vaccination, Primary Health Care Centers.***
- ***Rehabilitation and Physiotherapy Centers.***

In Cox's Bazar, the camps face high disease burdens, continuous disease outbreaks, and climate hazards which are exacerbated by dense living conditions and temporary infrastructure. Under these conditions, essential and basic primary healthcare services must be provided as a priority to more than 1 million refugees, including basic emergency obstetric and newborn care. It is vital for refugees to retain access to emergency interventions at secondary health facilities and field hospitals in the camps, where they receive life-saving surgeries, trauma care, blood transfusions and comprehensive care to manage birth-related complications, like postpartum hemorrhage and obstructed labor. Similarly, emergency referral to the Cox's Bazar and Chattogram hospitals and immunization and vaccination against polio, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough and Hepatitis B are required, alongside rehabilitation and physiotherapy for severe physical disabilities. Disease surveillance, outbreak detection and epidemiology are also included among the first priority activities as they underpin the entire health response.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Essential health services, including SRH, basic emergency obstetric and newborn care (BEmONC) [Primary health centres].
- Emergency life-saving interventions (surgeries, trauma care, blood transfusions, CeMONC [Secondary Health Care/Field Hospitals].
- Disease Surveillance/Outbreak detection [Epidemiology, Surveillance, IM].
- Emergency referral to CXB/CTG hospitals for higher-level care [Referrals].
- Life-saving interventions for severe PwD cases [Rehab/Physio Centres].

2nd Priority $38.8 M

3rd Priority $13.6M

- ***Health posts (localization), specialized services (e.g. blood-banks), emergency mobile medical teams, community health education/mobilization.***

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

- De-prioritization of 2nd Priority activities threatens access to essential health services in the camps.

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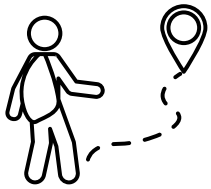
- Health posts—often the first point of care for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities (PwDs) in remote or crowded areas—face closure or reduction. These risks overburdening Primary Health Centers (PHCs), increasing wait times, and reducing the quality of care.
- Scaling down community-based services will weaken disease prevention, disrupt immunization follow-ups, and limit outreach for PwDs and family planning. A drop in immunization coverage could raise the risk of vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks, especially among children under five.
- 3rd Priority cuts—affecting specialized care, mobile medical teams, and emergency stockpiles—would further erode the health system's resilience. Chronic patients and PwDs may face unmet needs, while referral systems and public hospitals, already strained by funding cuts, would bear additional pressure. A recent health sector assessment flagged blood banking as critical, with many hospital referrals linked to blood bag shortages. Without emergency stocks and mobile teams, the system's ability to respond to outbreaks or disasters will be severely limited.
- Limited outreach by community health workers may result in a higher number of home births, increasing the risk of delivery complications. This may in turn lead to an increase in the number of maternal and newborn deaths.

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

- The progress of the AAP initiative will be delayed, and the accountability system in the health sector will be affected. The localization strategy by the health sector will be also affected, meaning that the sector will not be able to reduce costs by handing over responsibilities to local partners, government, and communities. The presence of a functional response system by humanitarian partners and UN agencies must be always available as a result, requiring more resources.

Cost Efficiencies

- Task Force on integration with Nutrition Sector (analyze feasibility, cost efficiency, seek buy-in from GoB, non-JRP partners, donors).
- Develop an Essential Medicine List to standardize medicine use/ procurement; ensure partners' adherence; explore centralized procurement of supplies to reduce costs.



NEW ARRIVALS

Target: 150,000 individuals **$2M**

The health response for new arrivals will focus on maintaining a facility-based comprehensive curative and preventative care, and community health response package in line with the recently revised and endorsed Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS). To improve the health status and well-being of new arrivals, the Sector will ensure the availability of and access to essential health services to avoid excess morbidity and preventable mortality from common causes by addressing maternal and child health priorities – including family planning vaccinations, and services for non-communicable diseases – in consultation with the government.

Sector Activity Highlights:

- Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Health Information Management
- Immunization and Vaccination
- Primary Health Care Centers
- Referral services
- Rehabilitation, Physiotherapy Centre
- Secondary Health Care/Field Hospitals

NUTRITION

1st PRIORITY

$29.3 M

- ***Prevention of malnutrition (blanket supplementary feeding, maternal and infant young child nutrition (camps), micronutrient deficiency prevention/control (host and camps), nutrition-sensitive e-voucher (camps).***
- ***Treatment of malnutrition (host and camps).***

Malnutrition prevention and treatment in Cox's Bazar must receive priority funding to support the most vulnerable Rohingya and host community children, adolescent girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) (309,000 Rohingya and 58,000 Bangladeshis respectively). The treatment of malnutrition remains critical, as failure to provide timely treatment to children and PBW impairs the immune system, leading to greater morbidity and mortality. Therefore, treatment is fully prioritized in the camps and host communities as in the original plan, via therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes for the management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition respectively. If prevention measures are properly implemented, acute malnutrition can be curbed, reducing treatment needs and costs over time. Refugees will receive maternal and infant young child nutrition programming, blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months and PBW, and nutrition-sensitive e-vouchers for children 24-59 months. Rohingya and host communities will both be targeted with micronutrient deficiency prevention and control.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- If prevention measures are properly implemented, acute malnutrition among the most vulnerable (children under 5, PBW) can be curbed, thereby reducing treatment needs and costs over time [Prevention of Malnutrition].
- Failure to treat malnutrition among children and PBW in a timely manner impairs the immune system, leading to greater morbidity and mortality [Treatment of Malnutrition].

2nd Priority $13.7 M

3rd Priority $1.9M

- ***Capacity building (host and camps), IM and assessment, other prevention activities (growth monitoring and promotion (host and camps), MIYCN (host and camps), national nutrition events (e.g. world breastfeeding day).***

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

- Rations for Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for children 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) may be reduced by half as a shortfall mitigation measure.

Cost Efficiencies

- Task Force on integration with Health Sector (analyze feasibility, cost efficiency, seek buy-in from GoB, non-JRP partners, donors).
- Human resources rationalization and use of in-house expertise for assessments and services.
- The number of volunteers to decrease by approximately one-third in 2025, allowing each volunteer to be responsible for 300 HHs (previously 200 HHs).

NEW ARRIVALS

Target: 35,000 individuals

$2M

The Nutrition Sector will prioritize a comprehensive lifesaving and essential nutrition package, both curative and preventive, provided for the targeted population including children under 5, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) through the established integrated nutrition facilities in 33 camps. Preventative nutrition services will include the counselling of maternal, infant and young child feeding for caregivers, while the provision of blanket supplementary feeding/e-vouchers for children under 5, as well as PBW and micronutrient supplementation, such as Vitamin A, will also be provided to children under 5 as well as iron folic acid (IFA) to adolescent girls and PBW. Additionally, children under 5 years will be included in the mass (MUAC) screening and de-worming campaign.

Additionally, children under 5 years will be included in the mass (MUAC) screening and de-worming campaign. To address acute malnutrition among the new arrival population, treatment services for severe and moderate acute malnutrition targeting children under five and PBW will be given following screening, referral, and enrolment into respective nutrition programs.

Through these comprehensive responses, the Nutrition Sector will ensure the nutritional well-being of the target populations among new arrivals by ensuring access to essential and life-saving nutrition interventions.

Sector Activity Highlights:

- Maternal and Infant Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN)- IYCF counselling and messaging for the pregnant women and caregiver of children 0-23 months,
- Management of blanket supplementary feeding program (BSFP) for children 6-23 months and PBW and e-voucher program for children 24-29 months,
- Management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) of the children 6-59 months
- Management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) of the children 6-59 months and PBW
- In patient treatment for SAM children U5 with medical complication

PROTECTION

1st PRIORITY $31M

- ***Protection ($15.5M: Registration $7.9M + $7.6M in other activities): Case management (camp security threats + access to services), protection monitoring (refoulement prevention, access to territory + advocacy on humanitarian grounds), legal aid (case filing, counselling, representation), community-based protection: PWD support & community consultations, Capacity building of law enforcement agencies (security pillar)***
- ***GBV ($7.7M): Case management, PSS, referrals, risk mitigation/GBV awareness.***
- ***CP ($7.9M): Child Protection Situation Monitoring and Child Rights Monitoring, community-based protection, outreach/awareness raising, case management, structured psychosocial support, system strengthening, capacity building.***

Registration supports more than 1 million Rohingya refugees, ensuring the most vulnerable are identified and referred to services, have legal identity and can access basic humanitarian assistance. Legal aid and case management remain additional priorities to guarantee refugees at heightened risk of violence receive assistance and are supported against arbitrary arrest, detentions, and denial of rights. Child protection services targeting 158,700 individuals are vital for reducing risks, including neglect, engagement with the worst forms of child labor, children at high risk, and those associated with armed groups. Community-based protection, outreach, and structured, sustained activities are needed to prevent and respond to concerns, with case management essential for decreasing stress and behavioral issues.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

General Protection:

- Refugees' access to territory, documentation, humanitarian assistance, and legal identity are jeopardized, particularly with the new arrivals.
- Capacity to support individuals at heightened risk of exploitation, trafficking, and violence hampered, leaving many high-risk cases unassisted.
- Increased vulnerability to arbitrary arrest, detention, exploitation and denial of fundamental rights + weakened protection environment.

Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector:

- Interrupted GBV case management, referrals, and psychosocial support due to reduced staff capacity: Fewer services, caseworkers and outreach staff, weakening survivor support and prevention.
- Stigma increases as community outreach and awareness activities are scaled down; Increased protection risks plus communities' resort to negative coping mechanisms.

Child Protection Sub-Sector:

- CP Structured and Sustained Activities.
- Specialized services, including CP case management, CAAFAG (Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups), unaccompanied/separated children.
- Community-based child protection and outreach activities.

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GBV case management, including mitigation, referrals, and psychosocial support, must remain a priority as service interruptions for 280,000 individuals targeted would compromise survivors' immediate safety and recovery, and undermine broader GBV prevention efforts— while increasing risks and stigma.

- ***Protection:*** ***Community engagement (dialogue of peace, confidence building), C-B protection, Evidence-based response (gender alerts, LEA), detention intervention, system strengthening).***
- ***GBV:*** ***Capacity-building on GBVIMS/MHPSS, Advocacy and campaign, GBV/PSEAH/SRH messaging, SBC activities, support to organizations implementing GBV-IMS, psychosocial support.***
- ***CP:*** ***Additional 55% funds for scaling up of 1st priority activities.***

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

- Reduced funding for community-based protection weakens refugee-led services and facility management.
- Sustained financing is essential for community ownership and leadership.
- Deprioritization of initiatives linked to sports, arts, and youth-led projects heighten vulnerability, especially for young men and children amid rising recruitment risks.
- Gains on peace building and dialogue between refugees and host communities will be impacted..
- Refugees need community-led conflict resolution avenues amid increased presence of organized groups.
- Support for persons with disabilities, older persons, LGBTIQ+ and others at risk will diminish, limiting access to protection.
- Deprioritization of awareness and capacity-building may erode understanding of protection risks (e.g., trafficking, violence, gender equity).
- Scaling back GBV training (MHPSS, case management, GBV IM) undermines community-level survivor support.
- Deprioritizion to GBV advocacy, social norm change, and GBVIMS efforts will weaken survivor services and erode safe community responses.
- Fewer children will access child protection services, risking increased harm and unmet needs.
- Elimination of medium/low-risk CP case management leaves many children unsupported, increasing the risk of severe protection issues.
- Closure or downsizing of child-friendly spaces will reduce psychosocial support and safe environments essential to children's resilience.

GBV: Capacity building on GBV core principles, mainstreaming, integration.
CP: Additional 14% funds for scaling-up 1st, 2nd and 3rd priority activities.

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

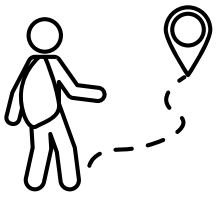
- De-prioritization of capacity building on GBV core principles, mainstreaming and integration will affect inter-sectoral activities, referral services and most of the GBV-related activities.
- There will be delay in the services to the GBV survivor this will affect the life and mental support services for the women and girls.

Urgent Priorities: Addressing the Most Pressing Needs of the JRP

- Reduced engagement with community volunteers and committees will disrupt early identification, referral, and prevention mechanisms and awareness and outreach activities.
- The number of children benefiting from CP services will be noticeably reduced, limiting access to lifesaving and resilience-building support for vulnerable children.
- Host Community children and families will no longer be targeted under the revised scope, which may increase tensions between refugees and host populations.

Cost Efficiencies

- Expansion of integrated community centers/service points providing protection, GBV, CP, and legal services; Joint GBV-legal support programming to enable co-location of legal partners at Women and Girls Centres.
- Facility and service rationalization: Reducing duplication through shared facility mapping/sector coordination.
- Leveraging WFP, UNICEF, and Health sector data platforms to minimize separate data collection costs and streamline service targeting.
- Promoting refugee-led initiatives (WFS, youth led services) to maintain protection services at a lower cost.
- Explore co-location opportunities with Education, GBV and Protection facilities to optimize resource use.
- Expand the use of mobile teams while reducing reliance on static facilities to enhance flexibility and reduce operational costs.
- Expand the role of trained refugee volunteers (e.g. community-based child protection committee members, youth leaders) to deliver basic CP structured activities, awareness sessions, and initial psychosocial support.



NEW ARRIVALS

Target:
Protection: 150,000 refugees
CP:125,000 refugees
GBV: 130,000 refugees

$14M

The growing influx of Rohingya refugees, estimated to reach 150,000, has prompted an urgent scale-up of coordinated protection efforts in response to rising needs on the ground. While the Government of Bangladesh is yet to permit full registration of new arrivals, it has permitted a partial biometric identification process, currently underway to facilitate access to essential services. The Protection Sector will prioritize legal assistance, protection monitoring, case management, community-based protection, and psychosocial support. Advocacy for civil documentation and legal recognition remains critical. Mobile teams will assess vulnerabilities and ensure swift referrals for at-risk individuals, including survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and unaccompanied minors. Community engagement, complaint mechanisms, and legal aid will enhance accountability and awareness. Psychosocial support, safe spaces, and capacity-building for frontline workers will address mental health needs. Child protection services will expand, focusing on family tracing and support for separated children. GBV partners will ensure access to survivor-centered services, including clinical care, dignity kits, and safe spaces.

Economic empowerment and skills training will reduce vulnerability, while GBV risk mitigation will be integrated across all sectors.

Sector Activity Highlights

Protection:

•Registration/Documentation
• Protection Case Management
• Protection Monitoring
• Community-Based Protection
• Engagement with the security pillar
• Legal Aid
• Assessment and analysis of the specific barriers to access to HLP rights among the new arrivals
• Legal mediation and dispute resolution support on HLP cases

CPSS:

- Child protection situation monitoring and Child Rights Monitoring
- Community-based child protection
- Outreach activities
- Specialized services including CP Case Management, Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups
- (CAAFAG) and Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)
- Structured and Sustained Activities
- Systems strengthening and Capacity building

GBV SS:

- GBV case management
- GBV Awareness Raising & Risk mitigation
- Psychosocial Support Activities

SHELTER- CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

1st PRIORITY $53 M

- ***LPG $26M (to sustain current levels)***
- ***DRM $26.7M (including Emergency Shelter, NFI ($4.4M) Slope stabilization ($2.3M)***
- ***Service Coordination and Site Management Support $1.2M***

In Cox's Bazar, bamboo-and-tarpaulin shelters and humanitarian infrastructure are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate hazards. In overcrowded, landslide-prone camps, disaster risk management (e.g. slope stabilization, site development) is a lifesaving activity and must be supported first. Emergency shelter and NFI support, together with emergency preparedness, repair and maintenance, and site management, are equally important – reducing casualty and protection risks when shelters are damaged or destroyed (more than 217,000 Rohingya were affected by disasters in 2024). Maintaining a consistent, adequate supply of safe cooking fuel for the more than 1 million refugees in Cox's Bazar is another top SCCCM priority. If shortages arise, refugee households will be compelled to engage in firewood collection, exacerbating deforestation, while escalating protection risks, particularly for girls and women. Priority 1 activities do not include new shelter construction or reinforcement activities: with important investment in safer, more durable shelters required outside the JRP.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Vulnerable populations at greater risk during monsoons, cyclones, fire seasons, given significantly restricted emergency response including emergency shelter/NFI, slope stabilization, site development, and critical emergency preparedness/ repair/ maintenance [Disaster Risk Management].
- Without adequate LPG/NFI support, vulnerable families will face shortages in safe cooking energy, which increases protection risks and encourages unsustainable firewood collection, exacerbating deforestation [LPG].

2nd Priority $88.6 M

3rd Priority $11.7M

- ***Access and safety, capacity building for CCCM, community participation and empowerment.***
- ***DRM (PDMs, disaster modeling), energy-efficient stoves, NFIs (partial distribution, training), site coordination/management.***
- ***Shelter (training, tools, material distribution, temporary shelter construction, regular shelter reinforcement, host).***

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

- De-prioritization of regular shelter repairs and site upgrades will result in deteriorating living conditions for hundreds of thousands of refugees whose shelters have exceeded their 2-year lifespan.

Urgent Priorities: Addressing the Most Pressing Needs of the JRP

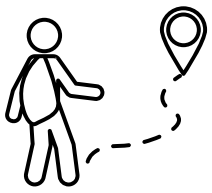
- Continued exposure to weathering, disasters, and overcrowding without repair increases risks of structural failure, injury, and protection against threats. With 217,000 individuals already affected by disasters in 2024, delaying support to this aging infrastructure will only amplify humanitarian needs and costs in future years.
- Lack of investment in CCCM capacity building, safety/access interventions, and basic community participation will reduce the sector's ability to prevent and respond to community feedback, camp-level incidents, or localized risks (e.g., slope collapses, drainage failures). Furthermore, de-prioritization of DRM modeling, energy-efficient stoves, and lighter-touch support (e.g., tie-down kits, awareness drills) will impair localized disaster mitigation efforts and erode community self-reliance.

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

- De-prioritization of resilience-building interventions, such as slope stabilization, community awareness, early warning systems, and energy-efficient LPG alternatives, will leave camps vulnerable to repeat losses after each monsoon/cyclone/fire season. Without these investments, humanitarian response will remain reactive rather than proactive, placing further stress on logistics and emergency systems. Additionally, failure to support community-led maintenance or AAP mechanisms will erode trust, increase aid dependency, and hinder long-term planning for transitions or returns.

Cost Efficiencies

- Lower maintenance costs and longer life span via temporary safer shelters able to withstand natural hazards.
- Using more durable materials in site development activities to maximize investments and reduce repeated maintenance.
- Increased community mobilization for lighter site works/shelter maintenance, reducing contractor costs and promoting community ownership.
- Joint/common multi-sector logistics strategy/planning: where possible, shelter & LPG interventions are being planned together to streamline distributions and logistics (shared transport, storage cost-savings opportunities).



NEW ARRIVALS

Target: 150,000 individuals

$33.4M

An estimated 150,000 newly arrived refugees, equivalent to approximately 40,540 households, based on an average family size of 3.7, are believed to be residing in the camps of Cox's Bazar, with numbers expected to reach this figure as identification continues. IOM and UNHCR, managing 17 and 16 camps respectively, will continue to provide site management, as well as core relief item and LPG assistance, to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of new arrivals. The planned response, scheduled from June to December 2025, represents the most realistic and probable operational approach for supporting newly arrived families receiving emergency SCCCM humanitarian assistance. It also considers the low likelihood of new land being allocated to them. Flexibility is embedded in the response strategy, allowing actors to adjust programming in line with available funding, access constraints, and Government decisions. While the sector stands ready to rapidly scale-up operations whenever required, lack of funding will significantly undermine the Sector's ability to provide adequate shelter support for an estimated 150,000 vulnerable individuals, many of whom are already exposed to seasonal risks and overcrowded conditions. The provision of shelters for new arrivals is subject to Government approval, including the allocation of new land for expansion of the camp.

Sector Activity Highlights:

- Vacant Shelters Repair
- Site Development and Plot Preparation
- New Shelter Construction (MTS)
- Repurposing of Existing Facilities for temporary communal shelters
- NFI & LPG assistance
- Relocations, Community Mobilization and Support
- Camp Coordination and CFM/AAP
- Emergency shelter kit distribution
- Shelter repair and maintenance

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

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1st PRIORITY $37 M

- ***Maintenance of water supply; emergency water supply (reduced but kept).***
- ***Hygiene items reduced by 50% (soap, kits, MHM).***
- ***Sanitation O&M (waste & sludge collection).***

Across the camps, the operation and maintenance of existing water infrastructure are critical to meeting the daily needs of over 1 million refugees—each requiring 20 liters of potable water per day. This is especially important given seasonal fluctuations and geographical disparities in water availability, particularly in the Teknaf area. To prevent WASH-related diseases and uphold the dignity of women and girls, the sector ensures regular distribution of hygiene items. These include monthly allocations of bathing soap and menstrual hygiene kits for Rohingya women and girls. Emergency hygiene kits are also essential to support disaster-affected households. Every day in the Cox's Bazar camps, the WASH Sector collects and treats over 140 tons of solid waste—equivalent to the weight of 85 cars—and manages 1,000 cubic meters of sludge, enough to fill an Olympic-sized swimming pool every two days. Continuous support for the operation and maintenance of waste and sanitation facilities is vital to prevent the camps from becoming uninhabitable.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Compromised dignity of women and girls; and WASH related diseases as hygiene items will be cut by 50% [Hygiene items (incl. soap, water container, water treatment pills, menstrual kit, emergency supplies].
- Potentially unlivable conditions* in the camps [O&M of existing sanitation + waste facilities. *WASH collects/treats 140 tons of waste and 1,000m^3 of sludge in the camps daily].
- Need for potable water unmet: 50% of water is delivered below quality and quantity standards [O&M of existing water facilities].

2nd Priority $20.7 M

3rd Priority $15.7M

- ***Hygiene promotion and behavior change.***
- ***A proportion of hygiene items & infrastructure maintenance/upgrade***

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

- Compromised health and dignity considering that hygiene items distributed were already below sphere standards. Poor hygiene behavior leads to more diseases, more waste being littered, and less community ownership.

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

- The volume of waste will increase (negative environmental impact) as waste will not be recycled or treated as per standards.
- Standards for emergency water supply won't be respected, and a geographical or seasonal gap for water supply may emerge.
- Reduced sustainability of WASH services due to deprioritisation of community structures in maintenance of WASH services
- Gender needs and disability inclusion will remain unaddressed with only 68% female members of household feeling safe and 50% of persons with disability having difficulty in accessing services. Heightened vulnerability and protection risks for women, girls and persons with disability

Cost Efficiencies

- Soap costs $8.2M/year but could be decreased by 30% if soap is made by Rohingya volunteers and "bought" from LSDS while creating income-generating opportunities for refugees ($2.5M saved/year).
- 18% of the secured budget could be saved through localization of the response and scaling-up of Pooled Fund mechanism ($6.3M saved/year) as well as refining responsibilities between UN agencies, NGOs and development banks.

NEW ARRIVALS

Target: 150,000 individuals

$8.1M

The WASH Sector will ensure that all newly arrived refugees have access to safe water and sanitation and are aware of key hygiene practices. It will ensure a minimum provision of 20 litres per person per day of water through the water supply systems in the camps. Gender-segregated sanitation facilities (toilets and bathing facilities) will be constructed, considering the cultural and safety needs of different ethnic groups, women and girls as per global standards (1 latrine for 20 persons). Existing WASH facilities will be assessed, and, where required, rehabilitation/upgrades will be carried out to make them functional.

The Sector will coordinate with the Government, NGOs, UN agencies (division of responsibility likely to be UNICEF 50%; UNHCR 31% and IOM 19%), and other Sectors/stakeholders for efficient delivery of WASH services. WASH services will be monitored continuously to ensure sufficient quality and access, and the Sector will ensure the WASH response overall is integrated into feedback and response mechanisms.

Sector Activity Highlight:

- Emergency water supply
- Hygiene - Provision of hygiene items
- Sanitation - Operation and maintenance of facilities
- Waste - Construction and operation of facilities
- Water Supply - Operation and maintenance of existing facilities (including treatment)

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

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1st PRIORITY

$2.1M

- ***Each month, 600 graduates of the Sewing Machine Operation vocational training programme are engaged in producing menstrual pads and underwear for women and girls (LSDS plans to scale to 3,000 volunteers in current facilities). Items are sold on a partial cost recovery basis to WASH sector partners, which distribute them twice a year with soap and in a reusable carrying bag, as part of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits. The LSDS-WASH collaboration ensures that a portion of costs are reinvested into the camps.***

Under LSDS, refugees have access to skills training and livelihoods, increase their resilience to shocks, and support their sustainable return to Myanmar when conditions are conducive. Each month, 600 graduates of the Sewing Machine Operation vocational training in Cox's Bazar (mostly vulnerable Rohingya women) produce menstrual pads and underwear for women and girls, allowing them to practice a livelihood and support their families financially. LSDS partners sell these items on a partial cost recovery basis to WASH partners, who distribute them twice yearly as part of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits. With a 98% user satisfaction rate, these refugee-produced items have scaled to cover most camps, promoting a circular camp economy with a portion of costs continuously reinvested into the project. This LSDS-WASH collaboration ensures that income-generating opportunities are more sustainable for refugees as MHM remains a long-term, critical need to support Rohingya women and girls' health and dignity.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Loss of livelihood opportunities for 600 volunteers, mostly women, engaged in MHM kit production, as well as a reduced sense of confidence and self-worth: Possible suspension of production.
- Unutilized skills and lost capacity of volunteers trained in sewing, assembling, and quality control, wasting prior capacity-building investments.
- Distribution of MHM kits may reduce and women and girl's hygiene and dignity may be affected.

Urgent Priorities: Addressing the Most Pressing Needs of the JRP

resilience /solutions $39.9M

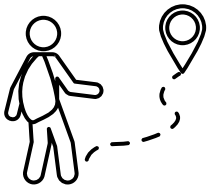
- ***Accelerated adult literacy learning.***
- ***Creation of vocational training aligned with formally recognized curriculum.***
- ***Advocacy to the private sector (joint field visits, public-private sector dialogue)***
- ***Non-technical training, livelihood support to host (conditional/unconditional cash - off-farm, creation of market linkages, job referrals, soft skills development).***

IMPACTS OF DEPRIORITIZATION:

- Beneficiaries will have fewer opportunities and reduced access to Accelerated Adult Learning (Price point is US$350 per beneficiary, which can be reduced to an average of US$200).
- Vocational skills training will be restricted to only Level 1 and the number of beneficiaries reached will be drastically reduced (Price point for vocational skills training is US$1,500 per beneficiary.
- Beneficiaries will lose out on new economic opportunities that may be created by the private sector, leaving many of them still dependent on humanitarian dependency.
- The number of beneficiaries reached through non-technical training and livelihoods support will reduce drastically.
- Youth will have reduced access to meaningful levels of income generation due to the lack of skills development opportunities, which could increase their use of negative and harmful coping strategies, including criminality.

Cost Efficiencies

- Local production reduces procurement and transportation costs with reusable kits, lowering long-term costs.
- The WASH sector saved US$1.7 million in 2024 with local procurement: with expanded procurement from the production centers in 2025, savings of up to US$2.5 million could be realized.



NEW ARRIVALS

$300,000

Target: 500 refugees directly, and 2,500 individuals indirectly

LSDS will extend support to new Rohingya arrivals by restoring dignity and engaging them in volunteer roles, providing them with valuable income-generating opportunities and the opportunity to contribute to various community-based activities, reducing stress and building a sense of ownership. As part of this initiative, individuals will be engaged in roles such as production volunteers, training support volunteers, cleaners, guards, and porters. The implementation of these activities will adhere to the Volunteer Engagement Guidance 2022, ensuring that all engagements are conducted in line with standards and principles agreed with the Government of Bangladesh.

For women, youth and other vulnerable groups, these opportunities provide a crucial steppingstone towards a sense of normalcy and resilience. The expected impact aims at easing dependency on aid and strengthening community cohesion.

Sector Activity Highlights:

- Creating diversified livelihoods opportunities: Beneficiaries will be engaged in production volunteers, training support volunteers, cleaners, guards, and porters etc., unskilled volunteer roles.

COORDINATION

1st PRIORITY
$3.7 M

Effective sector and inter-sector coordination remains a cornerstone of the Rohingya refugee response, ensuring that more than 150 UN and NGO partners in Cox's Bazar work in a comprehensive and strategic manner. The Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) plays a central role in this effort, facilitating joint planning, identifying operational gaps, and aligning service delivery across all sectors. This is done in close partnership with the Government of Bangladesh and humanitarian actors on the ground. Coordination support will ensure continued data-driven decision-making, prioritised planning, timely reporting and funding analysis, and operational collaboration between sectors and partners, including in responding to humanitarian emergencies. While coordination structures and staffing must continue to reduce to be as light and local as possible, reduced funding requires strong coordination to analyse service delivery across the camps, mitigate gaps, reduce duplication and drive for further adaptation of the response.

Cost Efficiencies

- Reduction of ISCG Secretariat staff by 30% (40% of international positions), consolidating roles and nationalizing positions to reduce the cost of coordination in line with reductions in programmes.
- Ongoing review of Sector coordination structures and staffing, including greater integration, double-hatting, and physical location of sector coordinators.
- Planned review of working groups and task forces to reduce the time spent on coordination.

BHASAN CHAR

1st PRIORITY
$21.5 M

While representing a smaller number, the Rohingya refugee population on Bhasan Char faces distinct and acute vulnerabilities due to the island's geographic isolation, limited connectivity, and constrained access to services. These conditions heighten risks posed by natural hazards and limit the capacity to scale up emergency support rapidly. Ensuring continuity of core humanitarian assistance is therefore essential to prevent a deterioration in living conditions and to safeguard the well-being of over 30,000 refugees, most of whom are women and children. Without sustained support, essential services, such as food assistance, healthcare, education, WASH, and protection, will face disruptions, deepening existing vulnerabilities and compromising the response's ability to uphold minimum humanitarian standards.

In line with the reprioritization under the 2025 Joint Response Plan, partners have identified a focused and lifesaving package of essential services required to support the refugee population on Bhasan Char through the end of the year.

FOOD SECURITY

1st PRIORITY
$8.8 M

- *100% Food Assistance*

Food insecurity and malnutrition are worsening among Rohingya refugees on the island. The response will ensure continued inclusion in WFP's e-voucher system at the adjusted transfer value of USD 13 per person per month. Targeted fresh food support will also be provided to the most vulnerable households, including those headed by women, the elderly, or persons with disabilities. This support remains critical for dietary diversity, dignity, and nutritional well-being.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Worsening malnutrition and hunger among Rohingya refugees

2nd & 3rd Priorities

- *Small-scale crop production, aquaculture, and community-based food management to strengthen self-reliance and reduce aid dependency.*

Cost Efficiencies

- Targeting and Prioritization
- Advocacy for additional funds

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1st PRIORITY

$5.2 M

- *Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for children*
- *Child health*
- *Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Health Information Management*
- *Immunization and Vaccination*
- *Micronutrient deficiency prevention and control*
- *Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP)*
- *Primary health care services (outpatient and in patient) provision of medicines, diagnostics*
- *Secondary health care services, medical referral*
- *Sexual and Reproductive Health*
- *Stabilization Centre*
- *Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSFP) for children*
- *Targeted Supplementary Feeding for Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)*

The Health and Nutrition Sector will deliver a comprehensive package of lifesaving interventions, including primary and secondary healthcare, maternal and newborn care, emergency referrals, and sexual and reproductive health services. Nutritional support will focus on BSFP, TSFP for children and pregnant and lactating women, alongside treatment for acute malnutrition through outpatient therapeutic programs and stabilization centers. Immunization, micronutrient supplementation, and disease surveillance will also be sustained.

2nd & 3rd Priorities

- *BSFP for PLWs*
- *Capacity building/Training*
- *Communicable Diseases*
- *Contingency, Stockpiling of medical commodities*
- *Emergency Preparedness and Response activities*
- *Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Counseling*
- *Non communicable diseases, injuries and mental health*
- *Nutrition surveys, Nutrition information systems*
- *Social Behavior Change & Communication*

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Lack of funding compromises treatment for common illnesses, leading to preventable child deaths and long-term developmental issues
- Without BSFP, the risk of widespread acute malnutrition among children increases, especially during seasonal or emergency shocks
- Without OTP, children with severe acute malnutrition risk deterioration into life-threatening conditions requiring hospitalization
- Gaps in essential care result in untreated illnesses, increased mortality, and overwhelmed referral systems
- Absence of referral pathways leaves complex conditions untreated, increasing fatality rates and undermining trust in the system
- Funding shortfalls raise maternal and neonatal mortality risks and limit access to family planning and safe delivery services
- Without stabilization care, severely malnourished children with complications may die due to lack of specialized treatment
- If underfunded, moderately malnourished children may deteriorate into severe malnutrition, increasing demand on emergency care and pregnant and lactating women contribute to low birth weight, maternal health risks, and infant malnutrition

Cost Efficiencies

- Telemedicine services: Reduced chronic case referrals by enabling remote specialist consultations, minimizing the need for off-island transfers.
- Patient referral support: Advanced medical referrals are carried out via country boats with support from the Bangladesh Navy, free of charge, ensuring timely access to essential healthcare services.
- Phased withdrawal from MoH 20-bed hospital: UN agencies and partners are gradually ending direct support to the hospital to optimize resource use and reduce operational costs.

Urgent Priorities: Addressing the Most Pressing Needs of the JRP

WASH

1st PRIORITY

$2.7 M

- *Hygiene-Provision of hygiene items*
- *Sanitation-Operation and maintenance of facilities*
- *Waste-Operation Waste collection and maintenance of facilities*
- *Water Supply-Operation and maintenance of existing facilities (incl. treatment)*
- *Water Supply-Operation and maintenance of existing water distribution networks*

The WASH Sector will ensure the functionality of critical water supply, sanitation infrastructure, and solid waste/sludge management systems. Hygiene items will continue to be distributed, though at a reduced scale. These interventions are crucial in preventing disease outbreaks and protecting public health.

2nd & 3rd Priorities

- *Outbreak response (mostly cholera)*
- *Sanitation-upgrade sanitation facilities*
- *Water Quality Monitoring and tests meeting minimum water quality standards at source level*
- *Water Supply-Upgrade of existing water distribution networks*

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Lack of funding for hygiene items (especially soap) will compromise personal hygiene, health, and dignity among refugees.
- Without support for water treatment and maintenance of infrastructure, refugees' access to safe water for drinking, cooking, and hygiene will be severely affected.
- Inadequate funding threatens the operation and maintenance of sanitation and waste facilities, posing public health risks and environmental degradation.

Cost Efficiencies

- Transition to inline chlorination: Reduce reliance on Aqua tabs by treating water at the source with inline chlorination.
- Community-led maintenance teams: Train local community members and establish teams to maintain WASH facilities.
- Optimize hygiene supply distribution: Improve how soap and MHM (Menstrual Hygiene Management) supplies are distributed for better coverage and impact.

SITE MANAGEMENT AND SHELTER NON-FOOD ITEMS

1st PRIORITY

$2.1 M

- *Emergency Preparedness & Response*
- *LPG refills, training, cookware, EVHHs support for RR (for refugees)*

The Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Sector will focus on emergency preparedness and response measures, including drainage clearance and the pre-positioning of essential non-food items (NFIs) to ensure readiness for the monsoon and cyclone seasons.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Essential activities such as LPG refills remain a Priority 1 need. While recent partner commitments have secured the LPG pipeline until June 2025, the current funding shortfall limits access to clean cooking fuel.
- Given the island's cyclone-prone nature, urgent funding is required to support Emergency Preparedness and Response. This includes essential fire safety measures and roof or minor repairs resulting from weather-related damage.

In parallel, LPG refills, distribution of cooking kits, and related training will be provided to support safe household energy use and reduce fire and protection risks. Targeted assistance will also be extended to extremely vulnerable households to maintain basic shelter conditions. Core site management support will be sustained to facilitate service coordination, camp monitoring, and effective response.

2nd & 3rd Priorities

- *Fuel efficiency and technical support for LPG assistance*
- *NFI for refugees*
- *Service Coordination and Site Management Support*

Cost Efficiencies

- Reducing LPG dependency: Alternative cooking methods are being pursued, including the expansion of biogas facilities. Further support is needed to extend biogas connections and make additional communal kitchens functional.
- Strengthening sustainability: Focus on government engagement for maintenance and coordinated advocacy with donors, JRP partners, and development actors to secure support for large-scale energy, infrastructure, and maintenance interventions.

EDUCATION

1st PRIORITY

$1.4 M

- *Enrollment ECE/ECD (teacher, project staff, community mobilizers)*
- *Enrollment Myanmar Curriculum Secondary Education*
- *Enrolment -Myanmar Curriculum Primary Education*

The Education Sector will sustain Temporary Learning Centres (TLC) and provide incentives for Rohingya volunteer teachers. Enrolment will be maintained across Early Childhood Education (ECE), and primary and secondary levels under the Myanmar curriculum, targeting over 9,000 children. These services offer children protection, psychosocial stability, and continuity of learning in a protracted displacement setting.

Cost Efficiencies

- In the event of persistent funding shortfalls, the number of learners per classroom and shifts will be increased to ensure continued access to education while retaining a minimum number of teachers.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Lack of funding for incentives threatens the continuity of education services, increasing the risk of school dropouts, learning disruption, and exposure of children to exploitation and abuse.

2nd & 3rd Priorities

- *Capacity building of teachers, volunteers and Sector Partners*
- *Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Plan*
- *Distribution of education materials*
- *Capacity building and community engagement of SMCs (School Management Committees), parents and Community members*
- *Community mobilization /targeted initiatives to strengthen education for girls and Children with Disabilities*
- *Learners' assessment*
- *Rehabilitation of education facilities*
- *School feeding*
- *Stakeholders' engagement/sensitization for strengthening education services*
- *Vocational/Skill development program for adolescents (Age 15-18)*

PROTECTION

1st PRIORITY

$1.3 M

- *Registration/Documentation*
- *Protection Monitoring*
- *Case management (general protection)*
- *Child Protection-case management*
- *GBV-Case management*

Protection actors will ensure the continuation of registration/documentation services, protection monitoring, and case management for general protection, GBV survivors, and at-risk children. In a closed and confined environment, these services are essential to uphold legal identity, respond to urgent protection risks, and facilitate access to lifesaving services.

2nd & 3rd Priorities

- *CBP-Age and Disability Interventions*
- *CBP-Awareness raising*
- *CBP-Community Engagement*
- *Child Protection-Awareness raising*
- *Child Protection-Community-based child protection*
- *Child Protection-PSS*
- *Child Protection-Systems strengthening and Capacity building*
- *GBV-Awareness Raising & Risk mitigation*
- *GBV-Capacity Building on GBV Response and prevention*
- *GBV-Social Behavioral change to transform social norms*
- *GBV-Systems strengthening and Capacity building*
- *Legal Support*

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Lack of funding will jeopardize efficient and timely provision of all services across sectors and undermine the capacity of the humanitarian response to have evidence-based programming and advocacy for adequate services for refugees.
- Lack of funding will undermine the protection response without systematic monitoring. With funding cuts and subsequent evolving protection environment, critical risks will go undetected, unreported and unaddressed, putting lives, dignity and rights of refugees at greater risk. Early warning, response and advocacy will be weakened jeopardising timely, targeted and life-saving action.
- Lack of adequate funding will jeopardize the effective, timely assistance and quality protection for women and children at risk, GBV survivors, those in need of legal protection and identification of durable solutions.

Cost Efficiencies

- Collaborate with government to increasingly handover registration responsibilities; focus on critical documentation; expand use of PRIMES across sectors; focus on vulnerable groups and persons at heightened risk.
- Strengthen community-based monitoring and integrate protection monitoring across sectors priroritizing high-risk groups.
- Strengthen community-based mechanisms and interventions, and prioritize high-risk groups in case management

Urgent Priorities: Addressing the Most Pressing Needs of the JRP

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

NO 1st PRIORITY

No Priority 1 activities have been identified for the LSDS in Bhasan Char, as immediate lifesaving needs remain the primary focus. However, Priority 2 and 3 activities, including off-farm and on-farm livelihoods training, as well as agricultural input support, are essential for strengthening refugee resilience and reducing long-term dependency on humanitarian aid. The absence of such interventions increases the risk of negative coping mechanisms and places greater pressure on critical basic services. Fundraising is important to sustain these efforts, which are central to advancing self-reliance, stability, and long-term solutions for the refugee population.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Weakened refugee resilience due to reduced access to skills training and income opportunities.
- Increased reliance on basic aid, putting more pressure on life-saving services.
- Risk of the rise of negative coping mechanisms among refugees.

2nd & 3rd Priorities

- *Vocational training for youth and women*
- *Community-based enterprise development*
- *Small grants for self-employment (currently unfunded)*

COMMON SERVICES AND LOGISTICS

NO 1st PRIORITY

2nd & 3rd Priorities

- *Coordination and Information Management*
- *Telecommunication services*

Cost Efficiencies

- WFP direct investment to maintain continuity and quality of logistics, transportation, and warehouse operations through funding of essential staff positions.
- Full Cost Recovery model applied to most Common Services activities to enhance sustainability and efficient resource use.
- Prioritization of critical services based on operational needs and risk assessments, with first-line support given to staff movement, accommodation, supply chain functions, and communications infrastructure.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

- Passenger Transport: Coordinated by the Bangladesh Navy, it is essential for staff movement. Without it, humanitarian operations may be suspended.
- Warehouse Management: Without timely refurbishment and oversight, food storage quality declines, risking large-scale wastage and compromising refugee food security.
- Staff Accommodation & Wellbeing: Deteriorating living conditions due to underfunding affect staff health, morale, and retention, threatening operational continuity.
- Internet Connectivity: Unreliable connection disrupts reporting, security coordination, and real-time monitoring, undermining humanitarian response effectiveness.

ANNEX I: PRIORITIZATION PER SECTOR (COX'S BAZAR)

EDUCATION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	493,556 Individuals	437,445 Individuals	56,111 Individuals

1ST PRIORITY - $21.9M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Enrolment in learning facilities - Teaching Volunteers	Teaching Volunteer Stipend (Host)	10.2M
	Teaching Volunteer Stipend (Rohingya)	11.7M

2ND PRIORITY - $36M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Capacity development	Basic/Induction teachers training (6 days)	170K
	Certified teacher training	424K
	Language Training	1.7M
	Project staff monitoring	848K
	Subject based training	679K
	Training on Inclusive Education Pedagogy	339K
Construction and maintenance of LF	Construction of Latrine (2 toilets ie 1 boys and 1 girls)	346K
	Construction of LC	2.8M
	Renovation and tie down of learning centers (including toilet and Handwashing station)	2.4M
	Renovation and maintenance of CBLF/ CSSLF/ Community schools	691K
Enrolment in learning facilities - Teaching Volunteers	Cleaner/ Guard	2.3M
	Female Chaperone (girls education assistants)/ Disability Support Volunteers/ Other paid volunteers	1.2M
	Master trainers	875K
	Mentor teachers (Host)	584K
	Mentor teachers (Rohingya)	875K
	PO/SS	1.5M
Enrolment in learning facilities -Teaching and learning materials	Assistive devices for CwD	525K
	Enrolment - ECE kit provided (Learning material like pen, pencil, notebook etc.)	840K
	Enrolment- Adolescent Alternative Learning /ALP learners kit provided (Learning material like pen, pencil, notebook etc.)	1.1M
	Enrolment -Primary kits provided (Learning material like pen, pencil, notebook etc.)	2.1M
	Enrolment- Registered Camp and Printing of Text/Workbooks (for RC)	630K
	Enrolment- Secondary kits provided (Learning material like pen, pencil, notebook etc.)	840K
	Printing of ALP text/Workbooks	525K
	Printing of MC text/Workbooks	2.1M
	Printing of Teachers Guide	210K
Learner Assessments	Continous assessment	1.2M
	Summative assessment (end of term/year assessment)	1.2M
School and learning centre supplies	Classrooms supply (eg blackboard, floor mat, etc)	1.3M
	Cleaning Materials LF including toilets	658K
School feeding	Fortified/High Energy Biscuits	5.3M

3RD PRIORITY - $7.1M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Capacity development	Early grade literacy and Numeracy training	1.7M
	Training for Master Trainers and Mentor Educators	85K
	Training on cross cutting issues (PSEA/Gender/MHPSS/CSG/CP/ DRR etc)	424K
Construction and maintenance of LF	Contingency plan and other expenses including DRR	346K
	Hand washing station	346K
Enrolment in learning facilities -Teaching and learning materials	Remedial Classes	105K
	School Bag	1.1M
	Teacher's kits provided	525K
Learner Assessments	ASER/EGRA or other learner assessment	1.4M
	Education needs assessment	96K
School and learning centre supplies	First aid kit and fire extinguisher	253K
	Sport materials (if any)	759K

RESILIENCE/SOLUTIONS - $6.5M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Capacity development	CESG Members Training	170K
	Mentor teachers and Master trainers supervision	848K
	Ongoing professional training (Refreshers training)	424K
	Partners project staffs training	424K
	Professional training (certified) for TOs	254K
Community engagement/ stakeholders	Community awareness and engagement meetings	781K
	Community Education Support Group (CESG) meeting and other event	1.1M
	Targeted training on child rights and child safeguarding principles, the role of parents in school enrolment, participation and retention	335K
School and learning centre supplies	Decorative Material for LF	354K
	Desk for the students	1.3M
	Solar Panel, Fan	506K

FOOD SECURITY

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	**1.44M** Individuals	**1.05M** Individuals	**392,126** Individuals

1ST PRIORITY - $216.9M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Life saving food assistance - Refugees	Complementary dry food assistance	217M
	Fresh food corner support to vulnerable group (FFV)	
	Life saving emergency food assistance (E-Voucher)	
	On shot, ad-hoc food assistance	
	Rapid food assistance/hot meal	

2ND PRIORITY - $42.4M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Community support - Refugees	Cash for work for Community Resilience Infrastructures	3M
	Cash for work for disaster preparedness and response	
	Cash for Work for Disaster Preparedness and Response(Flood Control measures)	
	Cash for work for planting & maintenance	
	Community spoort - Women empowerment	
	Community support - Social Cohesion	
	Community support - Youth empowerment	
	Reforestration (planting & maintenance)	
Crop agriculture support - Refugees	Composting	30.7M
	Digital Agriculture Extension and Advisory Service	
	Field Crop	
	High value crop production	
	Home Gardening	
	Horticulture	
	Investment Grant	
	Local Service Provider for Farm Mechanization	
	Market Linkages for Input/Output Markets	
	Mushroom Production	
	Up-Recycling	
Fisheries - Refugees	Pond Aquaculture	795K
Food management - Refugees	Dry fish processing	23K
	Food Preservation	
	Food Processing	
	Food Safety	
	Food Utilization	

RESILIENCE/SOLUTIONS - $ 27.8M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Community support - Host	Community sport - Women empowerment	323K
	Community support - products market linkage support	
	Community support - training support	
	Community support - input support	
	Community support - Production Support	
	Community support - Social Cohesion	
	Community support - Youth empowerment	
Crop agriculture support - Host	Composting	17.9M
	Digital Agriculture Extension and Advisory Service	
	Field Crop	
	Financial Services support	
	High value crop production	
	Home Gardening	

	Horticulture	
	Income Generating Activity	
	Investment Grant	
	Irrigation	
	Land-leasing	
	Local Service Provider for Farm Mechanization	
	Market Linkages for Input/Output Markets	
	Mechanization	
	Solar Irrigation	
Fisheries - Host	Pond Aquaculture	361.2K
Food management - Host	Dry fish processing	90.7K
	Food Preservation	
	Food Processing	
	Food Safety	
	Food Utilization	
Livestock support and poultry rearing - Host	Cash for Livestock	1.2M
	Feed & Fodder kits	
	Livestock Business Development Services	
	Livestock Distribution	
	Livestock Nutrition (Vitamins and Minerals)	
	Livestock Rearing & Management	
	Livestock Shelter Kits	
	Livestock Technologies	
	Poultry Rearing	
	Veterinary Services	
Natural resource management and disaster risk reduction (DRR) - Host	Agro-forestry	7.9M
	Capacity building of disaster management institutions	
	Cash for work for disaster preparedness and response	
	Cash for work for disaster risk reduction	
	Cash for work for ECO-DRR	
	Cash for work for land stabilization for reforestration	
	Cash for work for planting & maintenance	
	Disaster Preparedness	
	Disaster Risk Reduction (cyclone, flood, landslide early warning systems etc.)	
	Distribution of early warning , search and rescue items	
	Environment Conservation	
	Environmental Risk Mitigation	
	Human Elephant Conflict	
	Implementation of structural disaster mitigation activities	
	Multi purpose cash grant for natural disaster response	
	Nursery Development/Maintenance	
	Plantation/Reforestation (Seedling provision)	
	Reforestration (planting & maintenance)	
	Renovation of cyclone shelter	
	Watershed Management	

HEALTH

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	**1.18M** Individuals	**1.05M** Individuals	**142,100** Individuals

1ST PRIORITY - $ 39.1M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Health Information Management	Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Health Information Management	3.8M
Immunization and Vaccination	Immunization and Vaccination	1.8M
Primary Health Care Centres	Primary Health Care Centres	24.3M
Referral services	Referral services	888K
Rehabilitation, Physiotherapy Centre	Rehabilitation, Physiotherapy Centre	503K
Secondary Health Care/Field Hospitals	Secondary Health Care/Field Hospitals	7.7M

2ND PRIORITY - $38.8M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Community Health Education, mobilization, Behaviour Change	Community Health Education, mobilization, Behaviour Change	10.9M
Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Health Information Management	Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Health Information Management	426K
Health Post	Health Post	6.8M
Immunization and Vaccination	Immunization and Vaccination	1.8M
Primary Health Care Centres	Primary Health Care Centres	16.6M
Rehabilitation, Physiotherapy Centre	Rehabilitation, Physiotherapy Centre	2.3M

3RD PRIORITY - $13.6M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Contingency, Stockpiling of medical commodities, etc for Emergency Preparedness and Response	Contingency, Stockpiling of medical commodities, etc for Emergency Preparedness and Response	12.6M
Mobile Medical Team	Mobile Medical Team	807K
Specialized services (Eye, E.N.T, Dental, Blood Bank etc.)	Specialized services (Eye, E.N.T, Dental, Blood Bank etc.)	233K

RESILIENCE/SOLUTIONS - $784K

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
AAP mainstreaming	AAP mainstreaming	719K
Support to Emergency Operation Centre	Support to Emergency Operation Centre	65K

NUTRITION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	424,256 Individuals	308,688 Individuals	115,568 Individuals

1ST PRIORITY - $29.3M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Prevention of Malnutrition	Blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP) (for children 6-23 month and PLW)	9.3M
	Maternal and Infant Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) - REF	2.8M
	Micronutrient deficiency prevention and control (VAS, Deworming, IFA etc....) - HC	61K
	Micronutrient deficiency prevention and control (VAS, Deworming, IFA etc....) - REF	918K
	Nutrition sensitive E-Voucher for children 24-59 months - REF	5.2M
Treatment of Malnutrition	Management of severe acute malnutrition (OTP and SC) for children U5 - HC	111K
	Management of severe acute malnutrition (OTP and SC) for children U5 - REF	4.9M
	Targeted supplementary feeding (TSFP) for children - HC	387K
	Targeted supplementary feeding (TSFP) for children - REF	4.6M
	Targeted supplementary feeding (TSFP) for PLW - HC	387K
	Targeted supplementary feeding (TSFP) for PLW - REF	664K

2ND PRIORITY - $13.7M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Nutrition information management & assessment	Nutrition assessment and survey - HC	476K
	Nutrition assessment and survey - REF	924K
Prevention of Malnutrition	Blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP) (for children 6-23 month and PLW)	8.4M
	Growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) - HC	398K
	Growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) - REF	2.6M
	Maternal and Infant Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) - HC	857K
	National nutrition celebration events (World Breastfeeding Week etc.) - REF	31K

3RD PRIORITY - $1.9M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Capacity Building	Formal trainings - HC	150K
	Formal trainings - REF	1.1M
	On-the-job training - HC	56K
	On-the-job training - REF	599K

PROTECTION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	**1.28M** Individuals	**1.05M** Individuals	**234,484** Individuals

1ST PRIORITY - $15.5M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Community Based-Protection	facilation of group sessions in community centres	766K
	Support for persons with disabilities initiatives	766K
Engagement with the security pillar	Advocacy for the civilian and humanitarian character in the camps	33K
	Capacity building for LEAs	50K
Legal Aid	Assistance to file cases in police stations and in courts	382K
	Legal counselling provided by lawyers	573K
	Legal representation in Court	191K
Protection Case Management	Comprehensive protection case management (including to persons with disabilities, victims of trafficking and other profiles at risk).	2.5M
Protection Monitoring	Advocacy for access to territory	231K
	Advocacy for security in the camps	231K
	Border monitoring	1.2M
	Camp situation protection monitoring	693K
Registration/Documentation	Registration/Documentation	7.9M

2ND PRIORITY - $7.8M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Communication with communities on Protection	Awareness raising on peace and security	574K
	Information/advice on HLP issues	574K
Community Based-Protection	Strengthening of religious actors' engagement for protection	766K
Community engagement - dialogue, peace and confidence building	Community-led arts and sports for peace initiatives	498K
	Facilitation of community dispute and conflict resolution mechanisms	498K
	Support to community engagemenet for peace-building	747K
	Support to women led initiatives on peace and security	373K
	Support to youth led initiatives on peace and security	373K
Evidence based reponse	Gender and security alerts	66K
	Good Practices by Law Enforcement Authorities (LEAs)	164K
	Quarterly perception surveys	98K
Protection Case Management	Comprehensive protection case management (including to persons with disabilities, victims of trafficking and other profiles at risk).	1.7M
Protection system strengthening	Strengthening Disability identification and inclusion systems	724K
	Strengthening access to justice systems	724K

3RD PRIORITY - $15.0M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Capacity building/Training	Capacity building activities on AAP	206K
	Capacity building activities on Anti trafficking	309K
	Capacity building activities on gender diversity and orientation	206K
	Capacity building activities on gender equality	206K
	Capacity building activities on protection mainstreaming	309K
	Capacity building on age and disability inclusion	413K
	Capacity building on legal assistance and access to justice system	413K
Communication with communities on Protection	Awareness raising on anti-trafficking	574K
	Awareness raising on gender equality	861K
	Awareness raising on inclusion of persons with disability	574K
	Awareness raising on PSNs, GDPs and other profiles at risk	861K
	Emergency preparedness (Provided by Protection Focal Points and PERU Teams)	1.1M
	Guidance on access to Civil Status documentation	287K
	Legal awareness sessions organized by lawyers on legal issues and legal procedures	287K
	Inclusive sports and recreational activities (other than sports for protection)	766K
	Mobilisation of community volunteers/structures to address protection issues in the camps.	766K
	Quarterly community consultations	766K
	Sports for protection activities (curriculum)	766K
	Support for community-led protection initiatives	766K
	Support for GDPs, PSNs and others at risk initiatives	766K
	Support for youth-led projects	766K
	Capacity building and advocacy on female policing	33K
	Capacity building on stress and anger management for APBN	50K
	Detention intervention	286K
	Mediation support provided by lawyers as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism in family, financial and civil related matters	477K
	Strengthening Case Management and Referral systems	1.1M
	Strengthening CFM Mechanisms and enhancement of collective AAP	724K
	Strengthening protection mainstreaming in intersectoral approach	362K

CHILD PROTECTION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.09M Individuals	823,907 Individuals	266,020 Individuals

1ST PRIORITY - $7.9M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Child Protection - Child protection situataion monitoring and Child Rights Monitoring	Conduct monthly KII and FGD with local stakeholders to analyze child protection trends and gaps for timely interventions.	94K
	Conduct regular monitoring visits to document the child rights violations against children and ensure data collection for advocacy.	
Child Protection - Community-based child protection	CP Community-based support	366K
Child Protection - Outreach activties	CP Awareness raising	497K
	Focused CP recreational activities	
Child Protection - Specialized services including CP Case Management, CAAFAG and UASC	CP Case Management	4.3M
	CP Case Management of CAAFAG	
Child Protection - Structured and Sustained Activities	CP structured-sustained psychosocial support	2.6M
	Early Childhood Development (ECD)	
	Life-skills for adolescents	
	Positive Parenting	
Child Protection - Systems strengthening and Capacity building	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Community CP Volunteers)	50K
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Community structures)	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (CP actors (Government CP actors))	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (CP actors (Humanitarian Actors))	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Non-CP actors (Humanitarian Actors))	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Non-CP actors (national/ local authorities))	

2ND PRIORITY - $7.1M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Child Protection - Child protection situataion monitoring and Child Rights Monitoring	Conduct monthly KII and FGD with local stakeholders to analyze child protection trends and gaps for timely interventions.	142K
	Conduct regular monitoring visits to document the child rights violations against children and ensure data collection for advocacy.	
Child Protection - Community-based child protection	CP Community-based support	183K
Child Protection - Outreach activties	CP Awareness raising	994K
	Focused CP recreational activities	
Child Protection - Specialized services including CP Case Management, CAAFAG and UASC	CP Case Management	1.6M
	CP Case Management of CAAFAG	

Child Protection - Structured and Sustained Activities	CP structured-sustained psychosocial support	3.9M
	Early Childhood Development (ECD)	
	Life-skills for adolescents	
	Positive Parenting	
Child Protection - Systems strengthening and Capacity building	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Community CP Volunteers)	301K
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Community structures)	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (CP actors (Government CP actors))	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (CP actors (Humanitarian Actors))	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Non-CP actors (Humanitarian Actors))	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Non-CP actors (national/ local authorities))	

3RD PRIORITY - $6.5M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Child Protection - Child protection situataion monitoring and Child Rights Monitoring	Conduct monthly KII and FGD with local stakeholders to analyze child protection trends and gaps for timely interventions.	142K
	Conduct regular monitoring visits to document the child rights violations against children and ensure data collection for advocacy.	
Child Protection - Community-based child protection	CP Community-based support	110K
Child Protection - Outreach activties	CP Awareness raising	828K
	Focused CP recreational activities	
Child Protection - Specialized services including CP Case Management, CAAFAG and UASC	CP Case Management	655M
	CP Case Management of CAAFAG	
Child Protection - Structured and Sustained Activities	CP structured-sustained psychosocial support	4.5M
	Early Childhood Development (ECD)	
	Life-skills for adolescents	
	Positive Parenting	
Child Protection - Systems strengthening and Capacity building	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Community CP Volunteers)	250K
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Community structures)	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (CP actors (Government CP actors))	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (CP actors (Humanitarian Actors))	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Non-CP actors (Humanitarian Actors))	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Non-CP actors (national/ local authorities))	

RESILIENCE/SOLUTIONS - $3.5M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Child Protection - Child protection situataion monitoring and Child Rights Monitoring	Conduct monthly KII and FGD with local stakeholders to analyze child protection trends and gaps for timely interventions.	94K
	Conduct regular monitoring visits to document the child rights violations against children and ensure data collection for advocacy.	
Child Protection - Community-based child protection	CP Community-based support	73K
Child Protection - Outreach activties	CP Awareness raising	994K
	Focused CP recreational activities	
Child Protection - Structured and Sustained Activities	CP structured-sustained psychosocial support	1.9M
	Early Childhood Development (ECD)	
	Life-skills for adolescents	
	Positive Parenting	
Child Protection - Systems strengthening and Capacity building	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Community CP Volunteers)	410K
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Community structures)	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (CP actors (Government CP actors))	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (CP actors (Humanitarian Actors))	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Non-CP actors (Humanitarian Actors))	
	Systems strengthening and Capacity building (Non-CP actors (national/ local authorities))	

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	**843,603** Individuals	**642,049** Individuals	**201,554** Individuals

1ST PRIORITY - $7.7M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
GBV Awareness Raising & Risk mitigation	Community risk identification, mitigation and referrals at the community level	558K
GBV Case management	Facilities implementing GBV Case Management	7.1M

2ND PRIORITY - $10.7M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Capacity building on GBV response and prevention	Training on MHPSS	82K
GBV Case management	Organization implementation GBVIMS (Legacy or Primero)	7.1M
Social Behavioural change to transform social norms	Social cohesion and co-existence related activities	1.8M
	Structured/ non-structured prevention activities	1.8M

3RD PRIORITY - $2.9M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Capacity building on GBV response and prevention	Training on GBV Case Management	41K
	Training on GBV IM	41K
GBV Awareness Raising & Risk mitigation	Advocacy and campaign	1.4M
	Message Dissemination on GBV/PSEAH (including SRH)	1.4M

RESILIENCE/SOLUTIONS - $6.2M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Capacity building on GBV response and prevention	Capacity building on GBV core principles, mainstreaming and integration	123K
	Training on Prevention Activities	16.6M
GBV Awareness Raising & Risk mitigation	Community based leadership and empowerment	4.6M
	Psychosocial support activities	1.3M

SHELTER-CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	**1.10M** Individuals	**1.05M** Individuals	**42,623** Individuals

1ST PRIORITY - $53M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
AAP	CFRM/ Feedback and Information Desks	300K
Disaster Risk Management	Community Awareness	358K
	Drainage cleaning and de-stilling -DRM	2.3M
	Drainage construction, repair, maintenance and cleaning -DRM	2.3M
	DRM Drills and Simulations	206K
	DRM Training	206K
	Early Warning System and community awareness creation	275K
	Emergency (Cyclone , Monsoon, Fire) prepositioning (Emergency Shelter and Emergency NFI)	5.4M
	Emergency NFI, distribution, including EVHHs	1.9M
	Emergency shelter construction, including piloting of alternative techniques, including EVHHs	1.9M
	Emergency Shelter materials distribution, support ,including EVHHs	4.4M
	Emergency shelter reinforcement, including EVHHs	2.3M
	Fire Safety	687K
	Management of volunteers and first responders	344K
	Rapid Damage Verification (RDV)	687K
	Relocation	344K
	Slope Stabilization	2.3M
	Tie Down Kits (TDK) with technical support	717K
LPG	LPG refills distribution including emergency distribution (EVHH)	26.0M

2ND PRIORITY - $88.6M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Access and Safety	Mini grids and Nano grids	2.1M
	Solar Street Light (SSL)	1.8M
	Watershed management in HC	328K
Capacity Sharing/Training	Camp Commitees leaders training on CCCM and other areas	498K
	Capacity Sharing/Training	443K
	CCCM Trainings and ToTs	443K
	Modular Training (CiC Staff)	443K
	Modular Training (CiC Staff) (HC)	
	Sector Focal at Camp level	471K
	Thematic Workshops with the CiCs/ACiCs	471K
Community Participation and Empowerment	Camp Commitees meetings	1.9M
	Information campaigns sessions	1.9M
	Thematic Community Groups sessions	1.6M
Disaster Risk Management	Community Awareness	106K
	Disaster Modelling and Environment Risk Assessments	344K
	Emergency (Cyclone , Monsoon, Fire) prepositioning (Emergency Shelter and Emergency NFI)	1.6M
	Emergency NFI, distribution, including EVHHs	1.3M
	Emergency Shelter materials distribution, support ,including EVHHs	3.0M
	Post Distribution Monitoring	344K
	Tie Down Kits (TDK) with technical support	212K
	LPG refills, training, energy efficient cookware, including EVHHs (RR)	13.4M
	Post Distribution Monitoring for LPG	1.2M
NFI	NFI distribution, including EVHHs	13.9M
	NFI for HC, including EVHHs	197K
	Post Distribution Monitoring for NFI	718K
	Solar lamps for HC, including EVHHs	66K
	Solar lamps, repair and maintenance of solar lamps, including EVHHs	9.1M
Service Coordination and Site Management Support	Camp Coordination Meetings	631K
	DMC Meeting	2.1M
	Sector and Intersector Coordination Meetings	631K
	Service Monitoring	841K
Shelter	Beneficiary training on Shelter construction including DRR	3.9M
	BTF and material pipeline	4.6M
	Number Beneficiaries received shelter construction tools	6.8M
	Number Beneficiaries received training on Shelter construciton including DRR	4.1M
	Regular shelter reinforcement, including EVHHs	5.6M
	Shelter NFI Assessments, Research, PDM	1.6M

3RD PRIORITY - $11.7M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
AAP	AAP Capacity Strengthening	300K
	Age Gender Diversity Inclusion	901K
	Assessment/Research/Studies	1.5M
Access and Safety	Elephant Response	1.8M
	Fencing	1.8M
	Lighting Arrestors	1.5M
	Post Assistance Monitoring	1.8M
Disaster Risk Management	Drainage construction, repair, maintenance and cleaning -DRM (HC)	374K
	Emergency Shelter materials distribution, support ,including EVHHs (HC)	374K
Shelter	Number Beneficiaries received shelter construction tools (HC)	699K
	Shelter for host community, labour and porter support to EVHHs	699K

RESILIENCE/SOLUTIONS - $23.4M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Access and Safety	Bridges/ water crossings	3.6M
	Community Facility Construction and Repairs	1.8M
	Drainage construction, repair, maintenance and cleaning	3.6M
	Pathways	1.8M
	Plantation development/management	2.1M
	Roads	2.1M
	Site Planning	1.8M
	Stairs	2.1M
Shelter	New shelter construction, including piloting of alternative techniques, including EVHHs	4.6M

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	**1.22M** Individuals	**1.05** Individuals	**173,808** Individuals

1ST PRIORITY - $37M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Emergency water supply	Number of HH received Water trucking for emergency per month	944K
Hygiene - Provision of hygiene items	HH receiving bathing soap according to Sector standards (2 pcs. Per person per month -average 10 pcs. Per HH per month)	3.9M
	HH receiving familly hygiene kits (for emergency)	1.4M
	Women and girls accessing MHM supply according to WASH Sector standards (underwear, reusable cloth/pads, soap)	1.8M
Sanitation - Operation and maintenance of facilities	Number of bathing cubicle repair/maintenance & operations	749K
	Number of Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) site operated	5.0M
	Number of latrine desludged	3.7M
	Number of latrines repair/maintenance & operations	1.4M
Waste - Construction and operations of facilities	Number of MRFs operated	2.1M
	Tons of waste collected	3.4M
Water Supply - Operation and maintenance of existing facilities (incl. treatment)	Number of tube-wells maintained	6.9M
	Number of water network operated	5.6M

2ND PRIORITY - 20.7M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Hygiene - Promotion and behaviour change	Institution Hygiene Promotion Sessions -school/clinic/mosque/ madrasa/temporary learning centers etc	1.3M
Hygiene - Provision of hygiene items	HH receiving at least 2 water containers (bucket or pitcher or jerry cans)	600K
	HH receiving bathing soap according to Sector standards (2 pcs. Per person per month -average 10 pcs. Per HH per month)	4.3M
	Household accessing handwashing stations at HH level (distributed or installed)	400K
	Women and girls accessing MHM supply according to WASH Sector standards (underwear, reusable cloth/pads, soap)	1.6M

3RD PRIORITY - 15.7M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Emergency water supply	Number of household received water treatment (aqua tabs)	944K
Hygiene - Promotion and behaviour change	Construction of handwashing facilities in public place-school, madrasa, market, latrines, temporary learning centers	1.3M
	Household hygiene promotion sessions (HH)	1.3M
	Number of existing committee who receiving support	1.3M
	Number of WASH committee newly created	1.3M
Sanitation - Construction/upgrade of facilities	Number of bathing cubicle constructed	689K
	Number of child friendly latrines constructed	689K
	Number of disabled friendly bathing cubicle constructed	459K
	Number of Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) site constructed	919K
	Number of female segregated bathing cubicle constructed	827K
	Number of laundry facility constructed	92K
Sanitation - Operation and maintenance of facilities	Number of bathing cubicle decommissioned	375K
Waste - Construction and operations of facilities	Number of community bins distributed-80L/ 120L-secondary	379K
	Number of MRFs, Compost or recycling plants constructed	379K
	Number of secondary communal pits constructed	152K
Water Supply - Operation and maintenance of existing facilities (incl. treatment)	Number of tube-wells decommissioned or others (NEW)	1.4M
Water Supply - Upgrade & new water infrastructures	Number of tube-well constructed	3.0M

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	**65,711** Individuals	**50,951** Individuals	**14,760** Individuals

1ST PRIORITY - $2.1M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Creating diversified livelihoods opportunities in the camps	Volunteer engagement	2.1M

RESILIENCE/SOLUTIONS - $39.9M

Activity group	Sub-activity	Requirements (USD)
Accelerated adult learning	Training package integrating basic literacy, functional literacy for English, Burmese, and numeracy with an introduction to concerned vocational and livelihood skills and vocabulary, as well as the integration of soft skills, life skills and awareness raising of cross-cutting issues for the adult learner group	5.9M
Advocacy with Private Sector	Joint field visit with Private Sector	3K
	Public Private Sector dialogue	2K
Creating diversified livelihoods opportunities in the camps	Conditional Cash Grant for MSME (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises)	2.5M
	Equipment/in-kind support for self-employment with MSME (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises)	2.5M
	Equipment/in-kind support for volunteer engagement	2.5M
Non-formal technical training	Non-formal technical training of 120 hours	5.4M
Support livelihoods of Host Communities based on gained skills	Awareness raising	268K
	Conditional Cash (off-farm) – HC	268K
	Creation/expanstion of market linkages	268K
	Job referrals	268K
	LSDS related research and analysis	268K
	Soft skills development	268K
	Unconditional Cash (off-farm) – HC	270K
Technical training for Host Communities	Non-formal technical training	1.4M
	Technical training following national curriculum	1.4M
Vocational Skills Development for Host Communities	Vocational skills training for HC	2.0M
Vocational training in line with formally recognized curriculum/ certification programmes	Vocational skills training for RC , 360 hours	14.4M

ANNEX II: PRIORITIZATION PER SECTOR (BHASAN CHAR)

FOOD SECURITY

PEOPLE TARGETED **40,000** Refugees

1ST PRIORITY - $8.8M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Food Distribution: General Food Assistance	8.8M

HEALTH AND NUTRITON

PEOPLE TARGETED **40,000** Refugees

1ST PRIORITY - $5.2M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for children	1.3M
Child health	48.4K
Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Health Information Management	131.7K
Immunization and Vaccination	20.0K
Micronutrient deficiency prevention and control	22.7K
Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP)	103.8K
"Primary health care services (outpatient and in patient) provision of medicines, diagnostics"	2.0M
Secondary health care services, medical referral	681.4K
Sexual and Reproductive Health	530.6K
Stabilization Centre	60.0K
Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSFP) for children	229.9K
Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSFP) for PLW	31.6K

2ND PRIORITY - $2.7M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Capacity building/Training	62.7K
Communicable Diseases	363.8K
Contingency, Stockpiling of medical commodities	1.1M
Non communicable diseases, injuries and mental health	835.4K
Social Behaviour Change & Communication	315.8K

3RD PRIORITY - $430.7K

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
"Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for PLWs"	294.0K
Emergency Preparedness and Response activities	25.2K
IYCF Counseling	47.8K
Nutrition surveys, Nutrition information systems	63.7K

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE TARGETED **40,000** Refugees

1ST PRIORITY - $2.7M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Hygiene-Provision of hygiene items	636.2K
Sanitation-Operation and maintenance of facilities	686.8K
Waste-Operation Waste collection and maintenance of facilities	835.2K
Water Supply-Operation and maintenance of existing facilities (incl. treatment)	530.1K
Water Supply-Operation and maintenance of existing water distribution networks	54.1K

2ND PRIORITY - $428.9K

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Water Quality Monitoring and tests meeting minimum water quality standards at source level	428.9K

3RD PRIORITY - $1.2M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Hygiene-Promotion and behaviour change	368.4K
Outbreak response (mostly cholera)	95.2K
Sanitation-upgrade sanitaiton facilities	188.6K
Water Supply-Upgrade of existing water distribution networks	285.9K
Water Supply-Upgrade of existing water distribution networks	285.9K

SITE MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

PEOPLE TARGETED **40,000** Refugees

1ST PRIORITY - $2.1M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Emergency Preparedness & Response	450K
LPG refils, training, cookware, EVHHs support for RR (for refugees)	1.6M

2ND PRIORITY - $600K

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Fuel efficiency and technical support for LPG assistance	300K
Service Coordination and Site Management Support	300K

3RD PRIORITY - $2.4M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Care and Maintenance and shelter repairs	900K
Electrical and lighting systems	450K
NFI for refugees	1.1M

RESILIENCE/SOLUTIONS - $400K

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Community Participation and Empowerment	400K

EDUCATION

PEOPLE TARGETED **16,521** Refugees

1ST PRIORITY - $1.4M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Enrollment ECE/ECD (teacher, project staff,community mobilizers)	220.6K
Enrollment Myanmar Curriculum Secondary Education	211.2K
Enrolment -Myanmar Curriculum Primary Education	987.5K

2ND PRIORITY - $2.3M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Capacity building of teachers, volunteers and Sector Partners	369.0K
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Plan	23.5K
Distribution of education materials	466.8K
Capacity building and community engagement of SMCs (School Management Committees), paretns and Community members	31.0K
Community mobilization /targeted initiatives to strengthen education for girls and Children with Disabilities	24.3K
Learners' assessment	71.8K
Rehabilitation of education facilities	352.7K
School feeding	820.0K
Stakeholders engagement/sensitization for strengthning education services (education sector partners, Government organisations, other relevant sectors and actors.	17.7K
Vocational/Skill development program for adoloscents (Age 15-18)	125.7K

PROTECTION

PEOPLE TARGETED **40,000** Refugees

1ST PRIORITY - $1.3M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Case management (general protection)	65K
Child Protection-case management	336.1K
GBV-Case management	508.4K
Protection Monitoring	82K
Registration/Documentation	300K

2ND PRIORITY - $791.5K

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
CBP-Community Engagement	681.5K
Legal Support	110K

3RD PRIORITY - $2M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
CBP-Age and Disability Interventions	66.0K
CBP-Awareness raising	205.0K
Child Protection-Awareness raising	130.4K
Child Protection-Community-based child protection	390.0K
Child Protection-PSS	302.0K
Child Protection-Systems strengthening and Capacity building	85.5K
GBV-Awareness Raising & Risk mitigation	180.6K
GBV-Capacity Building on GBV Response and prevention	164.0K
GBV-Social Behavioural change to transform social norms	372.2K
GBV-Systems strengthening and Capacity building	66.5K

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

PEOPLE TARGETED **28,181** Refugees

2ND PRIORITY - $1.3M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Livelihoods-Off-Farm training	1.3M

3RD PRIORITY - $1.2M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Livelihoods-On-Farm training	1.2M

RESILIENCE/SOLUTIONS - $6.1M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Livelihoods-Off-Farm inputs	2.9M
Livelihoods-On-Farm inputs	3.2M

COMMON SERVICES AND LOGISTICS

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED **38**

2ND PRIORITY - $3.4M

Activity group	Requirements (USD)
Coordination and Information Management	2.7M
Telecommunication services	672.8K

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Cover photo: Rohingya refugee woman shares concerns regarding the uncertainties of the future. ©WFP/Saikat Mojumder.