

RECALIBRATING THE ROHINGYA RESPONSE: 2025-26 JOINT RESPONSE PLAN ROHINGYA HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

JANUARY 2026-DECEMBER 2026



BANGLADESH

The Government of Bangladesh refers to the Rohingyas temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh as “Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN)”. The United Nations (UN) system refers to this population as Rohingya refugees, in line with the applicable international framework. In this Joint Response Plan, both terms are used, as appropriate, to refer to the same population including new arrivals who fled from Myanmar and are sheltering in the camps. In the 2025-26 Joint Response Plan, the term “affected populations” refers to the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and the Bangladeshi communities impacted by the crisis.

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

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

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

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

Photographic Credit:

Cover Photo: Mahbuba has been living in the Rohingya camps for years. “In Myanmar, we had our own home and livestock” she recalls. Like most Rohingya refugee/FDMN families, her family relies on humanitarian assistance to survive (WFP/ Saikat Mojumder/2025).

Page 9: Host community girl, members of the Youth Rise program engage in skills building activities at the Girls Shine group (IRC/2025).

Page 10: Rohingya refugee/FDMN boys play chinlone in Cox’s Bazar, a traditional sport from Myanmar (UNHCR/Shari Nijman/2025).

Page 14: A community health worker raises health awareness among Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in the camp (IOM/Hossain Ahammod Masum/2025).

Page 16: Rohingya refugee/FDMN adolescent girls participate in a group drawing activity, encouraging creativity, peer support, and self-expression in a safe space (UNFPA/Ferdous Alka/2025).

Page 19: Rohingya refugee/FDMN woman and her children visit an Integrated Nutrition Centre for routine checkups and nutrition food distribution (WFP/Rawful Alam/2025).

Page 20: Rohingya refugee/FDMN man selects fresh produce at a WFP-supported outlet (WFP/Rawful Alam/2025).

Page 23: Cash-for-Work volunteers construct access roads inside Cox’s Bazar camps, connecting communities and improving mobility during emergencies (IOM/Hossain Ahammod Masum/2025).

Page 26: Rohingya refugee/FDMN girl collects water at water distribution point in Cox’s Bazar camps (Islamic Relief Worldwide/2025).

Page 29: At Friendship Hospital in Cox’s Bazar, a Rohingya refugee/FDMN mother and a host community mother rest with their babies (UNFPA/Ferdous Alka/2025).

Page 32: In Cox’s Bazar, at an Integrated Nutrition Centre, staff check the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference to screen for malnutrition (WFP/Rawful Alam/2025).

Page 35: Students engage in a classroom-based reading session at a learning centre, where guided practice helps strengthen basic education skills for children in Cox’s Bazar camps (IRC/2025).

Page 38: After being forced to flee Myanmar, Suhana teaches fellow Rohingya refugee/FDMN women about the devastating cost of child marriage (World Vision/ Sams Arefin/2025).

Page 44: At a skills training centre in Kutupalong Refugee Camp, Rohingya refugee/FDMN women and men are being trained in electrical work repairs and other livelihood skills (UNHCR/Shari Nijman/2025).

Page 47: Daily life on Bhasan Char, where operational constraints, transportation limitations, and environmental exposure shape access to services and livelihoods (UNHCR/Shari Nijman/2025).

Page 52: An aerial view of a vast network of shelters at the Cox’s Bazar camps (IOM/ Hossain Ahammod Masum/2025).

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List of Abbreviations

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations	INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
ADB	Asian Development Bank	IOM	International Organization for Migration
BCNA	Bhasan Char Multi-Sector Needs Assessment	ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme	ISNA	Inter-Sector Needs Assessment
CBNA	Cash-Based Needs Assessment	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
CFM	Community Feedback Mechanism	JRP	Joint Response Plan
CfW	Cash for Work	LC	Learning Centre
CIC	Camp-in-Charge	LNGO	Local Non-Governmental Organization
CPSS	Child Protection Sub-Sector	LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
CRMM	Child Rights Monitoring Mechanism	LSDS	Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector
CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
DC	Deputy Commissioner	MIYCN	Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee	MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering	MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	MTS	Medium-Term Shelter
ECD	Early Childhood Development	NFI	Non-Food Item
ECE	Early Childhood Education	NRM	Natural Resource Management
EEN	Energy and Environment Network	NTF	National Task Force
ENA	Education Needs Assessment	OOP	Out-of-Pocket (Expenditure)
EPHS	Essential Package of Health Services	OPD	Outpatient Department
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response	OPDs	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
FCS	Food Consumption Score	PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
FDMN	Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals	PHC	Primary Health Centre
FH	Field Hospital	PHNA	Public Health Needs Assessment
FSM	Fecal Sludge Management	PHNC	Primary Health and Nutrition Centre
GBVSS	Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector	PLW/PBW	Pregnant and Lactating/Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women
GFA	General Food Assistance	PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
GIHA WG	Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group	PwD	Persons with Disabilities
HEOC	Health Emergency Operations Centre	RCP	Rohingya Coordination Platform
HP	Health Post	RCT	Rohingya Coordination Team

REVA	Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment	UN	United Nations
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
RS	Resilience and Solutions	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
SCCCM	Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
SCI	Save the Children International	WB	World Bank
SSL	Solar Street Lighting	WFP	World Food Programme
TDD	Temporary Distribution Depot	WHO	World Health Organization
TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme	YWG	Youth Working Group
TSS	Temporary Safer Shelter		

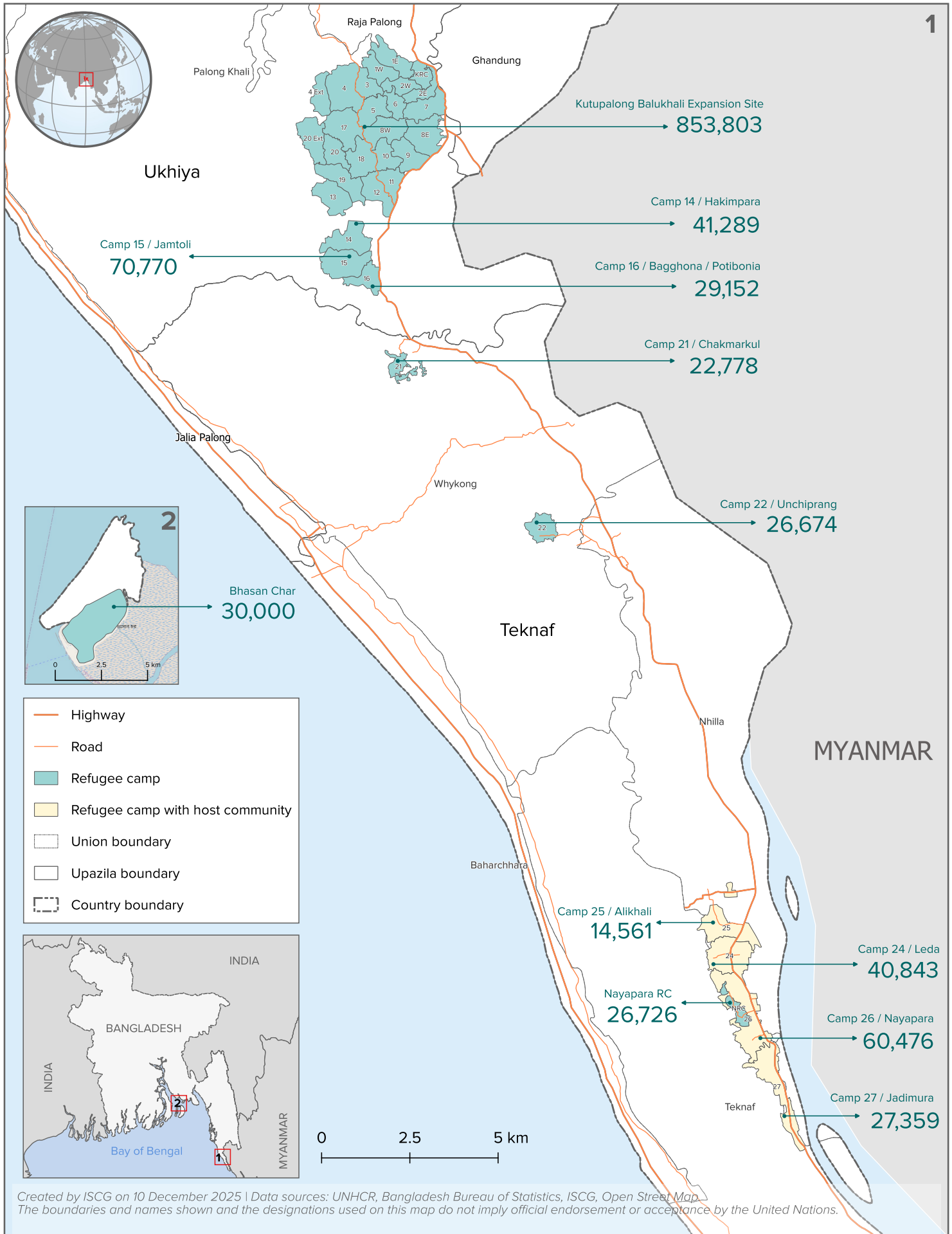
Rounding and Aggregation Disclosure: Figures included in this document are subject to rounding for presentation purposes. All underlying calculations, including totals and subtotals, are performed using full-precision data.

Due to the application of rounding, minor differences may arise between the sum of disaggregated figures and the reported totals. These differences are a recognized and acceptable outcome of rounding procedures and do not reflect errors or inconsistencies in the data.

Reported totals represent calculations based on original, unrounded values and therefore take precedence over the summation of rounded line items.

Map disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the maps in this publication do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

BANGLADESH: REFUGEE/FDMN POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 2026



AT A GLANCE

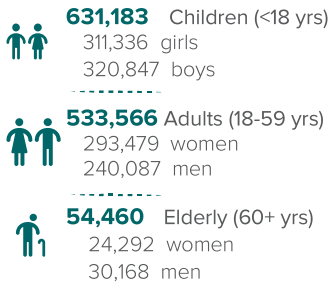
SNAPSHOT OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE PLAN: JANUARY-DECEMBER 2026

POPULATION TARGETED IN 2026: ROHINGYA REFUGEES/ FDMNs AND HOST COMMUNITY IN COX'S BAZAR



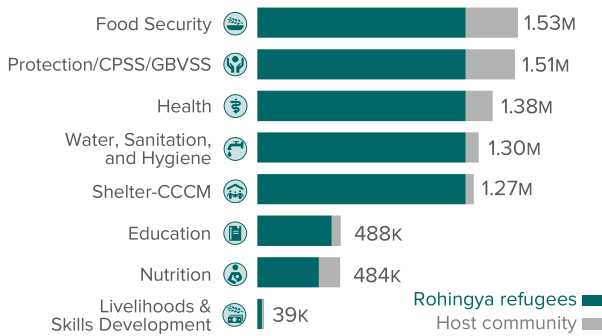
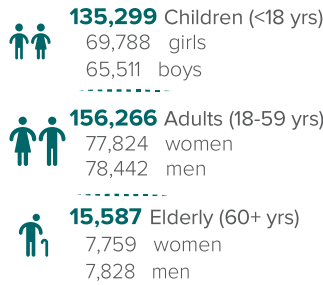
1,220,209

51.8% **48.2%**
Women & Girls Men & Boys



307,152

50.6% **49.4%**
Women & Girls Men & Boys

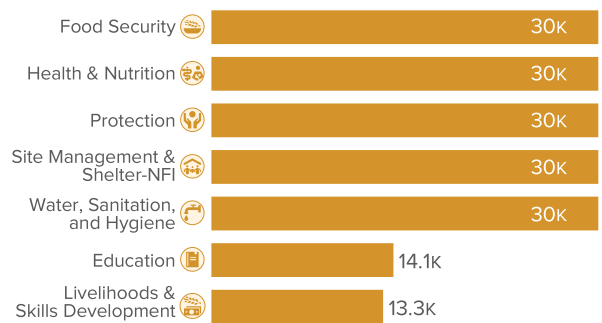
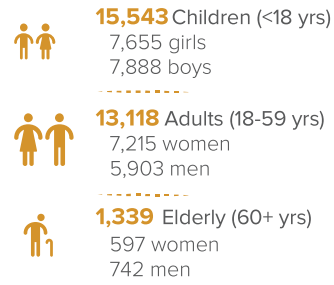


POPULATION TARGETED IN 2026: ROHINGYA REFUGEES/ FDMNs ON BHASAN CHAR*



30,000**

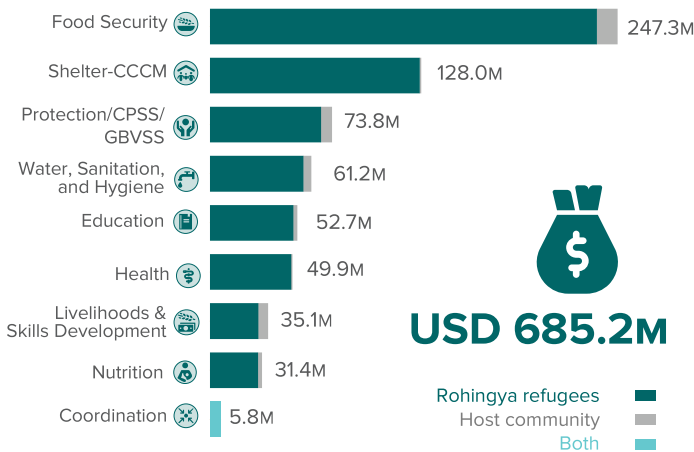
51.6% **48.4%**
Women & Girls Men & Boys



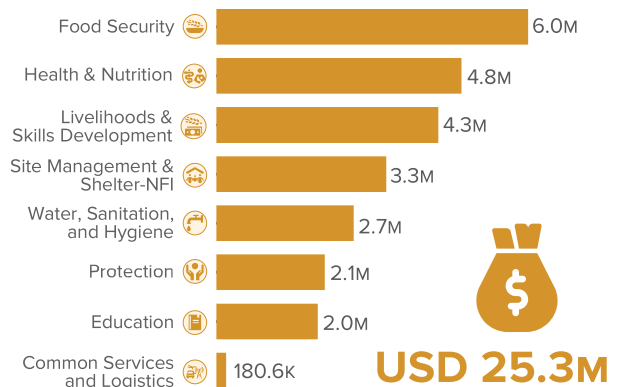
2026 JOINT RESPONSE PLAN APPEALING PARTNERS

ACF, ACTED, ActionAid, AMAN, BDRCS, BRAC, CARE, Caritas, CBMG, CWW, DRC, Educo, FAO, FIVDB, Friendship, GUSS, HEKS, HI, Hope, ILO, IMPACT, IOM, IRC, IRW, MG, MI, Mukti, NGOF, NRC, OBAT, Oxfam, Plan, Prantic, Protyashi, QC, RDRS, SAWAB, SCI, TdH, Tearfund, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHH, WHO, WVI, YPSA

TOTAL NEEDS FOR 2026: COX'S BAZAR

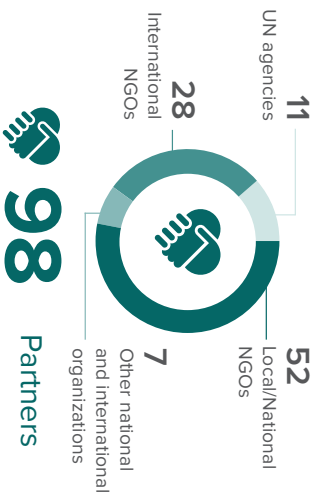


TOTAL NEEDS FOR 2026: BHASAN CHAR

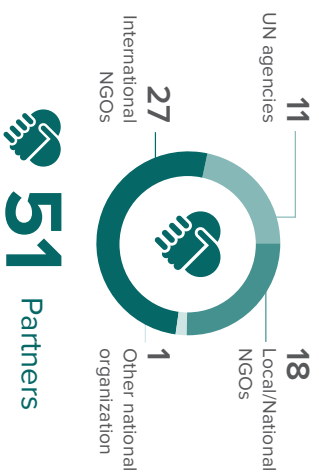


* The Bhasan Char Response is led by the Government of Bangladesh, with the support of UNHCR on behalf of the broader humanitarian community. In 2026, efforts to promote streamlined coordination between Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char are underway.

** This JRP is appealing to support 30,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on the island. Adjustments to the appeal will be made, if required, based on the actual number of Rohingya refugees/ FDMNs on Bhasan Char.

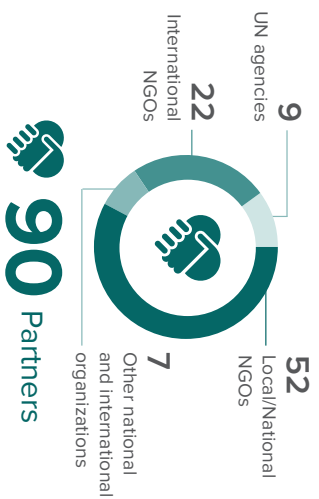
Overall unique JRP partners in 2026^v

Appealing partners in 2026*



Note: Of the appealing partners, 22 are implementing activities under other projects.

Implementing partners in 2026**



Unique appealing partner breakdown per sector

Number of partners
1 10 15 20+



Unique implementing partner breakdown per sector

Number of partners
1 10 15 20+



Unique complementary+ partner breakdown per sector

Number of partners
1 10 15 20+



^vOverall JRP partners including both appealing and implementing, without overlap.

^{*}Appealing partners are organizations raising funding primarily from Member States or countries through the JRP, as part of a Sector responding to the Rohingya refugee/FDMN response in Bangladesh.

^{**}Implementing partners are organizations that received funding from appealing partners to implement project activities approved and covered by the 2026 JRP.

⁺Complementary Sector Partners are organizations that are not part of JRP 2026 but are mobilizing resources and implementing activities in the Rohingya refugee/FDMN response through complementary funding sources/resources in coordination and conformity with Sector plans and priorities set out in this 2026 Update. Government counterparts and donors are requested to insist that non-JRP partners coordinate their programmes with Sector leads, and adhere to Sector plans and priorities, in particular to ensure that PI gaps are addressed before any other needs.



PART I:

Background: Overview of the crisis



Background

The 2025/26 Joint Response Plan (JRP) was launched in March 2025, following a consultative planning process, as a two-year framework under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh with a one-year budget cycle to ensure flexibility in addressing the Rohingya refugee crisis. Anchored in five strategic objectives – **1) Work towards the early, voluntary, and sustainable repatriation of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs¹ to Myanmar; 2) Strengthen the protection and resilience of Rohingya refugee/FDMN women, men, girls, and boys; 3) Deliver life-saving assistance to populations in need; 4) Foster the well-being of host communities²; and 5) Strengthen disaster risk management and combat the effects of climate change** – the JRP 2025/26 calls for sustained humanitarian assistance while promoting targeted efforts to strengthen coping capacities within the camps and in vulnerable hosting communities who continue to be impacted by the presence of such a large Rohingya refugee/FDMN population, in line with the policies and priorities of the Government of Bangladesh.

While the operational context, strategic objectives and multi-sector response set out in JRP 2025/26 remain valid, the profoundly challenging funding environment necessitated a mid-term review of Sector plans, summarized in the prioritized activities and budgets contained in this Update for 2026.

In the ninth year of the crisis, it remains essential to

acknowledge the extraordinary humanity and efforts of the Government and people of Bangladesh, who continue to host approximately 1.2 million Rohingya refugees/FDMNs³ from Myanmar despite facing their own domestic challenges. Wholehearted recognition is owed to the Government and people of Bangladesh for their exceptional generosity, which underpins all humanitarian and resilience interventions included in this Update, during what is arguably the most difficult phase of the Rohingya refugee response since the 2017 influx.

The Government of Bangladesh has worked tirelessly to galvanize regional and international support for a political solution to the situation in Myanmar, and the international community has continued to demonstrate solidarity with Bangladesh through its support for the Rohingya response and efforts to address the root causes of the crisis. In 2025, key international events including the August 2025 High-Level Stakeholder Dialogue in Cox's Bazar, the September 2025 UN General Assembly High-Level Conference on the Situation of Rohingya Muslims and Other Minorities and the Global Refugee Forum 2025 Progress Review's "Strategic Dialogue: Rohingya Multi-stakeholder Pledge: re-energising support and accelerating solution," helped keep the Rohingya crisis high on the global agenda and maintain pressure on Member States to promote accountability and solutions in Myanmar. Aligned with the international community's commitment to more equitable

1. The Government of Bangladesh refers to the Rohingyas temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh as "Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN)." The United Nations (UN) system refers to this population as Rohingya refugees, in line with the applicable international framework. In this Update, as for JRP 2025/26, both terms are used, as appropriate, to refer to the same population.

2. The hyper-prioritized 2026 JRP Update primarily focuses on life-saving and critical interventions for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, while complementary development investments supporting host communities in Cox's Bazar continue in parallel but fall outside the scope of this response plan and are therefore not reflected in this appeal.

3. The current Rohingya refugee/FDMN population in Bangladesh is 1,177,962 according to the Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population Fact Sheet, dated 31 December 2025.

responsibility and burden sharing contained in the Global Compact on Refugees, **Bangladesh cannot, and should not, shoulder this challenge alone.**

Against a complex regional context and challenging financial situation, the humanitarian needs of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Bangladesh remain urgent, demanding sustained international attention and support. Across 33 camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas in Cox's Bazar District and on Bhasan Char Island, the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population lives precariously in one of the most densely populated settlements on earth. Despite notable progress in the camps in recent years under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh - **including a sharp decline of killings associated with armed criminal networks, the introduction of semi-permanent infrastructure and temporary safer shelter materials, large-scale reforestation and environmental safeguards, the distribution of Bangladesh SIM cards to some Rohingya volunteers to explore the potential benefits of increased connectivity, as well as livelihoods pilots and skills programs for both Rohingya refugee/FDMNs and host communities** - all Rohingya refugees/FDMNs living in the camps continue to rely almost entirely on humanitarian assistance.

Rohingya households, particularly new arrivals and vulnerable groups including women and girls, persons with disability and the elderly, face profound challenges in the camps due to limited economic opportunities and reduced assistance, resulting in increased protection risks and stress. Women and girls are at heightened risk of gender-based violence (GBV), including domestic violence, child marriage, child labor, exploitation, and abuse, as coping mechanisms are strained to breaking point and community support structures weaken. There are ongoing protection concerns related to the vulnerability of children to situations of violence and their use by organized and criminal groups. The large youth population struggle to access higher education and livelihood opportunities, leaving them idle, frustrated and highly vulnerable to specific protection risks related to the conflict in Myanmar and presence of organized groups in the camps, in addition to a variety of negative coping mechanisms and risks, exacerbated by overcrowding, and reduction of access to protection services.

Underfunding, limited livelihood opportunities, and the additional pressure resulting from more than 140,000 Rohingya refugee/FDMN arrivals entering the camps since 2024, have increased needs and further stretched essential services. Most new arrivals are living among the existing Rohingya refugee/

FDMN population, adding to overcrowding in the camps and exacerbating living conditions, protection risks and community dynamics. In 2025, these pressures contributed to reductions, disruptions and enhanced unpredictability across several sectors including education, water, and sanitation as well as livelihoods. Near-interruptions to essential assistance such as food, cooking fuel, and sanitation - that were mostly averted or mitigated thanks to the valuable contributions of the Government of Bangladesh, combined with flexibility and support of donors - highlight the fragility of the situation.

In 2025, amid an unprecedented global funding crisis, humanitarian partners working in the Rohingya refugee response were obliged to take rapid decisions to safeguard the most essential, life-saving services.

To preserve core assistance, partners introduced cost-saving measures to optimize transportation, office and overhead costs. In addition, difficult reductions to partnerships, staffing and operational activities were made. While these measures helped stabilize operations in the short term, they also resulted in reduced technical and monitoring capacity and further constrained assistance levels with potentially harmful longer-term impacts for the Rohingya. Building on these initial mitigation measures, the funding reality in 2025 accelerated multi-sectoral transformative efforts to streamline operations, standardize costs, and integrate sectoral interventions in line with global discussions taking place as part of the [Humanitarian Reset](#). These measures, combined with sustained funding and the unusually low number of natural disasters, helped protect the most vulnerable Rohingya refugees/ FDMNs and avert a large-scale catastrophe in 2025⁴.

However, without significant humanitarian support in 2026, conditions in the camps will deteriorate rapidly, putting already vulnerable lives at significantly heightened risk and creating new and urgent risks that are likely to prove more costly to address. Partners have individually and collectively undertaken, and will continue to undertake, rigorous analysis, prioritization, and efficiency measures to maximize collective impacts and value for money. This has included difficult but necessary decisions to adjust the JRP appeal for 2026 in line with realistic resource projections, recognizing that not all identified needs can be incorporated.

With a scaled-down and prioritized appeal of **US\$710.5 million**, the JRP Update for 2026 aims to reach a total population of up to 1.56 million people, while delivering

4. The Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char are located in one of the most disaster-prone areas of Bangladesh, with a high incidence of natural hazards including cyclones, heavy monsoon rain causing flash floods and landslides, together with campfires as well as earthquakes.

results at 26% lower cost than in 2025⁵. This includes approximately 1.25 million Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, including new arrivals and accounting for births and mortality, as well as around 307,152 host community members. The 2026 Update represents a leaner, needs-based plan, with a prioritized package of interventions that can realistically be delivered despite the difficult funding outlook and reduced operational capacities, and within the policy parameters defined by the Government of Bangladesh. This disciplined and transparent approach should reinforce donor confidence in the Rohingya refugee response and support sustained levels of funding.

Within the broader set of humanitarian and resilience interventions identified in JRP 2025/26, the 2026 plan calls for **US\$610.7 million to fund the highest prioritized needs** – a holistic package of essential assistance and services that must be maintained to save lives and prevent the most severe protection risks. Partners and donors, including those contributing to the Rohingya refugee response outside the JRP framework, are strongly encouraged to fund the prioritized needs above all others.

At the same time, maintaining a balanced level of investment across all priority areas in the JRP remains essential, with underfunding of lower priorities likely to exacerbate vulnerabilities and ultimately increasing the scale, urgency, and cost of the higher priority needs. Beyond the core package of assistance and services, all humanitarian interventions and activities that support resilience and stability for both Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and the host community outlined in JRP 2025/26 will also require strong support in 2026 to prevent serious humanitarian and social consequences that will be more complicated and expensive to address in the medium to longer term.

Reducing the overall appeal for 2026 despite a growing Rohingya refugee/ FDMN population and increased needs comes at a steep cost, including a sharp decline in Sector and partner capacity to respond to sudden, unforeseen emergencies, reduced staffing and monitoring capabilities, and significantly diminished assistance levels and coordination capacity, for what remains a large and highly dynamic Rohingya response. These measures will have predictable and severe repercussions in the short to medium-term, including on protection and safety, health and well-being, environmental conditions in and outside the camps, in addition to a likely deterioration in the peaceful coexistence between the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities, who face their own socio-economic challenges. Specific examples of lower levels of humanitarian assistance in 2026 necessitated by

reduced global funding for humanitarian responses, explained in more detail in the Sector summaries in this Update, include the following:

- **Food security:** a protection-sensitive shift from blanket distribution of general food assistance (GFA) to vulnerability-based prioritization (targeting) is planned for 2026; as well as continuation of right-sized GFA, programme optimization and reduction in agricultural and livestock support.
- **SCCCM:** targeted provision of core relief items; reduced shelter assistance; slope stabilization curtailed; and longer refill cycles for cooking fuel (LPG).
- **WASH:** soap and menstrual hygiene kit distribution falling further below standards; no new latrine construction; and sharply reduced prevention activities including hygiene promotion.
- **Health:** fewer specialized services, mobile clinics, and medicine stockpiles; drastic reductions in staffing and upgrades for health facilities and field hospitals.
- **Nutrition:** scaling back of blanket supplementary feeding for children under two and pregnant/ breastfeeding women.
- **Protection:** prioritization of urgent protection response including cases of Gender-Based Violence (including child marriage) and Child Protection; while reducing prevention activities, capacity building, and social and peaceful coexistence activities.
- **Education:** ending site-based Early Childhood Education, reduced learning materials and textbooks, decreased maintenance of learning centres, and scaling back volunteer training programmes.
- **LSDS:** an approximate 20% reduction of livelihood and skills development activities.

The consequences of reduced assistance in 2026 will not be confined to any single sector—they will reverberate across the entire response, as was witnessed following service and assistance disruptions in 2025 – reinforcing the importance of prioritizing a minimum assistance and service package for Rohingya refugees/ FDMNs. Cuts in support drive rising hunger, malnutrition, and stress leading to desperation; heightened protection risks such as human trafficking, child marriage, child labor, and gender-based violence; and leave illnesses unmanaged, causing physical and emotional distress while increasing community risks. These pressures fuel dangerous onward movements, destabilize camps, force families to sell their assets and non-food items, and erode the overall security environment, threatening social cohesion within and outside the camps. **Funding the prioritized needs**

5. The 2026 JRP Update seeks 26% less than the total 2025 funding requirement of \$965M, comprised of the JRP Funding Appeal + Updated Flash Appeal as of September 2025.

contained in this JRP Update will mitigate these complex and costly impacts within and beyond the camps. Additionally, unless lower priority and resilience-orientated interventions are funded, they are very likely to escalate into high-level needs, compounding the overall crisis and making it difficult to maintain and sustain the progress thus-far.

2026 will be a critical year for the Rohingya camps as partners continue to advance the transformation envisioned in JRP 2025/26 towards a holistic “one-camp⁶” and more sustainable response, initiated and pursued in 2025 and now essential to mitigate the impacts of future reductions in humanitarian funding. Partners, supported by humanitarian and development donors, will need to focus humanitarian assistance on the most vulnerable members of the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population, while supporting others to become more resilient through skills development and livelihood opportunities, scaling-up pilots and approaches introduced in 2025 to reduce the cost of delivering services and assistance in the camps. By breaking down silos and reducing duplication and costs, a one-camp approach ensures that in a resource constraint environment, individuals with similar needs obtain the same levels of assistance and services, subject to the applicable standards and the availability of resources.

Closer integration of cross-sectoral activities has already begun in areas like Health and Nutrition and Child Protection and GBV prevention/response, while operational collaboration between LSDS, WASH and other sectors is being strengthened through new approaches and partnerships. Through these initiatives, many camp facilities and services have been consolidated or co-located while using Rohingya labour to produce items like hygiene and sanitary commodities for distribution in the camps, providing standardized support across the entire camp at reduced cost. Efforts are also underway to simplify and strengthen referral systems and consolidate community feedback mechanisms to ensure accountability to affected populations and lower running costs.

Promoting localization through increasing the role of Government departments, national NGOs, Rohingya refugee/FDMNs communities and local civil society organizations in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh in delivering frontline services will also be vital in 2026 to ensure operational sustainability in a resource-constrained environment. Strengthening the role of local partners, including with pooled mechanisms to promote more direct funding to

local partners, also aligns with global commitments and is a proven avenue for greater cost-efficiency, more responsive programming, and enhanced accountability to affected communities.

Given the challenging funding context and need to prioritize humanitarian support, promoting the resilience and self-reliance of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs remains vital to reduce their dependence on humanitarian assistance, maintain their dignity and hope as well as giving them the agency and skills to return voluntarily, safely and sustainably. The JRP Update for 2026 contains modest components in support of resilience and solutions, while leveraging the strength of development partner support for the camps and host community will be increasingly important in 2026. Partners such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, JICA and others are providing significant additional resources for the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and vulnerable hosting communities alike. In 2026, stronger coordination between humanitarian and development actors and donors as well as the Government of Bangladesh at national and local level will help ensure that international donor support for economic opportunities, infrastructure and services in Cox’s Bazar addresses priority needs for both the Rohingya and host communities and helps alleviate the negative impacts of the Rohingya’s prolonged displacement from Myanmar and settlement in Bangladesh, while contributing visibly to the development of the district that has done so much to support such a large and vulnerable Rohingya refugee/ FDMN population.

Despite the difficulties that lie ahead for the Rohingya refugee response, partners will continue to work towards the strategic objectives of JRP 2025/26, building on the progress achieved in 2025 and recalibrating the response for 2026 as set out in this Update. By prioritizing the most critical humanitarian and resilience interventions, working in even closer partnership with the Government of Bangladesh and development actors, humanitarian partners will ensure that life in the Rohingya camps remains safe and dignified, and the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs are prepared for repatriation. At the same time, broader regional and international efforts must continue towards a political solution to the Rohingya crisis, creating conditions in Rakhine State conducive for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to return from Bangladesh to Myanmar as soon as possible, while sustained international support to Bangladesh is essential to share the burden of hosting the world’s largest refugee settlement and support visible development outcomes in Cox’s Bazar to foster peaceful coexistence and maintain regional stability.

6. A “one-camp” approach refers to the consistent and equitable provision of services and assistance across all 33 camps using integration, standardization/harmonization and rationalization to improve the efficiency and reduce the cost of implementation. This basic integrated package of services and assistance will ensure that Rohingya refugees/FDMNs enjoy equal access to services and assistance wherever they are, forming the basis of Sector and inter-sector plans contained in this update.



Needs Overview: Context changes in 2025

The Inter-Sector Needs Assessment (ISNA)⁷ is a coordinated, multi-sectoral methodology used in humanitarian and emergency response contexts to identify and analyze the priority needs of affected populations. It brings together different Sectors to create a holistic picture of the situation to inform effective planning and programming, including the priorities contained in this Update.

The 2025 ISNA reveals some cumulative gains in the camps over the preceding years. Despite year-on-year underfunding of the WASH Sector, WASH partners maintained humanitarian standards for access to safe drinking water, although at declining levels, and increased the usage of public taps from 68% to 70% in 2025 compared with 2024 through rationalization and other measures to reduce costs. Compared to 2024, the number of Rohingya refugee/FDMN households facing barriers in accessing health services and medicine reduced from 22% to 16%, and 22% to 14%, respectively⁸. Out-of-school children aged 3-18 reduced from 51% to 34% in 2025, while the rate of out-of-school youth reduced from 81% to 75%. Rohingya refugee/FDMN households reported an improved sense of safety in 2025, rising from 38% to 52%, while those who experienced movement restrictions reduced from 17% to 13%.

However, despite this progress achieved by resourcing partner activities, the gains remain precarious and

risk further reversal as the 2025 ISNA also indicates a significant deterioration of humanitarian outcomes across Sectors and cross-cutting thematic areas compared to 2024. Declining financial resources and overstretched capacities of humanitarian agencies - together with aging infrastructure, significant protection challenges, a rising population (including newborns and new arrivals), economic restrictions and limited income-generating opportunities - remain key drivers of a decline in core essential services and an increase in household reliance on negative coping mechanisms that heighten vulnerabilities and social and protection risks.

In 2025, some 35% of households were fully reliant on humanitarian assistance (food), while only 42% had access to temporary and unstable income sources such as casual labor, and 23% earned income from cash for work connected to humanitarian activities. Compared to 2024, while still above humanitarian standards, access to water declined by 3%, while waste management services declined by 13%. Shelter conditions were marked by chronic overcrowding (51%), insufficient core relief items (reported by 48% of households), and 48,000 Rohingya refugee/FDMN households continue to live in high-risk areas prone to landslides and flooding. Furthermore, 88% of households reported shelter deterioration, with limited capacity for self-repair.

7. The Inter-Sector Needs Assessment (ISNA) 2025 provides an overview of humanitarian situation of Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. ISNA 2025 is a convergence of analysis from data collected through ISNA household survey, Public Health Needs Assessment (PHNA), Education Needs Assessment (ENA) and other secondary Sector data. Targeted HH survey was carried out for refugees/FDMNs in the camps using a total sample size of 3,465 households for ISNA, 2,014 households for PHNA and 1,081 households for ENA. The assessment only covers the needs of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in the camps of Teknaf and Ukhiya. Analysis of ISNA can be disaggregated by Upazilla and by camp. Secondary data from Sector monitoring reports (protection monitoring including GBV and CP, and REVA 8 were also included in the analysis.

8. Cox's Bazar Health Sector (2025), Public Health Needs Assessment (PHNA-2025).

The nutritional and health status of the population also decreased in 2025, with the admission of children under five with severe wasting increasing by 9% and moderate wasting by 6%, while there was a 15% rise in communicable and non-communicable diseases.⁹

Vulnerable groups such as youth, persons with disabilities, women and girls and the elderly have been disproportionately affected as programs and services struggled to keep pace with the growing needs. Persons with disabilities constitute 9.2% of the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population, among which 74% require assistive devices and over 50% face barriers in access to humanitarian services. Youth (approximately 32% of the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population) face elevated risks of negative coping strategies, especially early marriage, early pregnancy, child trafficking and recruitment by organized criminal groups. Women and girls experience reduced mobility, limited access to safe spaces, increased unpaid care burden and GBV, while older persons are among the most at-risk in emergency situations with limited preparedness support.

According to the 2025 ISNA results, new Rohingya refugee/FDMN arrivals are significantly worse off across all Sectors – with a notably reduced coverage of WASH and NFI support, acute shelter insecurity, and exposure to exploitation, debt and risks of GBV.

Continuous efforts by Bangladeshi law enforcement agencies to stabilize the security situation in the camps resulted in some improvement in perceptions of safety among the Rohingya refugee/FDMN and a decrease in the number of killing and suspected use of firearms.

However, criminal activities continue to threaten the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps and cause significant anxiety to the camp population.

9. Cox's Bazar Health Sector (2025), Public Health Needs Assessment (PHNA-2025).



Coordination and Cross-Cutting Priorities

The **National Task Force (NTF)**, chaired by the Foreign Secretary, remains the highest policy-making body in Bangladesh on the Rohingya response, while the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) oversees camp operations coordinated at camp level by Camp-in-Charges (CICs), and the Deputy Commissioner (DC) oversees host community services.

A key part of UN and NGO efforts to respond to the funding crisis has been to identify ways to strengthen accountability, including a simplification of inter-agency coordination. In 2025, a leaner, more agile coordination structure was endorsed by the Government of Bangladesh and partners, requesting UNHCR to assume the coordination leadership function in place of the hybrid coordination structure led by the UN Resident Coordinator, the UNHCR Representative and IOM Chief of Mission.

However, the unified response will remain under the supervision of the UN Resident Coordinator and UNHCR'S role will be that of coordination and it will not affect the characterization of the Rohingya issue and the priority programs for the response. The streamlined structure will be launched in early 2026 and requires adequate levels of international and national coordination capacity to ensure timely and collective responses to funding gaps and emergencies, as well as continued progress on transforming the response to deliver essential services and assistance at reduced cost.

In the new **Rohingya Coordination Structure**, the UNHCR Representative will lead a monthly **Rohingya Coordination Team (RCT)** meeting as the principal

strategic and operational decision-making platform for the Rohingya response. The RCT will be supported by a slimmed down Secretariat and Sector/Cross-Cutting Coordinators led by respective UN/NGO lead agencies forming a reduced **Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP)**¹⁰ and replacing the former Inter-Sector Coordination Group in coordinating more than 150 UN and NGO partners contributing to the Government-led response. Moving forward, the Sectors will also promote greater localization, ensuring stronger engagement of national and local actors in the response. The UN Resident Coordinator, as the highest-ranking representative of the UN Development System in Bangladesh, will chair the UN Country Team (UNCT) and a newly created **Humanitarian Team (HT)**, comprised of UN agencies and representatives of donors, NGOs, international financial institutions and other key partners to provide regular national-level consultation on, and coordination of, humanitarian assistance in Bangladesh, including natural disasters, the Rohingya refugee response and mixed emergency scenarios involving a largescale natural disaster impacting both populations in Cox's Bazar. Following the roll-out of the new Rohingya Coordination Structure, the UNHCR Representative will brief the NTF together with the UN Resident Coordinator and Sector Lead Agencies.

As part of efforts in 2025 to simplify and reduce coordination, Sectors undertook a detailed review of all working groups and task forces to ensure that they remain relevant and fit for purpose. As a result of this review, the number of working groups and task forces were reduced from 29 to 15. To promote countrywide coherence and efficiencies, cross-cutting focal points working as part of the Rohingya refugee response

¹⁰ The Rohingya Coordination Platform, located in Cox's Bazar, replaces the former Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and consists of a small team of staff to perform Secretariat, cross-cutting priority and Sector coordination functions.

will also ensure closer linkages with national level structures and specialists and relevant Government of Bangladesh counterparts.

While coordination of the response remains subject to future review to identify further process improvements, the below cross-cutting thematic groups will continue to play a vital role in 2026, ensuring coherence, promoting integrated approaches, and addressing issues such as vulnerability and accountability that underpin sectoral interventions.



The Age and Disability Working Group, through collaboration with the Social Welfare Office in Cox's Bazar and coordination with the Dhaka-based Department of Social Welfare, will support joint planning and capacity-building initiatives, promote harmonized guidance and messaging, monitor inclusion indicators, and provide technical support to advance age- and disability-inclusive practices in humanitarian action. It will also strengthen Host and Rohingya refugee/FDMN community-based Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) by fostering their active engagement in planning, decision-making, and implementing inclusive practices. The group will also enhance engagement with host community age and disability promotion groups and establish mechanisms to involve Rohingya disability support committees through camp-level stakeholder consultations, knowledge-sharing platforms, and inclusive activities.



The Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GIHA WG) chapter in Cox's Bazar will strengthen advocacy, planning, capacity building, coordination, and will align with the national GIHA WG, ensuring gender priorities and equality remain central to the Rohingya response. In collaboration with UN Women, the Department of Women Affairs in Cox's Bazar, other relevant government stakeholders (RRRC, DC, Law Enforcement Agencies, etc.) and women-led organizations in Host and Rohingya communities will promote inclusive approaches and policy alignment, supporting national strategies on gender equality. The Cox's Bazar GiHA Chapter's efforts aim to establish a contextualized framework for gender-responsive humanitarian action, improving empowerment outcomes for women and girls across both Rohingya and host communities.



The Youth Working Group (YWG) will strengthen coordination with its national counterpart in Dhaka on joint strategy development,

knowledge sharing, capacity-building initiatives, and harmonized advocacy efforts to address the needs and resilience of young people. The YWG will aim to advance meaningful youth engagement, protection, and youth-responsive services to ensure Rohingya youth remain at the center of humanitarian programming.



The Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment Network (PSEAH) in Cox's Bazar will enhance synergies with its national counterpart in Dhaka through a single Terms of Reference, unified Standard Operating Procedures, and a jointly developed Country Action Plan covering all of Bangladesh, including the Rohingya refugee response. An integrated approach on all PSEAH initiatives and strategic priorities will ensure consistency across responses and reinforce PSEAH as a non-negotiable pillar of humanitarian and development efforts in Bangladesh.



The Accountability to Affected Populations Technical Working Group (AAP TWG) serves as a vital link between communities and service providers, coordinating transparent information-sharing and key messages, meaningful community engagement and participation, promoting consolidated and effective community feedback mechanisms (CFMs), and supporting coverage and harmonization across sectors, partners, and host and Rohingya refugee/FDMN populations. In 2026, the AAP TWG will prioritize streamlining of CFMs and enhance localization and empowerment through strengthened linkages with national and sub-national stakeholders to ensure the application of common standards, strategic alignment, mutual capacity-building, and joint advocacy.



The Energy and Environment Network (EEN) will continue integrating climate resilience into humanitarian response through systemic, landscape-based interventions. Its strategy emphasizes cross-sectoral synergies, technical standardization, and innovation, focusing on clean cooking fuel, ecosystem preservation, nature-based solutions, and solar energy. By aligning with national frameworks such as the National Action Plan for Clean Cooking and maintaining institutional linkages with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), the EEN positions itself as a catalyst for harmonized climate action, bridging humanitarian priorities with government-led adaptation goals.

- ✓ — **The Emergency Preparedness and Response**
- ✓ — **Working Group (EPR WG)** will strengthen its role as the core technical platform linking camp-level preparedness with national disaster governance. Integrated within the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) and aligned with relevant national platforms and frameworks on disaster management, early warning systems, anticipatory action and humanitarian coordination, the EPR WG will harmonize multi-hazard risk analysis, SOPs, and contingency planning across sectors. Enhanced collaboration with the MoDMR, RRRC, Camp Disaster Management Committees (cDMCs) and other governmental departments through joint simulations and community-driven early warning will reinforce inclusive, anticipatory, and coordinated emergency response.
- x —

As mentioned above, in terms of impact on the host community, particularly on the economy, environment, and ecosystems, stronger complementarity between humanitarian and development support in Cox's Bazar will be key to managing declining funds in 2026, building resilience and economic growth, and mitigating the burden of hosting such a large refugee/FDMN settlement.



PART II: COX'S BAZAR



FOOD SECURITY

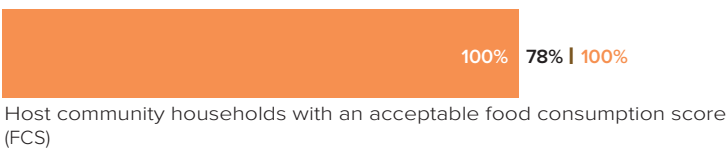
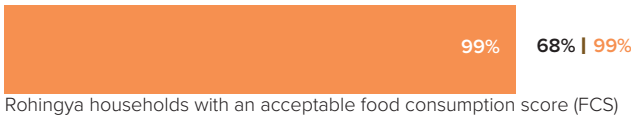
Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC),
 Department of Agricultural Extension
 Sector Lead Agencies: WFP | FAO

PEOPLE IN NEED, TARGETED AND PRIORITIZED

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE IN-NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE PRIORITIZED
USD 247.3M USD 234.8M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs USD 12.5M Bangladeshi Host Community	1,527,361 1,22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 307,152 Bangladeshi Host Community	1,527,361 1,22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 307,152 Bangladeshi Host Community	1,220,000 1.22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 0 Bangladeshi Host Community

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2025¹¹

Target | Achieved



RESPONSE STRATEGY FOR 2026¹²

Among the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population in Cox's Bazar, 95% of households remain moderately to highly vulnerable (a slight 2% decrease from 2024), among which an estimated 83% are starkly classified as highly vulnerable¹³. Until the repatriation of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar from Bangladesh, their protracted presence has left them almost entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance to survive. Given the experience of difficult and unpredictable funding in 2025 and projected drastic underfunding in 2026, the Sector's top priority in 2026 is safeguarding

life-saving food assistance for the most vulnerable Rohingya refugees/FDMNs.¹⁴

To mitigate funding constraints and ensure assistance of the most vulnerable Rohingya households and individuals, the Sector has introduced several cost-saving measures. In 2026, the right-sized value of the general food assistance (GFA) and programme optimization, which resulted in significant cost reductions of GFA in 2025, will continue. Also improving the cost-of-service delivery in 2026 are other efforts to improve standardization and harmonization of services that commenced in 2025, namely the development and dissemination of standard guidelines for homestead gardening interventions, mapping partner presence and coverage for homestead gardening, and conducted duplication checks exercise across organizations.

In 2026, the Sector plans to introduce protection-sensitive, vulnerability-based targeting and prioritization of food assistance to replace blanket food distribution of the recommended daily food basket (2100 kcal/person/day).

Through analysis drawing on data from humanitarian partners and WFP, including Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA),

11. WFP (2025), Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA-8), Summary Report June 2025. [Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment \(REVA-8\) June 2025.pdf](#)

12. The JRP applies two population layers: (1) total target population covered by activities across all priorities (P1, P2, P3, R/S), and (2) people prioritized to receive aid, including host-community members meeting sector-specific vulnerability and proximity criteria (within or near camps). Sector approaches to host-community inclusion therefore vary based on risk, feasibility and mandate. Differences in host-community figures reflect prioritization choices, not inconsistencies in needs analysis.

13. The Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA) 8 undertaken in 2025.

14. Prior to the roll-out of vulnerability-based prioritization (targeting) which will reduce the monthly GFA assistance by an estimated \$3M (tbc by WFP).

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), and UNHCR demographic data, the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population has been classified into three groups based on their food insecurity status through a data-driven approach combining categorical targeting and vulnerability scoring: Extremely Food Insecure, Highly Food Insecure, and Food Insecure. Using the model, Rohingya’s food assistance entitlements will be tailored according to households’ food insecurity levels. Supported by the AAP TWG, this transition will be supported through robust community engagement and strengthened feedback systems to ensure transparency and timely response and resolution of concerns through community feedback mechanisms.

Recognizing that all Rohingya refugees/FDMNs are vulnerable, collaborating with partners to strengthen data quality to ensure the most vulnerable are safeguarded remains vital. Sustained funding for food assistance - particularly for individuals at heightened risk and vulnerability - is critical to mitigate severe consequences such as hunger, malnutrition, child marriage, child labor, gender-based violence (GBV), human trafficking, drug trafficking, and strain on fragile health systems. Lack of adequate food assistance would also lead to dangerous onward movements, camp destabilization, assets and non-food items (NFIs) sales, and contribute towards an overall deterioration of camp security and potentially heightened tensions with host communities.

While lifesaving assistance remains the immediate priority of the response, targeted resilience-oriented activities play an important complementary role in reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance. For Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, limited fresh food

production activities inside the camps help maintain practical agricultural skills, strengthen household coping mechanisms, and support safe, small-scale food production that improves nutrition and dietary diversity. In 2026, projected funding shortfalls have led the Sector to reduce crop agriculture, livestock support, and community-based services undermining food production, livelihoods, nutrition, health, gender equality, and economic resilience. This setback threatens long-term development in host communities and risks deepening chronic poverty and humanitarian dependency.

In parallel, recognizing the socio-economic and environmental implications on Bangladeshi host communities by the protracted Rohingya refugee/FDMN displacement, including local food supply gaps, increased competition in local labor markets, and depletion of natural resources such as forests, land, and water, the Food Security Sector will maintain targeted resilience support for affected Bangladeshi populations in Cox’s Bazar. These interventions will promote climate-resilient agriculture, livestock rearing, and aquaculture production to diversify livelihood opportunities and strengthen household income, food security, and self-reliance among affected host communities. Sustained investment in sustainable resource management and disaster preparedness remains critical to enhance community resilience in this climate- and hazard-prone area. Maintaining this support is essential to mitigate the economic and environmental impacts of the influx on Bangladeshi communities, reduce vulnerability to shocks, and preserve social cohesion and stability in areas hosting large Rohingya refugee/FDMN populations.

SUMMARY OF SECTOR RESPONSE PLAN

LEAD AGENCIES	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
APPEALING PARTNERS	ACF, BRAC, Caritas, CWW, DRC, FAO, FIVDB, IOM, IRC, Mukti, Oxfam, Plan International, RDRS, SCI, WFP, WVI
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	YPSA, CODEC, COAST, SHED, ESDO, CNRS, PULSE, Protyashi, BTS, RIC, ActionAid, CARE, Shushilan, ACTED, Cordaid
SECONDARY COMPLEMENTARY PARTNERS	AMAN, BDRCS, FIA, HAP, IFRC, IVY JAPAN, MSI, NGO F, QATAR CHARITY, ROKEYA FOUNDATION, SANGSAPTAQUE, UNHCR, UTTARAN, UNDP, VSO

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure and sustain the timely provision of lifesaving, nutrition-sensitive food assistance for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. (SO2, SO3)
2. Support the food security and resilience of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs through climate-smart context-specific food production activities and early actions. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)
3. Strengthening Bangladeshi host community household food security, nutrition, and resilience through climate-smart agricultural production, and food management. (SO3, SO4, SO5)
4. Improve the socio-economic status of Bangladeshi host communities by enhancing natural resources (NRM) and their capacity in DRM (climate change impacts with early warning and actions). (SO3, SO4, SO5).

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PRIORITIES



SECTOR JRP NEEDS BASED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS USD 247.3M

SECTOR ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS BY PRIORITIES

Priority 1 (Life-saving and Critical Activities): Lifesaving food assistance (e-voucher), fresh food corner support to extremely vulnerable group (FFC), rapid food assistance/hot meal (as part of emergency response), one-shot/ad-hoc/complementary dry food assistance (Ramadan, Eid, post-disaster).

Priority 2 (Essential but Non-Lifesaving / Second Priority Activities): Rohingya refugees/ FDMNs will benefit from the following activities limited to the camps: composting, home gardening, nutrition sensitive pond-based fish production at small scale, pond aquaculture, food preservation, food processing, community support (social cohesion, cash for work (CfW) for planting & maintenance; women & youth empowerment), reforestation (planting & maintenance), CfW for disaster preparedness and response, mushroom production, food safety, and up-recycling.

R/S (Resilience and Solutions Activities): Host communities will benefit from community support (training), digital agriculture extension and advisory service, field crop, home gardening, horticulture, market linkages for input/output markets, pond aquaculture, dry fish processing, livestock rearing & management, CfW for planting care & maintenance, disaster risk reduction (cyclone, flood, landslide, early warning systems etc.), environment conservation, human-elephant conflict, nursery development/maintenance, reforestation (planting & maintenance), composting, high value crop production, income generating activity, livestock shelter kits, poultry rearing, community support (social cohesion, disaster preparedness, multipurpose cash grant for natural disaster response; women & youth empowerment), CfW for DRM, cash for livestock, feed & fodder kits, livestock business development services, livestock distribution, livestock nutrition (vitamins and minerals), food safety, CfW for eco-DRR, CfW for land stabilization for reforestation, food preservation, food processing, food utilization, investment grant, capacity building of disaster management institutions.

2026 APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Food Security	
APPEALING PARTNERS	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	78,125.00
BRAC	2,264,665.96
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	125,000.00
Concern Worldwide (CWW)	500,000.00
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	350,000.00
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	5,326,370.00
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)	155,769.00
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	800,000.00
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	384,934.00
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	199,907.00
Oxfam	212,000.00
Plan International (Plan)	106,112.00
RDRS Bangladesh (RDRS)	233,131.00
Save the Children (SCI)	177,500.00
World Food Programme (WFP)	235,844,950.00
World Vision International (WVI)	540,000.00
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	247,298,463.96



SHELTER-CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)
Sector Lead Agencies: UNHCR | IOM

PEOPLE IN NEED, TARGETED AND PRIORITIZED

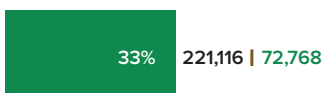
FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE IN-NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE PRIORITIZED
USD 128.0M USD 127.1M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs USD 850K Bangladeshi Host Community	1,130,188 1,22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 159,979 Bangladeshi Host Community	1,268,200 1,22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 47,991 Bangladeshi Host Community	1,268,200 1.22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 47,991 Bangladeshi Host Community

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2025

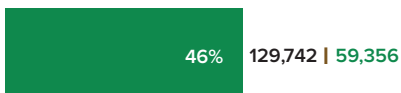
Target | Achieved



Rohingya households received energy efficient cooking support



Rohingya households received NFI assistance



Rohingya households reached with shelter assistance (TSA I, TSA II, SUM, R&M, MTS, HH-level site improvement)

RESPONSE STRATEGY FOR 2026

The Shelter/CCCCM (SCCCM) Sector will prioritize a harmonized, predictable, and cost-efficient response while sustaining lifesaving support for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and vulnerable host community households. Core priorities include multi-sectoral and integrated settlement planning and improved site development, emergency preparedness and response, and strengthened community engagement and accountability. Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, particularly RRRC and

CiCs, and in coordination with IOM, UNHCR and partners, Shelter, NFI, Site Development and CCCM functions will be further consolidated to promote a coordinated humanitarian response and maximize the impact of limited resources in 2026.

SCCCM faces an urgent need to provide lifesaving shelter support for over 80,000 new Rohingya refugee/FDMN arrivals who arrived in the camps since 2024¹⁵. However, addressing the issue of space constraints within current camp boundaries requires further discussion with the Government. To ensure cooking energy needs are met while mitigating environmental and protection risks, the provision of LPG remains an ongoing priority for all Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in 2026. High-risk, disaster-prone sites will also be prioritized for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) investments while shelter and site management-related resilience and developmental activities, which require longer lead times and additional approvals from authorities, are important secondary priorities. According to the updated hazard exposure analysis undertaken in 2025, over 14,000 shelters are in flood-risk areas, while over 34,000 families reside in landslide-risk areas. Of these, nearly 20,000 households sit directly on unstable slopes, requiring urgent stabilization, reinforcement, and targeted relocation. The urgently required DRM actions include slope protection, re-vegetation, drainage clearance, fire and flood preparedness, and emergency shelter support, as well as to explore the options to reduce congestion in high-risk camps.

15. Although 140,000 new arrivals already require shelter, and up to 35,000 additional Rohingya refugee/FDMN arrivals may be forced to flee to Bangladesh in 2026, the SCCC Sector has budgeted for lifesaving shelter support for 80,000 individuals based on what is potentially and realistically achievable in 2026, given that the Government of Bangladesh has not yet identified the necessary land for new shelter construction on this scale. Meanwhile, the Sector continues advocacy efforts to secure the requisite land for the new arrival population.

The urgency of these prioritized needs is supported by the 2025 SCCCCM Needs identification and Analysis Exercise, which highlighted the criticality of shelter repair and maintenance (87,061 HH/37% of those in need), lifesaving NFI assistance for new arrivals and households not previously covered (89,414 HH/38% of those in need), access and safety improvements for families in flood- (14,394 HH/6% of those in need) and landslide-prone (34,391 HH/15% of those in need) locations.

In 2026, many households will remain reliant on temporary bamboo shelters requiring frequent maintenance, while site development measures - such as nature-based solutions - offer limited protection. NFI support will prioritize only essential core items for the latest arrivals and households not covered earlier, widening existing gaps in bedding, cooking materials, and lighting, and deepening safety, dignity, and protection concerns. LPG programming will also face serious constraints, necessitating extended refill cycles and reduced coverage for some groups, increasing the likelihood of households relying on firewood collection with the associated environmental degradation and protection risks.

Limited funding constrains the Sector’s ability to maintain and upgrade shelters, carry out routine repairs even using cost-efficient, community-based

approaches or expand fire prevention and DRM awareness, gradually eroding community level resilience even as hazards persist. Support to host communities will be rationalized to assist only the most vulnerable households affected by natural hazards and critical shared infrastructure, meaning broader settlement-level improvements previously possible under healthier funding conditions will no longer be feasible. Underinvestment in SCCCCM activities over the medium to long term risks eroding humanitarian standards, heightening tensions, delaying mitigation works, and driving up repair costs as shelters and sites deteriorate.

Despite these challenges, in 2026, the Sector will maximize harmonization and coordination with the WASH, Protection, and Food Security Sectors to maintain core lifesaving and risk-reduction functions in dense, hazard-prone camps. Standardization will be central, introducing unified technical approaches across all camps: multi-sectoral and integrated settlement planning and improved site development, common shelter designs, wider use of Government-approved Temporary Safer Shelter (TSS) materials, harmonized NFI packages, and slope stabilization methods. These will follow the updated Site Development Catalogue 3.0 to ensure environmentally responsible, cost-effective solutions.

SUMMARY OF SECTOR RESPONSE PLAN

LEAD AGENCIES	IOM, UNHCR
APPEALING PARTNERS	ACTED, AMAN, BRAC, CARE, CARITAS, DRC, FAO, GUSS, HEKS, IOM, IRB, NGOF, OXFAM, QC, SAWAB, SCI, UNDP, UNHCR, UNOPS, WFP
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	ACTED, AMAN, BRAC, CARE, Caritas, DRC, FAO, GUSS, HEKS, Caritas, DRC, DSK, ESDO, HEKS, IOM, IRW, NGOF, Mukti, Prottyashi, QCH, SAWAB, SCI, DRC, NGI, ACTED, ActionAid, BRAC, NGOF, UNOPS, WFP
SECONDARY COMPLEMENTARY PARTNERS	IFRC

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure timely and equitable delivery of Shelter, NFI, CCCM services to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host community (living in close proximity to the camps) to reduce exposure to physical and protection related risks including ensuring access to safe energy solutions for Rohingya HH.
2. Ensure critical emergency preparedness and response to HHs affected by disasters and other sudden-onset events through the provision of emergency shelter, NFI, LPG, site development, and site management support while also protecting and rehabilitating ecosystems.
3. Enhance inclusive engagement and accountability through support to participatory coordination and feedback mechanisms among stakeholders.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PRIORITIES



 **SECTOR JRP NEEDS BASED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS USD 128.0M**

SECTOR ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS BY PRIORITIES

P1 (Life-saving and Critical Activities): all life-saving shelter repairs, emergency NFI and LPG support for the latest arrivals and high-risk households, critical DRM actions (fire response, first responders, early warning, relocation, RDV, slope stabilization, drainage clearance), and essential CCCM functions (service gap escalation, coordination meetings, site profile updates). Environmental safety interventions such as revegetation, reforestation, and streambank protection, along with large-scale information campaigns, are included here.

P2 (Essential but Non-Lifesaving / Second Priority Activities): essential but non-life-saving works: new shelters for previously unassisted families (lifesaving but subject to Govt approval for land), pole treatment, needs assessments, skill training, pathway and road repairs, watershed and drainage rehabilitation, meso-plan development, and bridge/culvert maintenance. It also includes the replenishment of NFIs, solar lamp maintenance, SMA forums, safety audits, TDK distribution, host community emergency assistance, and CCCM/DRM/AAP capacity building activities

P3 (Third Priority / Medium-term Enabling Activities): Enabling functions such as construction of new pathways/roads/stairs, SSL installation, post-distribution and post-assistance monitoring, PAM development, household construction training, modular training, and non-critical preparedness and awareness activities across sectors.

R/S (Resilience and Solutions Activities): RS activities strengthen long-term resilience through modified/TSS shelter support, community shelters, CBI labour assistance, shelter tools, DRR-focused ToTs, solar-grid installation, environmental restoration, host-community NFI support, thematic group sessions, and broader community empowerment and accountability systems.

2026 APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Shelter-CCCM

APPEALING PARTNERS	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	500,000.00
Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)	538,476.00
BRAC	1,380,197.41
CARE International (CARE)	950,000.00
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	1,664,698.00
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	566,878.02
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1,749,850.00
Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)	238,250.00
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)	710,534.00
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	59,344,081.99
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	1,122,092.00
NGO Forum for Public Health (NGOF)	800,000.00
Oxfam	344,167.00
Qatar Charity (QCH)	657,726.00
Save the Children (SCI)	58,744.00
Social Agency for Welfare and Advancement in Bangladesh (SAWAB)	253,144.00
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	520,000.00
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	51,628,655.00
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	325,000.00
World Food Programme (WFP)	4,642,435.00
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	127,994,928.42



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

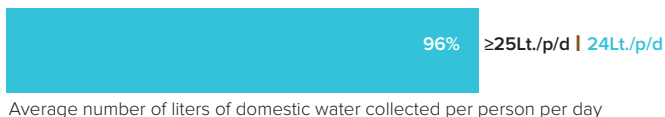
Government of Bangladesh: Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)
Sector Lead Agencies: UNICEF

PEOPLE IN NEED, TARGETED AND PRIORITIZED

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE IN-NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE PRIORITIZED
USD 61.2 M	1,337,914	1,296,717	1,220,209
USD 56.6 M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs	1,22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs	1,22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs	1.22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs
USD 4.7 M Bangladeshi Host Community	117,705 Bangladeshi Host Community	76,508 Bangladeshi Host Community	0 Bangladeshi Host Community

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2025

Target | Achieved



RESPONSE STRATEGY FOR 2026

Significant investment and efforts by the Government of Bangladesh and WASH partners have resulted in 83% of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs reporting sufficient water access while 98% of sanitation facilities are functional (WASH Infrastructure Monitoring, Aug 2025) (findings from ISNA 2025). However, challenges persist due to underfunding, rising needs, high operation and maintenance costs, expensive hygiene items, and inadequate solid waste management. WASH is projected to face severe underfunding in 2026, resulting in disruptions in the water supply, latrine desludging, waste collection and soap supply in the coming months, leading to increased health risks, dignity concerns, and potential conflicts.

In 2026, the Sector will prioritize: 1) water supply through water networks and deep (not shallow) tubewells; 2) latrine maintenance, sludge evacuation, and treatment; 3) solid waste collection, evacuation, and safe disposal; 4) hygiene kits (primarily soap and menstrual items); and 5) community engagement to strengthen community-led repairs and leadership (e.g., cleaning campaigns). If these priorities are not met, basic human needs will be compromised, including water. Conflict at water points will increase and the dignity/safety of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs will be impacted (e.g. women accessing the bush to defecate will face increased risk of GBV and inadequate menstrual hygiene). Nutrition and health will be impacted with more diarrheal and skin diseases (including cholera). Without regular waste collection and desludging of latrines, the camps would become virtually uninhabitable within weeks (the equivalent of two Olympic-size pools of waste and three of sludge is produced weekly in the camps) due to environmental contamination, odors and multiplication of unwanted pests including rodents. With the current WASH Sector budget constituting the absolute minimum to achieve the above mentioned core activities, the Sector has reduced overall costs at the expense of decreased service quality: fewer volunteers to promote hygiene and collect waste, less monitoring of water quality, waste will not be recycled by WASH partners, and communities themselves will lead on latrine and tubewell repairs.

In 2025, WASH implemented cost-saving measures such as discontinuing shallow tubewell maintenance, reducing water quality monitoring and hygiene

promotion, and producing menstrual kits locally at lower cost. As part of the “WASH Vision”, the Sector promotes the complementary role of partners, advocating for NGOs to receive more direct operational funding (via consortia or pooled funds) based on their expertise, added value and cost efficiency, while UN agencies should focus on supply, contingency, monitoring, advocacy, capacity building, and gap-filling, as well as serving as a last resort in case of operational gaps. The World Bank and Asia Development Bank (through the Department of Public Health & Engineering (DPHE)) can play a complementary role by investing in new WASH infrastructure in the camps and surrounding host communities to benefit the wider community, while WASH partners prioritize the operation and maintenance of existing systems. The need for new infrastructure remains high due to an expanding Rohingya refugee/FDMN population and aging infrastructure.

Collaboration between WASH and LSIDS partners remains key for the local production of menstrual pads and multi-purpose soap, reducing costs and maintaining standards. In the host communities, WASH will support equitable access to quality services aligned with national development plans, using vulnerability criteria (e.g. the lack of improved water and sanitation) to target communities both directly and indirectly impacted by hosting Rohingya refugees/FDMNs.

The WASH Sector will integrate environmental concerns, gender, age, and disability inclusion, emphasizing disaster preparedness (e.g. disaster-resilient facility design) and public health risk mitigation, including outbreak response. WASH partners will also continue to identify the most vulnerable households, including those with persons with disabilities, elderly, women, and children, to address specific needs.

SUMMARY OF SECTOR RESPONSE PLAN

LEAD AGENCIES	UNICEF
APPEALING PARTNERS	AAB, ACF, ACTED, BRAC, CARE, CARITAS, COAST, HEKS, IOM, IRB, NRC, OXFAM, SCI, TdH, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHH, WV, YPSA-CPI
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	VERC, ANANDO, DSK, NGOF, SHED, JSK, HELP, OPCA, JNUS, PROTTYASHI
SECONDARY COMPLEMENTARY PARTNERS	DPHE, MSF, BDRCS

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure regular, sufficient, and equitable access to safe water for drinking and domestic needs.
2. Ensure adequate and appropriate sanitation facilities allowing safe management and disposal of solid and human waste.
3. Ensure the distribution of hygiene items and target health-compromising behavior and gaps through community engagement with particular focus on contagious diseases.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PRIORITIES



SECTOR JRP NEEDS BASED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS **USD 61.2M**

SECTOR ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS BY PRIORITIES

P1 (Life-saving and Critical Activities): Operation & maintenance of water points (tube-wells, networks) and sanitation facilities (latrines, bathing cubicles); fecal sludge management; solid waste management; distribution of soap & hygiene kits.

P2 (Essential but Non-Lifesaving / Second Priority Activities): Construction/upgrading of water points, latrines, and bathing cubicles (including special needs); FSM site construction; solid waste cleaning campaigns; WASH committees; hygiene promotion sessions.

P3 (Third Priority / Medium-term Enabling Activities): Decommissioning of unsafe water and sanitation facilities; construction of handwashing facilities in public places.

R/S (Resilience and Solutions Activities): Construction of accessible WASH facilities for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) and other vulnerable groups

2026 APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

WASH

APPEALING PARTNERS	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	375,000.00
ActionAid International (ActionAid)	71,780.00
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	257,413.00
BRAC	4,325,374.50
CARE International (CARE)	261,000.00
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	697,464.30
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	905,326.00
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)	248,000.00
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	8,020,596.88
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	1,001,000.00
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	1,068,000.00
Oxfam	323,200.00
Save the Children (SCI)	451,500.00
Tearfund	146,229.00
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	1,735,067.00
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	23,189,465.00
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1,630,700.00
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	15,936,620.00
World Vision International (WVI)	200,000.00
Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)	400,000.00
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	61,243,735.68

BED - 02

BED - 01



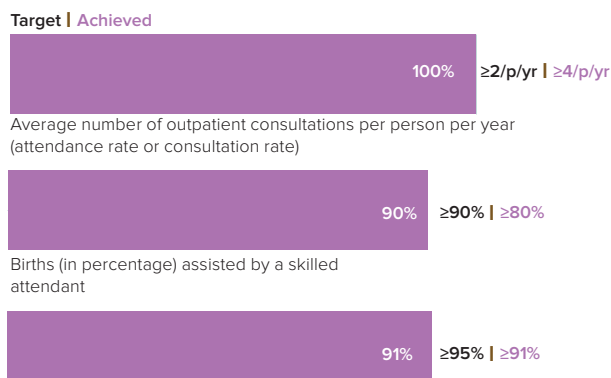
HEALTH

Government of Bangladesh: Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)
Sector Lead Agencies: WHO

PEOPLE IN NEED, TARGETED AND PRIORITIZED

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE IN-NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE PRIORITIZED
USD 49.9M USD 49.0M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs USD 857K Bangladeshi Host Community	1,860,109 1.22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 639,900 Bangladeshi Host Community	1,380,192 1.22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 159,983 Bangladeshi Host Community	1,380,192 1.22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 159,983 Bangladeshi Host Community

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2025



RESPONSE STRATEGY FOR 2026

The Health Sector begins 2026 with a clear strategic direction to prioritize the sustainability of essential health services and service delivery platforms, including Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Field Hospitals (FHs), immunization and vaccination, epidemiology and surveillance systems, referral services, and a limited scope for rehabilitation and physiotherapy services restricted to life-saving interventions.

To operationalize these priorities within existing resource constraints, the Sector undertook significant efficiency and rationalization reforms in 2025. Following a field-level cost analysis, standardized unit costs were adopted, and planning was aligned

with the 2026 Prioritization and Rationalization Plan. Fragmented service delivery models were consolidated into a more coherent and cost-efficient system, reducing operational redundancies and strengthening inter-sector coordination. Consequently, the 2026 Health Sector budget is grounded in verified needs, updated targets, standardized costing, and the minimum administrative and operational requirements needed to sustain essential health services. These measures have enabled partners to prioritize life-saving interventions despite a 47% reduction in the total budget appeal compared to 2025.

In 2026, the Health and Nutrition sectors will align facility and community-level service delivery to reduce parallel service structures and improve beneficiary access, while maintaining sector-specific technical standards and accountabilities. Selected PHCs delivering both health and nutrition services will function as Primary Health and Nutrition Centres (PHNCs). This programmatic integration is designed to enhance service coherence and access across the two Sectors, without generating direct cost savings for the Health Sector.

Despite these efficiency gains, the 2026 Health Sector budget represents the absolute minimum required to sustain operations. To remain within this minimum operational baseline, specialized services, mobile clinics, medicine stockpiling, and staffing levels in selected PHCs have been reduced. Unplanned service upgrades in FHs beyond the Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS) will not be supported. Capacity-building activities have been reduced and reprioritized under the Resilience and Solutions component, and operational costs for PHCs

and Health Posts have been capped across all Health Sector partners, including UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), and local non-governmental organizations (LNGOs). Rehabilitation and physiotherapy services that are not directly lifesaving are therefore considered secondary priorities. While these measures improve efficiencies, they also entail critical trade-offs, particularly in access to secondary care.

Within this context, insufficient funding of Priority 1 and Priority 2 activities would have cascading consequences across time. In the short term, reduced service capacity may lead to longer waiting times, overcrowding in health facilities, limited follow-up care, and medicine stockouts, weakened early warning and alert system for priority health conditions and diseases, potentially eroding community trust in the health system. Over the medium term, these pressures are likely to increase complication rates for chronic and maternal conditions, delay outbreak detection, and drive households toward higher out-of-pocket (OOP) health expenditures. In the long term, persistent service gaps could result in increased preventable morbidity, disability, and mortality, undermining population health outcomes and weakening overall system resilience, while also generating negative spillover effects on education, livelihoods, and social protection. These risks are

compounded by the evolving health profile of the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population. Findings from the 2025 Public Health Needs Assessment (PHNA) indicate a growing burden of long-term conditions, declining prenatal care coverage, persistent mental health vulnerabilities, particularly among adolescents and persons with disabilities, and emerging communicable and vector-borne disease threats. Sub-optimal vaccination coverage among the latest arrived households further heightens outbreak risks, reinforcing the importance of sustained preventive, surveillance, and immunization capacities.

In response to these intersecting constraints and risks, the Health Sector remains anchored in a strategic vision that prioritizes equity, continuity of care, and adherence to minimum service delivery and quality standards, as defined by the EPHS. Targeted interventions to the latest Rohingya refugee/FDMN arrivals and underserved households, sustained operations of PHCs, and strengthening of secondary healthcare support will be central to mitigating identified risks. Core interventions will include strengthened referral mechanisms, integration of nutrition services into PHCs, reinforcement of surveillance, epidemiology and immunization activities, and measures to ensure the availability and affordability of essential medicines at health facilities. Through these actions, the Health Sector aims to preserve essential service quality and

SUMMARY OF SECTOR RESPONSE PLAN

LEAD AGENCIES	WHO
APPEALING PARTNERS	BRAC, YPSA, Friendship, IRC, OBAT, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, HI, IOM, CBMG, Hope, MG, MI, TdH, WHO
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	CDD, Bandhu, SARPV, PHD, NGOF, GK, RTMI, IPAS
SECONDARY COMPLEMENTARY PARTNERS	MSF, BDRCS/ IFRC, MUSLIM HANDS INTERNATIONAL, TURKISH FIELD HOSPITAL, BAITUSH SHARAF

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Support equitable access to essential primary and secondary healthcare services for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and the host community. (SO2, SO3, SO4)
2. Prepare for, prevent, and respond to outbreaks of communicable disease and other hazards that have potentially negative public health consequences. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)
3. Promote health and well-being at the individual, household and community level. (SO2, SO3, SO4)

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PRIORITIES



 **SECTOR JRP NEEDS BASED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS USD 49.9M**

SECTOR ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS BY PRIORITIES

P1 (Life-saving and Critical Activities): Primary health care centers (PHC), field hospitals (FH), referral services, epidemiology/surveillance, immunization/vaccination, rehabilitation, physiotherapy services (40%).

P2 (Essential but Non-Lifesaving/Second Priority Activities): Health posts (HP), community health programs, rehabilitation/physiotherapy services (60%)

P3 (Third Priority / Medium-term Enabling Activities): Mobile medical teams, contingency stockpiling of medical commodities, emergency preparedness & response (EPR), support to health emergency operation center (HEOC).

R/S (Resilience and Solutions Activities): Training and capacity building for health staff.

2026 APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Health	
APPEALING PARTNERS	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	3,602,005.49
CBM Global Disability Inclusion (CBMG)	205,976.23
Friendship	590,000.00
Hope Foundation (Hope)	1,082,500.00
Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	2,365,385.90
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	11,115,948.00
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	2,894,640.00
Malteser International (MI)	460,310.00
MedGlobal (MG)	190,452.00
OBAT Helpers (OBAT)	172,746.00
Save the Children (SCI)	2,277,600.00
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	925,053.00
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	5,190,431.00
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	7,044,594.00
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	5,416,767.00
World Health Organization (WHO)	6,065,000.00
Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)	269,244.00
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	49,868,652.62



NUTRITION

Government of Bangladesh: Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)
Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

PEOPLE IN NEED, TARGETED AND PRIORITIZED

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE IN-NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE PRIORITIZED
USD 31.4M USD 28.9M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs USD 2.4M Bangladeshi Host Community	546,506 398,296 Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 148,210 Bangladeshi Host Community	484,434 360,616 Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 123,818 Bangladeshi Host Community	360,616 360,616 Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 0 Bangladeshi Host Community

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2025

Target | Achieved



Cases of Rohingya children under 5 years with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) newly admitted for treatment



Rohingya children 6-23 months and PLW enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding programme



Cases of Rohingya and host community children under 5 years with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) newly admitted for treatment

breastfeeding women (PBW), management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSFP) for children & Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women (PBW), Maternal and Infant Young Child Nutrition, and community outreach and micronutrient deficiency prevention.

In 2026 the Nutrition Sector will implement several strategic initiatives that began in 2025. Stand-alone vertical nutrition facilities will be phased out, and treatment for children under five with severe and moderate acute malnutrition (SAM and MAM) and medical complications will be provided within Primary Health and Nutrition Centres (PHNCs), with referrals of complex cases to advanced hospitals for specialized care. Co-location of BSFP in PHNCs, where space permits, will be explored.

The Nutrition Sector is identifying alternative, lower-cost supplementary foods for children aged 6–23 months without compromising nutritional value. Additionally, the modality for pregnant and breastfeeding women will shift from direct provision of nutritious supplies to e-vouchers, enabling them to purchase locally produced fruits and vegetables, supporting local markets and reducing logistical costs. Psychosocial support services will be streamlined through collaboration with protection and GBV partners, using established referral mechanisms, to avoid duplication and ensure comprehensive care. Existing resources, such as venues and local expertise, will be optimized to minimize operational expenses, while the number of appealing and

RESPONSE STRATEGY FOR 2026

The Nutrition Sector will collaborate with other humanitarian Sectors and partners to avert life-threatening malnutrition in the Rohingya response through a multi-sectoral approach involving Health, WASH, Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Education, and Child Protection interventions. These cross-sectoral linkages aim to achieve synergies that address both acute and chronic malnutrition, including stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Key priorities for 2026 include Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSFP) for children 6-23 months, e-vouchers for children 24-59 month and pregnant and

implementing partners will be reduced to improve efficiency and lower administrative costs in 2026.

Community volunteers will also play a pivotal role in the response by supporting household-level outreach, promoting optimal infant and young child feeding practices, and facilitating referrals to nutrition services. Given the large scope of health and WASH messaging and the high frequency of household visits required, volunteers will be upgraded from semi-skilled to skilled levels to enhance service quality and effectiveness. Volunteer engagement will strengthen community trust, improve awareness of nutrition and hygiene practices, and ensure timely identification of malnutrition cases, contributing significantly to the success of the integrated response at the community level. According to ISNA 2025 findings, effective

community outreach combined with efficient facility-based nutrition services has resulted in 93% access coverage and a 99% beneficiary satisfaction rate.

In addition to the above initiatives to reduce service and assistance costs, the Sector will also scale back certain activities to reduce the overall Sector appeal through a focus on high-impact interventions. While these measures aim to optimize costs, a slight decline in beneficiary satisfaction due to changes in products for children aged 6–23 months is anticipated. However, all vulnerable groups including women and girls, persons with disability and the elderly will continue to have access to essential nutrition services, ensuring no major impact on overall service delivery.

SUMMARY OF SECTOR RESPONSE PLAN

LEAD AGENCIES	UNICEF
APPEALING PARTNERS	ACF, CWW, UNICEF, WFP
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	Friendship, GK, SHED
SECONDARY COMPLEMENTARY PARTNERS	MSF

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure equitable access and utilization of quality preventative nutrition specific services for boys and girls of 0 – 59 months, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in camps and host communities in Cox’s Bazar. (SO2, SO3)
2. To enhance equitable access and utilization of quality life-saving nutrition services for early detection and treatment of acute malnutrition for boys and girls of 0 – 59 months and PLW in camps and host communities in Cox’s Bazar. (SO2, SO3, SO4)
3. To improve the capacity of nutrition actors in nutrition information systems and knowledge-generation to facilitate scale-up of nutrition interventions. (SO2, SO3, SO5)

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PRIORITIES



SECTOR JRP NEEDS BASED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS USD 31.4M

SECTOR ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS BY PRIORITIES

P1 (Life-saving and Critical Activities): prevention and treatment of malnutrition activities such as community outreach, maternal and infant young child nutrition (MIYCN); micronutrient deficiency prevention; blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP) for children 6-23 months; E-voucher for children 24-59 month and PBW; management of severe acute malnutrition (OTP/SC); targeted supplementary feeding (TSFP) for children & PBW for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs.

P2 (Essential but Non-Lifesaving / Second Priority Activities): prevention and treatment of malnutrition activities such as community outreach and MIYCN; management of severe acute malnutrition (SC); targeted supplementary feeding (TSFP) for children & PBW; micronutrient deficiency prevention for host communities.

R/S (Resilience and Solutions Activities): Capacity Building for staff.

2026 APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Nutrition

APPEALING PARTNERS	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	657,709
Concern Worldwide (CWW)	1,084,330
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	7,324,500
World Food Programme (WFP)	22,296,742
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	31,363,280.00



EDUCATION

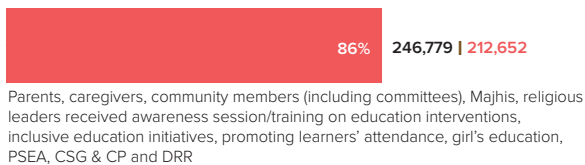
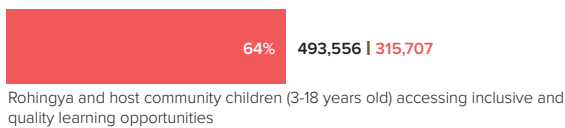
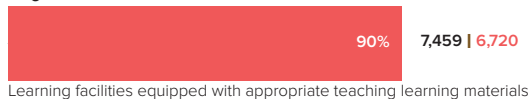
Government of Bangladesh: Directorate of Primary Education
Sector Lead Agencies: UNICEF | Save the Children

PEOPLE IN NEED, TARGETED AND PRIORITIZED

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE IN-NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE PRIORITIZED
USD 52.7M USD 50.4M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs USD 2.3M Bangladeshi Host Community	769,799 552,954 Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 216,845 Bangladeshi Host Community	488,344 434,125 Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 54,219 Bangladeshi Host Community	488,344 434,125 Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 54,219 Bangladeshi Host Community

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2025

Target | Achieved



To optimize the appeal, Sector partners have standardized service costs and reduced the cost per child per year from US\$160 to US\$120, and the number of appealing partners from 21 in 2025 to 18 in 2026. Interventions to support capacity development, system strengthening, evidence generation and assessment, equity and nexus programming have been limited to focus on the core package. Additionally, school feeding (school biscuits) for Myanmar Curriculum Kindergarten to Grade 2 is considered a secondary priority, and a lower (third) priority for Grades 3-12. A new community-based approach to Early Childhood Education (ECE) will be utilized that uses parents as the key entry point, upskilling parents to adopt ECE practices within their shelters/homes (despite their own space constraints) rather than using a site-based model.

The trade-offs are less capacity development for teaching volunteers which will impact effective instruction and more burden on parents who may be ill-equipped to take on such responsibilities. This may lead to widening learning poverty, with children with more experienced teaching volunteers demonstrating progression in key skills but children with less experienced or skilled teaching volunteers not making the same progress. There is likely to be some community dissatisfaction with the changes in service delivery including the need for children to share textbooks, limited teaching and learning materials and worsening conditions of Learning Centres. Despite growing numbers of children, funding for the maintenance and repair of Learning Centres will be reduced and there will be limited capacity to construct new learning facilities. Delays in making repairs will have the adverse consequence of

RESPONSE STRATEGY FOR 2026

The Education Sector will continue to provide access to inclusive, quality education for Rohingya children by adopting a streamlined response with a minimum core package of essential activities as the highest priority. This core package comprises three main components: education volunteer incentives, teaching and learning materials (including textbooks), and critical repairs and maintenance of learning facilities, without which education cannot continue. Within this, volunteer incentives are the most critical activity to keep learning facilities open and as a preventative measure to reduce serious harm to children.

requiring the reconstruction of LCs, which would be even more expensive. Host community programming is also reduced in the Sector’s updated plan for 2026,

with the possibility of increased dissatisfaction with the reduced service provision to the host communities residing near the camps.

SUMMARY OF SECTOR RESPONSE PLAN

LEAD AGENCIES	UNICEF Save the Children
APPEALING PARTNERS	BRAC, Prantic, Caritas, Educo, FIVDB, Friendship, IRC, Mukti, NRC, OBAT, Plan, SAWAB, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WVI
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	JSUS, PHALS, SKUS, BNKS, YPSA, JCF, GUK, CDD, Bandhu, CWFD, CODEC, BRAC University, Bard College, COAST, Asian University for Women, HI, QCH
SECONDARY COMPLEMENTARY PARTNERS	AFF, AID, AMAN, ASEAB, BASMAH FOUNDATION, BDRCS, EDAS, GLOBAL ONE, GRAS, HMBD, HOPE’87, MSI, SBSKS, SESAME WORKSHOP, TDF, TURKISH RC, UNESCO, SHUSHILAN, UNESCO, VSO

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Provide safe, inclusive and equitable access to learning opportunities for Rohingya refugee/FDMN children and support education services for host community children. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)
2. Provide quality and inclusive in-formal, non-formal and formal Myanmar curriculum education for Rohingya refugee/FDMN children and support education services for host community children. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4)
3. Enhance community engagement and system strengthening of Education partners and relevant stakeholders to ensure quality and accountable implementation of Education services for Rohingya refugee/FDMN and host community children and adolescents. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PRIORITIES



 **SECTOR JRP NEEDS BASED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS USD 52.7M**

SECTOR ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS BY PRIORITIES

P1 (Life-saving and Critical Activities): Education volunteer incentives, teaching and learning materials (including textbooks); critical repair and maintenance of learning centres. Within this volunteer incentives are the most critical to ensure learning facilities remain open. Please note the P1 budget does not cover all the required costs for the three core activities.

P2 (Essential but Non-Lifesaving / Second Priority Activities): General repair and maintenance of learning facilities; construction of latrines and hand washing facilities; learning facility materials, teaching volunteer training; disability inclusion including assistive devices; cleaning materials for toilets and learning facilities; school feeding for Grades KG-G2; continuous assessment

P3 (Third Priority / Medium-term Enabling Activities): Desks for students; partners project staff training; solar panel and fan; fire extinguishers; summative assessments and evidence generation; tech equipment, community engagement and awareness; community education support groups meetings and training; capacity strengthening; training on cross cutting issues i.e. PSEA, GBV, child safeguarding; school bag; school feeding for Grades 3 and above.

R/S (Resilience and Solutions Activities): Construction of learning centers; emergency preparedness including tie-down of learning centers; first aid kits.

2026 APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Education	
APPEALING PARTNERS	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	2,745,693.98
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	384,750.60
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)	167,771.90
Friendship	316,222.00
Fundación Educación y Cooperación (Educo)	458,240.00
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	548,032.00
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	495,452.00
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	2,030,043.64
OBAT Helpers (OBAT)	91,187.00
Plan International (Plan)	1,567,290.00
Prantic Unnayan Society (Prantic)	128,502.00
Save the Children (SCI)	2,288,208.00
Social Agency for Welfare and Advancement in Bangladesh (SAWAB)	346,776.00
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	27,713,163.01
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	5,427,351.00
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1,721,594.00
World Food Programme (WFP)	6,000,000.00
World Vision International (WVI)	311,196.00
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	52,741,473.13



PROTECTION (including CHILD PROTECTION and GENDER BASED VIOLENCE SUB-SECTORS)

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRTC)
Sector Lead Agencies: UNHCR | UNICEF | UNFPA

PEOPLE IN NEED, TARGETED AND PRIORITIZED¹⁶

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE IN-NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE PRIORITIZED
USD 73.8M USD 67.3M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs USD 6.5M Bangladeshi Host Community	1,578,632 1.22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 358,423 Bangladeshi Host Community	1,510,567 1.22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 290,358 Bangladeshi Host Community	1,305,430 1.22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 85,221 Bangladeshi Host Community

PROTECTION

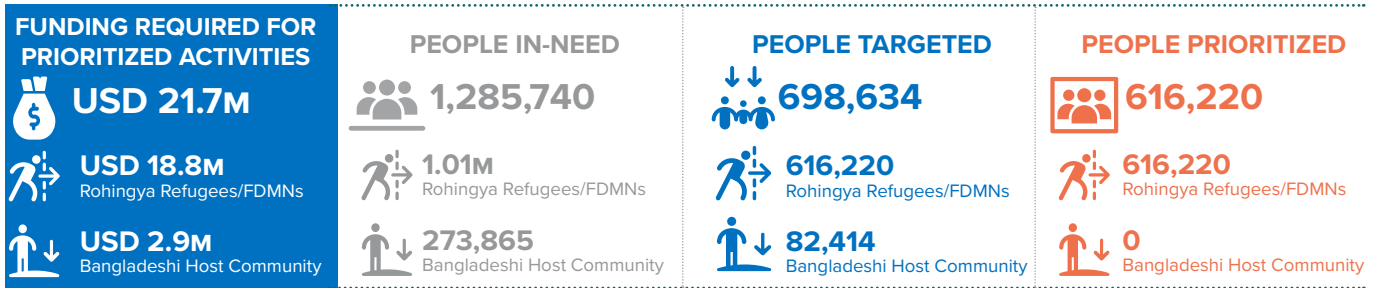
FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE IN-NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE PRIORITIZED
USD 29.6M USD 28.5M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs USD 1.2M Bangladeshi Host Community	1,476,169 1.22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 255,960 Bangladeshi Host Community	1,348,189 1.22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 127,980 Bangladeshi Host Community	1,226,209 1.22M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 6,000 Bangladeshi Host Community

CHILD PROTECTION

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE IN-NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE PRIORITIZED
USD 22.5M USD 20.0M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs USD 2.5M Bangladeshi Host Community	1,402,223 1.04M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 358,423 Bangladeshi Host Community	1,251,836 961,478 Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 290,358 Bangladeshi Host Community	710,179 624,958 Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 85,221 Bangladeshi Host Community

16. Protection beneficiary reporting is primarily refugee-focused, which is why host-community figures appear as zero in sub-sector outputs, even though limited host-community engagement occurs through case management, mediation, and dispute-resolution mechanisms. Differences in host-community PIN across Protection, GBVSS and CPSS reflect distinct methodologies and data sources capturing different at-risk populations, including household-level versus child-specific risks. Programmes prioritize those facing the most severe and urgent risks rather than all people classified as in need, so figures are not expected to align numerically. These differences therefore reflect complementary vulnerability analysis, not data inconsistencies.

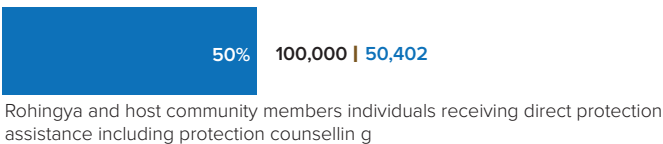
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE



PROTECTION

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2025

Target | Achieved



violence. With the outlook on the sustainability of the response, the Protection Sector will work closely with the government entities in charge of delivering protection services and, in line with localization, focus on capacity-building of governmental officials, local NGOs, Rohingya-led organizations and system-strengthening interventions and initiatives. Advocacy will focus on promoting peaceful coexistence and supporting community-based protection mechanisms that uphold humanitarian principles and safeguard safety and dignity of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs.

Due to the reduced appeal, the Sector has prioritized lifesaving responses over preventive protection activities. This shift is expected to affect the mobilization of community volunteers, limiting identification and follow-up for people with heightened protection needs. Staff reductions in case management will likely decrease case closure rates. The reduction of community-led initiatives such as recreation, sports, arts, and skills development, particularly for adolescents and youth, increases the risk of recruitment. The reduction of community networks to respond to protection risks also weakens the overall protection environment, especially during nighttime when humanitarian and camp authority presence is limited.

Maintaining service continuity while mitigating risks, the Sector will build on cost-saving and efficiency measures initiated in 2025. Rohingya refugees/FDMNs volunteers will assume expanded roles in service delivery and awareness initiatives, while women-led organizations (WROs) will take on greater coordination functions previously managed by NGOs, promoting community-driven and sustainable models, while the Sector is optimizing partnerships by reducing the number of Protection partners from 21 to 16 for 2026. The registration pilot launched in Camp 4 in September 2025, which allowed direct access to registration sites for newborns without camp-in-charge (CiC) appointments, has improved efficiency and access and is now being implemented across all seven registration sites. In 2026, the simplified registration process will be scaled up to other appointment types to enhance accessibility and reduce delays in documentation. Prevention and awareness activities will continue to shift to community and youth groups, and the Protection Sector, together with the Child Protection and GBV Sub-Sectors and specialized partners, will develop a consolidated package of messages on key protection issues such as child marriage, access to justice, and gender-based violence. This harmonized approach will ensure consistent messaging, operational efficiency, and optimized staffing across all protection partners.

RESPONSE STRATEGY FOR 2026

The protection environment in the Rohingya camps remains complex and fragile, largely due to the escalating conflict in Myanmar. Despite significant government and law enforcement efforts, criminal activities and other stressors continue to pose protection risks for women, children and other vulnerable individuals. Sustained protection services remain essential to mitigate these risks, preserve safety and dignity, and maintain stability within the camps. Restricted opportunities and funding cuts heighten protection risks. Access to impartial, inclusive and accountable representation is limited, leaving vulnerable groups exposed to abuse and manipulation and thus highlighting the need for inclusive governance involving women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Tensions with host communities, including over land remain high, worsened by overcrowding and reduced services (water, latrines, health facilities) in the camps.

In 2026, the Protection Sector will strengthen protection monitoring to identify risks and security incidents and ensure timely, coordinated, community-based responses. These include case management, referrals, and the provision of legal aid and specialized services. Registration and documentation will remain the essential entry point to enable Rohingya refugees/FDMNs access to assistance and protection. Partners will continue to reinforce accountability to affected people through community feedback mechanisms and responsive services. Collaboration with law enforcement and government actors will be enhanced to improve access to justice, manage shelter-related disputes, strengthen security in the camps, and advance prevention of child- and gender-based

Gender Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Sector

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2025

Target | Achieved



Rohingya and host community members/individuals engaged through structured prevention activities to transform social norms



Rohingya and host community members reached through community-based GBV awareness raising & risk mitigation activities

RESPONSE STRATEGY FOR 2026

Women and girls remain at heightened risk of gender-based violence including sexual violence, harassment, and exploitation due to overcrowding, reduced assistance, cultural norms and weakened community protection mechanisms. According to ISNA 2025 and GBV Information Management Systems reports, 31% of Rohingya refugee/FDMN households buy food on credit or borrowed money, which is the biggest contributor to physical assault, the most predominant form of GBV. In the second quarter of 2025, most GBV survivors (60%) continued to decline legal aid services, underscoring a fear of retaliation and social stigma which prevents survivors from seeking help. In addition, restricted mobility and male-dominated leadership further limit protection and support. The GBV Sub-Sector aims to prevent and respond to GBV by ensuring access to survivor-centered services and promoting safety, dignity, and empowerment for individuals, especially women and girls, who are disproportionately impacted and at risk of GBV.

GBV programming in 2026 will focus on lifesaving, survivor-centred services including case management, psychosocial support, dignity kits and referral pathways. The GBV Sub-Sector will deliver essential services to Rohingya through the standardized GBV package of essential services focusing on lifesaving, survivor-centered interventions. Core prioritized activities in 2026 include GBV case management, psychosocial support, prepositioning and provision of dignity kits, and strengthening the GBV referral pathways, including in emergencies like fires, floods, etc. With the outlook on sustainability, the GBV Sub-Sector will work closely with national GBV mechanisms and, in line with localization, enhance the capacity of local NGOs and, as far as possible, refugee-led organizations. Prioritized interventions are almost exclusively focused on GBV response, while prevention and risk mitigation activities have been significantly reduced. As was the case with the 2025 prioritization, this will continue to lead to decreased frequency of awareness-raising, empowerment, and behavior-change communication activities, resulting in lower community engagement and visibility of GBV services. Over time, these reductions are likely to limit early identification and referrals of GBV cases, and contribute to increased GBV incidents, thereby undermining progress in risk mitigation, social cohesion, and women’s empowerment.

Commencing in 2025 and ongoing in 2026, the GBV Sub-Sector will continue to accelerate efforts to enhance efficiency and reduce costs. The integration of Child Protection (CP) and GBV services has

streamlined interventions, ensuring a coherent and complementary service delivery approach across camps. Through integration efforts in 2025, facility operations were optimized, while joint outreach activities such as awareness-raising and community engagement were expanded using existing structures, minimizing duplication and costs. As part of this process, 152 facilities were reduced (88 delisted, 64 closed), saving an estimated USD 2 million. The rationalization process also contributed to improved coverage through co-location and integration with other sectors, such as Health, Nutrition and Protection, reinforcing multi-sectoral collaboration in line with the efficiency principles. Consolidation will continue in 2026, with the reduction of a further 22 facilities across 33 camps and consolidating service points and promoting co-location where feasible. Efforts will focus on strengthening localization by working closely with Women Lead Organizations and sustaining outreach through using community volunteers and SASA! Activists.

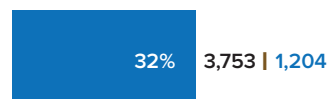
Child Protection (CP) Sub-Sector

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2025

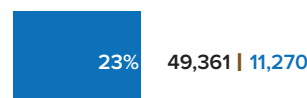
Target | Achieved



Camp and Union covered for child protection situation monitoring and child rights monitoring in the camps and host communities



Community-based child protection mechanism established or strengthened in camps and host communities



Rohingya and host community girls and boys at risk who received specialized age and gender sensitive child protection service through individual case management services to meet their unique needs.

RESPONSE STRATEGY FOR 2026

Children in the Rohingya camps face serious protection risks arising from insecurity and cross-border dynamics, overcrowding and reduced assistance. In 2025, there was a significant increase in reports of serious violations against children perpetrated by organized groups. Between January and November 2025, the Child Rights Monitoring Mechanism (CRMM) documented 1,809 serious violations affecting 2,389 children. The Child Protection Situation Analysis further indicates a rising trend in child labour, abuse, child marriage, and psychological distress. There are ongoing protection concerns related to the vulnerability of children in situations of violence and criminal activity.

The Child Protection Sub-Sector aims to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect of children through a package of critical, lifesaving services in the Rohingya camps and host communities. In 2026, the Sub-Sector will focus on children at highest risk, including children with disabilities, separated children, child caregivers, children facing GBV, child labor, child marriage, and those exposed to serious violations in the context of armed violence. Delivery of priority services will be anchored in an overarching systems-strengthening approach that is

durable, sustainable, and bridges the humanitarian-development nexus. Localization will be promoted through partnerships with government and national CSOs and through continued support to community-led child protection initiatives that build resilience in the longer term.

Child Protection and child rights monitoring will be prioritized to build evidence, improve analysis, and enable more targeted prevention and response. With the risks associated with worsening insecurity in the camps, the Child Rights Monitoring Mechanism (CRMM) will be strengthened to capture the full impact of armed violence against children. Child protection case management will remain a priority. The Sub-Sector will support a gradual transition towards a reliable government-led social service workforce and continuum of care, including access to child-friendly justice. The Child Protection Information Management System will serve as the primary case management tool. Structured and sustained services will include psychosocial support for children and families, guidance on positive parenting, and life skills-based learning, particularly for children unable to access formal learning.

Community-based child protection mechanisms will be expanded and strengthened. Adolescent participation and empowerment will be promoted, and the role of Rohingya volunteers will remain central to

building a protective environment and fostering long-term resilience.

The Child Protection Sub-Sector strategy will continue to emphasize prevention of harm before it occurs, as not only a rights-based imperative but also value for money. Bringing a systems-strengthening approach to the Rohingya refugee response means better outcomes for children, at less cost, over time. At the same time, prioritized activities are now more targeted, focusing on high-risk children such as survivors and those at serious risk of violence, including GBV and armed violence, meaning less coverage for some children. Reductions will also be seen in psychosocial support (PSS), where structured assistance will take precedence over unstructured, and life skills-based learning. These reductions will limit early intervention, and heighten exposure to violence, exploitation, and harmful coping mechanisms, undermining short and medium-term protection outcomes.

To reduce costs, maximize efficiencies and ensure continuous service delivery, the GBV and Child Protection Sub-Sectors will continue efforts to more closely integrate Child Protection (CP) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) facilities and services in 2026. These integrated services will be provided through safe, multi-purpose facilities, with more than 100 smaller facilities having already been closed as part of efforts to streamline operations.

SUMMARY OF SECTOR RESPONSE PLAN

	PROTECTION	CHILD PROTECTION	GENDER BASED VIOLENCE
LEAD AGENCY/IES	UNHCR	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)	UNFPA
APPEALING PARTNERS	CBM GLOBAL, CARITAS, IRC, UNHCR, DRC, IOM, UNFPA, HI, NRC, OXFAM	BRAC, CARITAS, EDUCO, IRC, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, SAVE THE CHILDREN, UNICEF, UNHCR, WORLD VISION	IOM, IRC, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WORLD VISION
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	AAB, ACTED, AID COMILLA, BANDHU, BDRCS, BLAST, BNPS, BNWLA, BRAC, BTS, CARITAS, CDD, COAST, CODEC, CWFD, GRF, GUK, HI, MUKTI, NCDW, NGOF, NM, PLAN, PROTTYASHI, PULSE, ROHINGYA REFUGEE-LED ORGANISATION, AND YPSA	ANDHU, BITA, BLAST, BTS, CDD, COAST, CODEC, DSS, FIVDB, GUK, JJCF, MOWCA, PULSE BANGLADESH, SKUS, TDH, YPSA	ACTIONAID, BANDHU, BRAC, CDD, CODEC, CWFD, MUKTI, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, PULSE, YPSA

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

PROTECTION

1. Promote access to protection services -including registration and documentation- to ensure timely identification and response to protection needs through evidence-based monitoring.
2. Strengthen community-based protection mechanisms through meaningful age, gender, diversity sensitive participation that ensure refugee agency in addressing protection concerns
3. Support the strengthening of protection systems in partnership with the Government, partners, Rohingya refugees /FDMNs and host communities to support an inclusive, integrated multi-sectoral approach to respond to protection needs.

CHILD PROTECTION

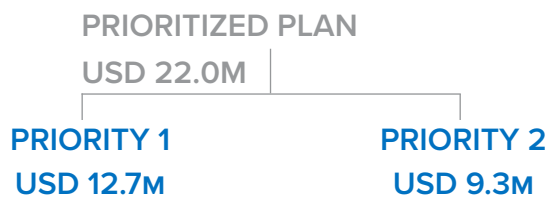
1. Ensure that children are better protected from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect through strong child protection systems and well-coordinated age, gender and disability responsive child protection services.

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

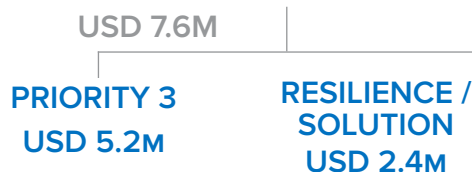
1. Enhance access to survivor-centered services by responding to individual needs, preventing, and mitigating GBV risks, and supporting survivors of GBV in the Rohingya refugee/FDMN camps and targeted areas in host communities.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PRIORITIES

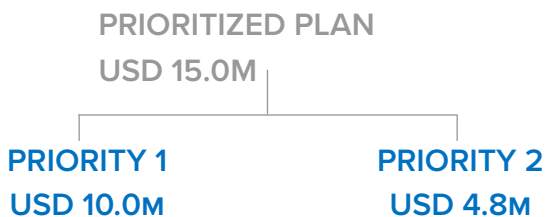
PROTECTION



OTHER COMPONENTS



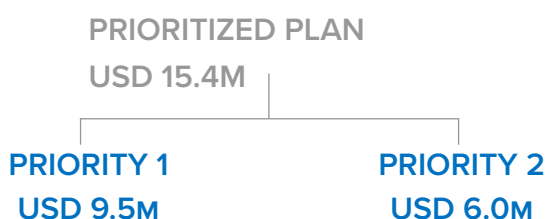
CHILD PROTECTION



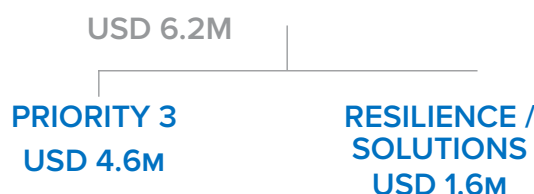
OTHER COMPONENTS




GENDER BASED VIOLENCE



OTHER COMPONENTS



PROTECTION JRP NEEDS BASED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 29.6M
CHILD PROTECTION JRP NEEDS BASED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 22.5M
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE JRP NEEDS BASED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 21.7M
 SECTOR JRP NEEDS BASED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 73.8M

SECTOR ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS BY PRIORITIES

PROTECTION

Priority 1: Focuses on life-saving protection case management, legal aid, protection monitoring, registration/documentation and core community-based protection and systems-strengthening interventions.

Priority 2: Prioritizes the expansion and consolidation of community-based protection structures and continued provision of protection case management for persons at risk who are not in immediate life-threatening situations, complementing the P1 caseload.

Priority 3: Focuses on sustained communication with communities on protection, support to community-based protection initiatives, and continued systems-strengthening and capacity building that are important but less time-critical than P1 and P2 activities.

Resilience/Solutions: Support to community, women, and youth-led initiatives on peacebuilding and security.

CHILD PROTECTION

Priority 1: Child protection situation monitoring, and child rights monitoring in the situation of armed violence (100%); Community-based child protection including expanding community-based child protection committees (33%); Outreach activities (20%); Specialized services such as child protection case management, including for separated children and those affected by armed violence (80%); Structured and sustained activities such as psychosocial support and life skills-based learning (23%); Systems strengthening and capacity building (15%).

Priority 2: Community-based child protection including expanding community-based child protection committees (30%); Outreach activities (30%); Specialized services such as child protection case management, including for separated children and those affected by armed violence (10%); Structured and sustained activities such as psychosocial support and life skills-based learning (30%); Systems strengthening and capacity building (15%).

Priority 3: Community-based child protection (27%); Outreach activities (25%); Specialized services such as child protection case management, including for separated children and those affected by armed violence (10%); Structured and sustained activities such as psychosocial support and life skills-based learning (30%); Systems strengthening and capacity building (10%).

Resilience/Solutions: Community-based child protection (10%); Outreach activities (25%); Structured and sustained activities such as

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Priority 1: GBV Case Management and PSS: Strengthening Case workers on GBV Case Management and psychosocial support (PSS), System strengthening on Primero/GBViMS+ & IM, GBV Referral Pathways, non-GBV actors on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response, Provision of Dignity Kits, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), Women and Girls Safe Spaces, GBV Information dissemination through awareness raising and outreach activities, and GBV assessments.

Priority 2: Advocacy campaigns, Assessments (sector and joint multi-sectoral assessments) and Structured activities.

Priority 3: Training on Prevention activities and Community based leadership, empowerment and life skills development.

Resilience/Solutions: Capacity building on GBV core principles, mainstreaming and integration.

2026 APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Protection	
Protection	29,636,611.00
APPEALING PARTNERS	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	305,785.00
CBM Global Disability Inclusion (CBMG)	171,043.03
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	632,547.00
Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	1,476,017.87
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	3,488,173.90
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	930,316.00
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	981,668.95
Oxfam	201,105.00
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	20,600,798.24
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	849,156.00
Child Protection	22,503,886.51
APPEALING PARTNERS	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	851,006.68
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	250,816.00
Fundación Educación y Cooperación (Educo)	420,000.05
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	919,990.00
Plan International (Plan)	797,868.52
Save the Children (SCI)	5,100,000.00
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	9,864,645.35
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3,808,009.00
World Vision International (WVI)	491,550.90
Gender-Based Violence	21,685,260.52
APPEALING PARTNERS	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2,283,208.00
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	2,040,917.00
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,300,122.52
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	6,414,581.00
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	9,351,432.00
World Vision International (WVI)	295,000.00
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	73,825,758.03



LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)
Sector Lead Agencies: UNHCR

PEOPLE IN NEED, TARGETED AND PRIORITIZED

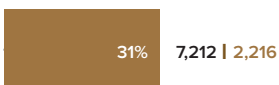
FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE IN-NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE PRIORITIZED
USD 35.1 M USD 29.2 M Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs USD 5.9 M Bangladeshi Host Community	864,413 506,386 Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 358,027 Bangladeshi Host Community	39,114 24,914 Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 14,200 Bangladeshi Host Community	3,000 2,500 Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs 500 Bangladeshi Host Community

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2025

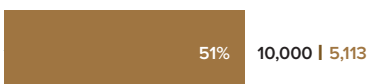
Target | Achieved



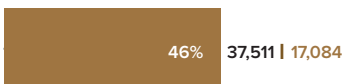
Rohingya individuals successfully graduated from vocational training programmes - successful completion and receipt of



Rohingya individuals engaged in income generation opportunities after successfully completing skills development training



Rohingya individuals successfully completed the adult literacy training who have been enrolled in any kind of skills development



Rohingya and host community members / individuals reached through structured life skills programs.

RESPONSE STRATEGY FOR 2026

In 2026, the Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector (LSDS) will consolidate a more efficient, harmonized, and results-driven approach to supporting self-reliance pathways for Rohingya and vulnerable host communities in Cox's Bazar. The Sector's priorities reflect the need to balance shrinking resources with continued demand for

market-relevant skills development, entrepreneurship support, and income-generating opportunities within the camps and towards their sustainable return to Myanmar. LSDS will scale up harmonized technical standards, including unified Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs), curricula, monitoring tools, and unit costs. These measures are designed to reduce fragmentation, eliminate unnecessary cost variations, and ensure consistent delivery of high-quality skills training and livelihood services. Rationalization will be reinforced by prioritizing fewer, higher-impact interventions that are evidence-based, market-aligned, and linked to measurable income and employability outcomes. In 2026, closer coordination between LSDS and WASH for the production of soap in the camps, which has the dual advantage of creating wage earning opportunities for and building the resilience of the Rohingya refugee/FDMNs while supplying an essential need at reduced cost, will be scaled up. These LSDS activities are commensurate with livelihood opportunities available in Rakhine State to support voluntary, safe and sustainable return to Myanmar.

Greater alignment with national systems and private sector actors will guide LSDS efforts in 2026. The sector aims to expand partnerships that create practical entry points for both Rohingya refugee/FDMN and host community participants, improve market linkages, and enhance opportunities for micro-entrepreneurship and wage-based engagement commensurate with the Myanmar economy. To strengthen accountability and cost-effectiveness, LSDS will deepen the use of harmonized income-tracking mechanisms, standardized costing models,

and shared assessments that enable partners to demonstrate tangible returns on investment. While LSDS will “do less with less” in 2026, the sector remains committed to safeguarding core interventions, maintaining quality standards, and driving harmonized, cost-efficient approaches that maximize impact within limited resources.

LSDS is in the process of implementing small-scale pilot projects which seek to operationalize advocacy efforts that commenced in 2024/25. Building on the success and impact of these projects, the Sector will create synergies with development actors to scale up evidence-based self-reliance programming for both Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host community

members. Amid shrinking resources, LSDS remains a critical mechanism for sustaining Sectors despite drastic funding cuts. Through a structured, market-oriented skilling approach, LSDS activities provide indispensable support to Protection, Education, Health, Food Security, Energy & Environment, and SCCCM partners. This multi-sectoral engagement ensures continuity of frontline service delivery, reduces operational pressure on partners, and strengthens community-based resilience. With a global downturn in humanitarian funding, interventions under LSDS will be even more vital for maintaining minimum service standards, preserving institutional memory, and enabling coordinated, community-driven responses

SUMMARY OF SECTOR RESPONSE PLAN

LEAD AGENCIES	UNHCR
APPEALING PARTNERS	ACF, AMAN, BRAC, Caritas, DRC, ILO, IOM, IRC, Mukti, NRC, OXFAM, PIB, Protyashi, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UN Women, WVB
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BTS, PHALS, YPSA, Coast Foundation, CordAid, Shushilan, GUK, Uttaran, HI, FIVDB, BITA, Plan International, AAB, ESDO, CNRS, Pulse BD, SKUS
SECONDARY COMPLEMENTARY PARTNERS	IFRC, HELVETAS, WHH

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Support skills and capacity-building of Rohingya following the Skills Development Framework that can support their sustainable repatriation and reintegration in Myanmar. (SO1, SO2, SO5)
2. Support Rohingya in the utilization of gained transferable and vocational skills to generate income opportunities within the camps. (SO1, SO2, SO5)
3. Support host communities in diversified vocational skills development and sustainable livelihood options to promote social cohesion.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PRIORITIES



SECTOR JRP NEEDS BASED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

USD 35.4 M

SECTOR ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS BY PRIORITIES

P1 (Life-saving and Critical Activities): Volunteer engagement for community-based activities.

R/S (Resilience and Solutions Activities): Vocational & technical skills training; basic literacy/numeracy with soft skills; equipment & cash grants for self-employment/MSMEs; job referrals; market linkages; public-private dialogue.

2026 APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Livelihoods and Skills Development

APPEALING PARTNERS	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	132,300.00
Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)	258,909.00
BRAC	1,992,207.54
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	126,000.00
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	350,000.00
International Labour Organization (ILO)	1,519,000.00
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	7,027,000.00
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	690,900.00
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	143,500.00
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	1,530,216.17
Oxfam	318,000.00
Plan International (Plan)	194,479.00
Protyashi	186,610.00
Save the Children (SCI)	1,723,000.00
UN Women	2,556,000.00
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	13,880,000.00
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1,838,540.00
World Vision International (WVI)	643,000.00
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	35,109,661.71



PART III:

BHASAN CHAR

BHASAN CHAR

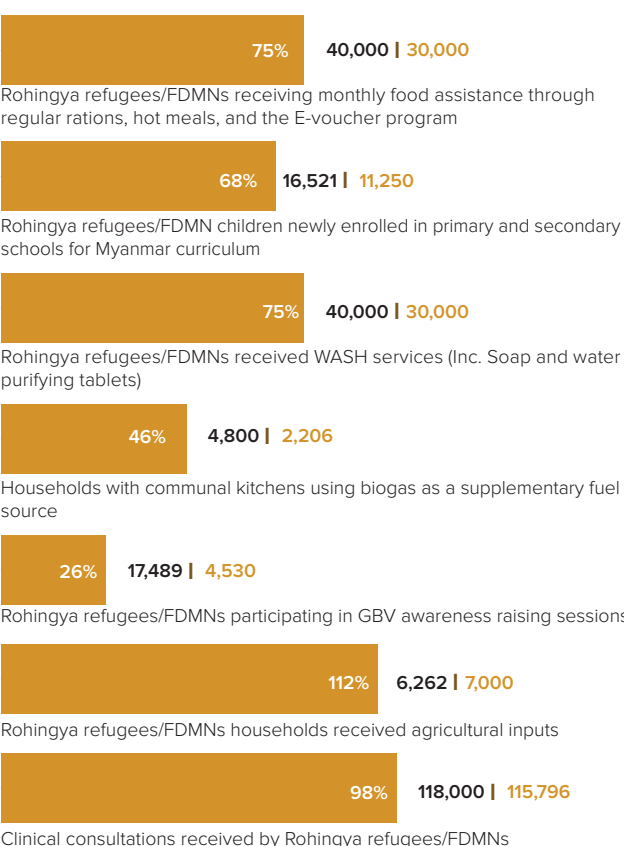
ALL SECTOR PEOPLE IN NEED, TARGETED AND PRIORITIZED

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE IN-NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE PRIORITIZED
USD 25.3M 	30,000	30,000	30,000
USD 25.3M Rohingya/FDMNs	30,000 Rohingya/FDMNs	30,000 Rohingya /FDMNs	30,000 Rohingya/FDMNs
USD 0M Bangladeshi Host Community	0 Bangladeshi Host Community	0 Bangladeshi Host Community	0 Bangladeshi Host Community

ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2025

Bhasan Char

Target | Achieved



RESPONSE STRATEGY FOR 2026

The humanitarian community acknowledges the significant protection, operational, and logistical challenges associated with hosting the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char. A recent UNHCR-led presence confirmation exercise, conducted in late 2025, verified a population of over 30,000 individuals. Among them, most (over 90%) expressed their intention to remain on the island both in the immediate and longer term.

The Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char remain almost entirely dependent on multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance and services provided by partners on the island. Consequently, Bhasan Char has been included in the 2026 Joint Response Plan, while discussions with the Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, NGOs, and the donor community on the future of Bhasan Char continue. In addition, in line

with the shift toward more streamlined coordination in 2026, the Bhasan Char response will be progressively integrated into inter-sector coordination mechanisms used for the rest of the response.

In 2026, Sectors operating in Bhasan Char will prioritize essential services and maintain livelihood support while improving operational efficiencies under tightening financial pressures. Linked to Bhasan Char’s unique context, an isolated location with restricted mobility and economic opportunities, the 2025 Bhasan Char Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (BCNA) showed similar or worsening barriers to accessing core services compared to 2024, especially access to LPG and Health (8.9% and 2.7% worse than 2024, respectively) and heightened levels of psychological distress among children (7.5% higher than 2024). In addition, health facilities lack specialized support in key areas, including surgical care, inpatient mental health, maternal care, and access to specialized medicines. Other key challenges include inadequate night lighting causing safety concerns, infrastructure and communication barriers for persons with disabilities, and limited awareness of available support. While the Myanmar Curriculum is widely accessed, adolescents and youth face restricted opportunities for skills development and tertiary education.

Core priorities in Bhasan Char in 2026 include food assistance, primary healthcare, nutrition, protection, WASH, LPG provision, emergency preparedness and continuing education services. Protection for women and children and cross-cutting issues such as PSEA, accountability to affected populations, and environmental safeguards remain integral to the multi-sector response. Resilience and skills-based programming will remain critical for economic empowerment and self-reliance in this remote, isolated location; livelihoods interventions will further articulate and promote gender inclusion, ensuring the participation of women in livelihoods and income-generating activities; although vocational training, youth engagement, and small-scale livelihood activities have already been reduced due to the decline in funding that will inevitably increase aid dependency and reduce self-reliance. Livelihood-related activities are commensurate with economic opportunities available in Rakhine State to support voluntary, safe and sustainable return to Myanmar.

To manage needs within reduced resources, the Sectors in Bhasan Char launched three major transformational tracks in 2025 which will continue in 2026. Through standardization, a uniform minimum service package was introduced across health, nutrition, protection, WASH, food, and education to ensure consistency and reduce disparities. Through harmonization, inter-agency coordination,

aligning assessments and program tools to eliminate duplication and optimize shared systems was strengthened. Finally, rationalization narrowed service scope to essential activities, redesigning programs for an updated population figure (30,000 individuals) and structuring them around the highest priorities. In 2026, Health will be further rationalized, posing challenges for vulnerable groups, including children, women, and persons with disabilities, who may experience reduced service availability and accessibility, increased pressure on existing basic health facilities, and limited referral mechanisms for specialized care. With early childhood care and development and psychosocial support no longer provided by nutrition partners, support for lactating mothers may also face delays, affecting their overall wellbeing.

Limited maintenance of infrastructure and accessibility improvements will heighten the protection risks and

weaken resilience against environmental threats. Enhancements to lighting, accessible WASH facilities, and disaster-resilient structures may have to be deferred due to limited funding. Protection risks, particularly for women, children, and persons with disabilities, may persist, while the island remains very vulnerable to storms and environmental impacts, with potentially devastating consequences for the inhabitants given the limited evacuation options.

In 2026, reduced participatory and community-based protection will limit outreach to women, youth, and persons with disabilities, weakening social cohesion and hindering early identification of protection risks. Constrained pathways for adolescents and youth due to limited higher education and skills development may lead to long-term disadvantages in education and employment, further limiting resilience and access to durable solutions.

SUMMARY OF SECTOR RESPONSE PLAN

LEAD AGENCIES	UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP
APPEALING PARTNERS	BRAC, Caritas, Mukti, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, QCH, WVI, IOM, WHO, BDRCS, GUSS, IRW, IMPACT
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BRAC, Caritas, Friendship, Mukti, CODEC, HI, WFP, QCH, WVI, IOM, Prottyashi, Cordaid, GK, RTMI, IPAS, WHO, BDRCS, GUSS, IRW, ACLAB, IMPACT, Dhaka University

PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Food Security Sector: Ensure and sustain the timely provision of food assistance for Rohingya.

Common Services and Logistics: Strengthen shared logistics for efficient and eco-friendly operations; Facilitate data connectivity services for humanitarian actors.

Education: Ensure equitable access to learning through the Myanmar curriculum; Promote inclusive learning with a focus on girls' education; Strengthen teaching volunteers' capacity and education service delivery.

Health & Nutrition: Improve equitable access to essential healthcare and outbreak response; Ensure access to lifesaving, gender-responsive nutrition services for women and children; Promote community health, nutrition, and well-being.

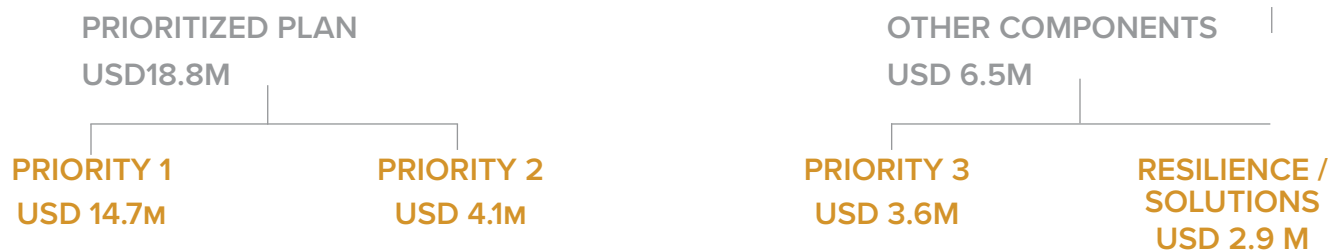
Livelihoods & Skills Development: Build skills and livelihood opportunities to support safe and dignified return.

Protection: Provide targeted protection support through registration and documentation; Strengthen community-based protection and access to specialized services; Ensure coordinated, inclusive child protection services for at-risk children and adolescents; Prevent GBV risks and ensure access to survivor-centered services.

SMS & NFI: Coordinate inclusive site management for timely multi-sectoral service delivery; Maintain safe living conditions and essential NFI support sustainably; Provide lifesaving emergency shelter and NFI assistance; Reduce safety risks through disaster-risk reduction and preparedness.

WASH: Ensure equitable access to safe water for drinking and domestic use; Provide adequate sanitation and safe solid-waste management; Promote hygiene behaviors to prevent disease.

SECTOR ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS BY PRIORITIES



 **SECTOR JRP NEEDS BASED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS USD 25.3M**

SECTOR ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS BY PRIORITIES

P1 (Life-saving and Critical Activities): FSS: GFA; **Education:** (ECE/ECD, primary, secondary); **Health:** (immunization, SRH, primary/secondary care services & referrals, epidemiology, surveillance, MHPSS, and health information management); **Nutrition:** (blanket and targeted supplementary feeding for CPLW, outpatient therapeutic care for SAM and MAM, prevention of micronutrient deficiencies; **Protection:** Registration/Documentation, Protection Monitoring, Case Mgt(general, GBV & CP); **SCCCM:** (LPG refills, training, NFIs, EVHHS support for RR, EPR); **WASH:** (hygiene items, operation & maintenance of water supply, distribution, sanitation, and waste management systems).

P2 (Essential but Non-Lifesaving / Second Priority Activities): Education: (School feeding ; disaster risk reduction planning, learning materials, assessments, community outreach for children w/ disabilities, rehabilitation of learning spaces, and stakeholder engagement, vocational and skills development for adolescents, capacity building); **Health and Nutrition:** (coordination and information management, telecommunication services, data connectivity services, capacity building/training, communicable diseases, contingency, stockpiling of medical commodities, non-communicable diseases, injuries and mental health, social behavior change & communication); **LSDS:** (Off-Farm training); **Protection:** (community engagement, legal support); **SCCCM:** (service coordination & site management support); **WASH** (water quality monitoring and tests).

P3 (Third Priority / Medium-term Enabling Activities): Health and Nutrition: (emergency preparedness and response, blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) for PLWs, surveys and information management, counseling); **LSDS:** On-Farm training; **Protection:** CBP-Awareness raising, AGD Interventions. CP: PSS, Awareness raising, CBP-child protection, Systems strengthening and Capacity building. **GBV:** Capacity Building, Awareness Raising & Risk mitigation. **SCCCM:** NFIs, Electrical and lighting systems, Care and Maintenance and shelter repairs. **WASH:** Hygiene-Promotion, Outbreak response (mostly cholera)

R/S (Resilience and Solutions Activities): **LSDS:** (On-Farm and off-farm inputs, Community Participation and Empowerment)

2026 APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Common Services and Logistics

APPEALING PARTNERS	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
World Food Programme (WFP)	180,603.00
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	180,603.00

Education

APPEALING PARTNERS	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	52,365.88
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	129,272.00
Islamic Relief Bangladesh (IRB)	133,854.00
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	107,444.00
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	928,000.00
World Food Programme (WFP)	550,000.00
World Vision International (WVI)	62,500.00
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	1,963,435.88

Food Security

APPEALING PARTNERS	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
World Food Programme (WFP)	6,047,103.82
Health & Nutrition	4,753,133.90
BRAC	163,320.00
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	1,612,127.90
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	449,500.00
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1,271,860.00
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	280,609.00
World Food Programme (WFP)	825,717.00
World Health Organization (WHO)	150,000.00
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	6,047,103.82

Livelihoods and Skills Development

APPEALING PARTNERS

BRAC	1,486,016.30
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	114,765.00
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	841,228.00
Islamic Relief Bangladesh (IRB)	101,900.00
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	100,000.00
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1,000,000.00
World Food Programme (WFP)	600,000.00

Protection

APPEALING PARTNERS

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	285,660.00
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1,588,000.00
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	748,064.00
World Vision International (WVI)	40,000.00

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS 2,661,724.00

Site Management, Shelter and NFIs

APPEALING PARTNERS

BDRCS	319,394.00
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	701,100.00
Impact Initiatives (IMPACT)	129,150.00
Islamic Relief Bangladesh (IRB)	229,600.00
Qatar Charity (QCH)	231,819.00
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1,680,000.00

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS 3,291,063.00

WASH

APPEALING PARTNERS

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)	297,000.00
BRAC	171,217.19
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	52,656.00
Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)	47,177.00
Islamic Relief Bangladesh (IRB)	173,260.00
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,287,716.00
World Vision International (WVI)	67,000.00

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS 2,096,026.19

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT (Bhasan Char) 25,297,999.08

Reporting

UNHCR and the Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) Secretariat will share reports with the Government of Bangladesh on the funding and implementation status of JRP 2026 on a quarterly basis.



PART IV:

Annexes

Partner	Sector	Education	Food Security	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	Protection - CPSS	Protection - GBVSS	SCCCM	WASH	Coordination	Total Funding Required (USD)
27	Jago Nari Unnayan Sangsta (JNUS)												-
28	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)												-
29	Jana Sanghati Kendra (JSK)												-
30	Jugantar Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (JSUS)												-
31	Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)												838,859
32	Narider Jatiyo Parishad (NCDW)												-
33	NGO Forum for Public Health (NGOF)												800,000
34	Organization for the Poor Community Advancement (OPCA)												-
35	Partners in Health Development (PHD)												-
36	Prantic Unnayan Society (Prantic)												128,502
37	Program for Helpless And Lagged Society (PHALS)												-
38	Protyashi												186,610
39	PULSE Bangladesh Society (PULSE)												-
40	RDRS Bangladesh (RDRS)												233,131
41	Research, Training & Management International (RTMI)												-
42	Resource Integration Centre (RIC)												-
43	Rohngya Women Welfare Society (RWWS)												-
44	Samaj Kallyan O Unnayan Shangstha (SKUS)												-
45	Shushilan												-
46	Social Agency for Welfare and Advancement in Bangladesh (SAWAB)												599,920
47	Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for Physically Vulnerable (SARPV)												-
48	Society for Health Extension and Development (SHED)												-
49	Uttaran												-
50	Village Education Resource Center (VERC)												-
51	Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)												669,244
Red Cross/Red Crescent Family													
		■ Appealing partner					■ Implementing partner						
1	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)												-
Other Organizations													
		■ Appealing partner					■ Implementing partner						
1	Academy for Information Technology												-
2	Asian University for Women												-
3	Bard College												-
4	BRAC University												-
5	Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI)												-
Grand Total for Cox's Bazar Response												685,210,377	

ANNEX A-2: 2026 JRP PARTNER FUNDING REQUIREMENT (BY SECTOR) BHASAN CHAR

Partner		Sector								Total Funding Required (USD)
		Education	Food Security	Health & Nutrition	LSDS	Protection	SM and S-NFI	WASH	Common servs. & logs.	
UN Agencies		■ Appealing partner**				■ Implementing partner***				
1	International Organization for Migration (IOM)			■	■					2,453,356
2	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	■		■		■			■	3,244,389
3	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)			■	■	■	■			5,539,860
4	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)			■	■	■				835,160
5	World Food Programme (WFP)	■	■	■	■				■	8,203,424
6	World Health Organization (WHO)			■	■					150,000
International NGOs		■ Appealing partner				■ Implementing partner				
1	Friendship		■							-
2	Humanity & Inclusion (HI)					■				-
3	IMPACT Initiatives (IMPACT)						■			129,150
4	IPAS Development Foundation (IPAS)			■						-
5	Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	638,614
6	Qatar Charity (QCH)		■				■			231,819
7	Stichting Cordaid (Cordaid)				■					-
8	World Vision International (WVI)	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	230,500
Local/National NGOs		■ Appealing partner				■ Implementing partner				
1	Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)				■					-
2	BRAC	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	1,872,919
3	Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	997,793
4	Community Development Centre (CODEC)		■		■	■				-
5	Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)							■		47,177
6	Gonoshasthaya Kendra (GK)			■						-
7	Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	■			■	■	■	■		107,444
8	Protyashi				■					-
9	Research, Training & Management International (RTMI)			■						-

ANNEX A-2: 2026 JRP PARTNER FUNDING REQUIREMENT (BY SECTOR) BHASAN CHAR

Partner	Sector	Education	Food Security	Health & Nutrition	LSDS	Protection	SM and S-NFI	WASH	Common servs. & logs.	Total Funding Required (USD)
Red Cross/Red Crescent Family										
1	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)									616,394
Other Organizations										
2	University of Dhaka (DU)									-
Grand Total for Bhasan Char Response										25,297,999

* This matrix includes appealing and implementing partners working through the Sectors in Bhasan Char.

** Appealing Partners represented in the JRP 2026 are organizations raising funds primarily from Member States or countries through the JRP, as part of a Sector responding to the Rohingya refugee response in Bangladesh.

*** Implementing Partners are organizations that receive funding from appealing partners to implement project activities approved and covered by the JRP 2026.

ANNEX C: SUMMARY OF 2026 JRP FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

USD 710,508,376

2026 total appeal

USD 674,348,705.00

Refugee funding requirement (total appeal)

USD 36,159,659.00

Host community funding requirement (total appeal)

Funding requirements per priority

Sector	1st Priority	2nd Priority	3rd Priority	Resilience and Solutions	Total per Sector
Food Security	218,543,448	16,209,782		12,545,234	247,298,464
Shelter-CCCM	84,492,350	31,717,225	3,262,768	8,522,585	127,994,928
Protection	32,293,152	20,136,383	14,500,593	6,895,630	73,825,758
<i>Protection</i>	<i>12,702,828</i>	<i>9,326,358</i>	<i>5,228,256</i>	<i>2,379,170</i>	<i>29,636,611</i>
<i>Child Protection</i>	<i>10,107,447</i>	<i>4,847,581</i>	<i>4,626,633</i>	<i>2,922,226</i>	<i>22,503,887</i>
<i>Gender Based Violence</i>	<i>9,482,877</i>	<i>5,962,444</i>	<i>4,645,705</i>	<i>1,594,234</i>	<i>21,685,261</i>
WASH	39,899,875	20,366,487	364,614	612,760	61,243,736
Education	33,104,236	10,021,972	7,184,195	2,431,070	52,741,473
Health	36,053,326	9,927,809	2,826,994	1,060,524	49,868,653
LSDS	2,200,000			32,909,662	35,109,662
Nutrition	28,780,086	2,388,643		194,552	31,363,281
Coordination	5,276,823	487,600			5,764,423
TOTAL (Cox's Bazar)	480,643,297	111,255,900	28,139,165	65,172,016	685,210,377

Sector	1st Priority	2nd Priority	3rd Priority	Resilience and Solutions	Total per Sector
Food Security	6,047,104				6,047,104
Health & Nutrition	3,462,900	992,368	297,866		4,753,134
Livelihoods and Skills Development		1,203,731	302,190	2,798,989	4,304,909
Site Management, Shelter and NFIs	1,350,739	204,600	1,617,224	118,500	3,291,063
Protection	1,079,979	359,500	1,222,245		2,661,724
WASH	1,672,260	272,064	151,703		2,096,026
Education	1,061,123	902,313			1,963,436
Common Services and Logistics		180,603			180,603
TOTAL (Bhasan Char)	14,674,105	4,115,178	3,591,227	2,917,489	25,297,999

TOTAL APPEAL

710,508,376

ANNEX D: SUMMARY OF 2026 JRP FUNDING REQUIREMENTS PER PARTNER

	First Priority	Second Priority	Third Priority	Resilience/Solutions	Total
Food Security	218.5M	16.2M	0	12.5M	247.3M
Action Contre La Faim	0	0	0	78.1K	78.1K
BRAC	0	2.1M	0	154.6K	2.3M
Caritas Bangladesh	0	0	0	125.0K	125.0K
Concern Worldwide	0	500.0K	0	0	500.0K
Danish Refugee Council	0	185.0K	0	165.0K	350.0K
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	0	2.7M	0	2.6M	5.3M
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh	0	77.9K	0	77.9K	155.8K
International Organization for Migration	0	535.0K	0	265.0K	800.0K
International Rescue Committee	0	150.2K	0	234.7K	384.9K
Mukti Cox's Bazar	0	0	0	199.9K	199.9K
Oxfam	0	169.0K	0	43.0K	212.0K
Plan International	0	75.0K	0	31.1K	106.1K
RDRS Bangladesh	0	123.0K	0	110.1K	233.1K
Save the Children	0	82.0K	0	95.5K	177.5K
World Food Programme	218.4M	9.3M	0	8.1M	235.8M
World Vision International	170.0K	130.0K	0	240.0K	540.0K
Protection incl. CPSS and GBVSS	32.3M	20.1M	14.5M	6.9M	73.8M
BRAC	373.1K	187.1K	179.7K	111.1K	851.0K
Caritas Bangladesh	289.6K	159.7K	62.9K	44.4K	556.6K
CBM Global Disability Inclusion	40.2K	72.7K	58.1K	0	171.0K
Danish Refugee Council	400.5K	183.1K	23.5K	25.5K	632.5K
Fundación Educación y Cooperación	175.9K	95.3K	91.5K	57.2K	420.0K
Humanity & Inclusion	660.4K	412.8K	402.8K	0	1.5M
International Organization for Migration	2.2M	1.5M	1.6M	436.1K	5.8M
International Rescue Committee	1.6M	1.2M	944.5K	180.1K	3.9M
Norwegian Refugee Council	574.2K	303.5K	78.8K	25.2K	981.7K
Oxfam	141.8K	18.0K	28.4K	13.0K	201.1K
Plan International	350.3K	175.0K	168.2K	104.4K	797.9K
Save the Children	2.2M	1.1M	1.1M	665.8K	5.1M
United Nations Children's Fund	4.9M	2.6M	2.4M	1.3M	11.2M
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	13.3M	9.5M	5.8M	2.3M	30.8M
United Nations Population Fund	4.8M	2.4M	1.5M	1.5M	10.2M
World Vision International	227.3K	262.1K	175.1K	122.1K	786.5K
Health	36.1M	9.9M	2.8M	1.1M	49.9M
BRAC	2.5M	919.7K	7.5K	177.3K	3.6M
CBM Global Disability Inclusion	82.4K	123.6K	0	0	206.0K
Friendship	570.0K	15.0K	5.0K	0	590.0K
Hope Foundation	1.1M	13.8K	0	6.3K	1.1M
Humanity & Inclusion	943.1K	1.4M	0	7.7K	2.4M
International Organization for Migration	7.6M	3.1M	199.9K	152.6K	11.1M

	First Priority	Second Priority	Third Priority	Resilience/Solutions	Total
International Rescue Committee	2.7M	59.5K	29.8K	67.4K	2.9M
Malteser International	0	460.3K	0	0	460.3K
MedGlobal	0	186.0K	0	4.4K	190.5K
OBAT Helpers	0	172.3K	0	0.4K	172.7K
Save the Children	1.9M	254.9K	0	98.0K	2.3M
Terre des Hommes	921.5K	0	0	3.6K	925.1K
United Nations Children's Fund	5.1M	0	0	97.8K	5.2M
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4.4M	2.3M	0	300.0K	7.0M
United Nations Population Fund	3.0M	554.7K	1.8M	50.0K	5.4M
World Health Organization	5.2M	10.0K	790.0K	95.0K	6.1M
Young Power in Social Action	0	269.2K	0	0	269.2K
Water, sanitation and Hygiene	39.9M	20.4M	364.6K	612.8K	61.2M
Action Contre La Faim	303.0K	72.0K	0	0	375.0K
ActionAid International	46.6K	24.3K	0.9K	0	71.8K
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	257.4K	0	0	0	257.4K
BRAC	3.6M	729.6K	5.7K	28.8K	4.3M
CARE International	211.0K	40.0K	0	10.0K	261.0K
Caritas Bangladesh	389.2K	231.9K	20.4K	56.0K	697.5K
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe	628.9K	248.4K	5.0K	23.0K	905.3K
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz	70.0K	168.0K	5.0K	5.0K	248.0K
International Organization for Migration	7.1M	893.9K	20.0K	0	8.0M
Islamic Relief Worldwide	689.4K	292.3K	0	19.3K	1.0M
Norwegian Refugee Council	631.0K	389.0K	23.0K	25.0K	1.1M
Oxfam	206.2K	105.0K	3.0K	9.0K	323.2K
Save the Children	364.3K	81.5K	0	5.6K	451.5K
Tearfund	109.4K	25.9K	0	10.9K	146.2K
Terre des Hommes	888.3K	776.3K	12.0K	58.5K	1.7M
United Nations Children's Fund	13.4M	9.3M	220.0K	245.0K	23.2M
United Nations Development Programme	1.2M	322.6K	41.0K	65.0K	1.6M
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	9.4M	6.5M	0.6K	45.1K	15.9M
World Vision International	131.5K	68.5K	0	0	200.0K
Young Power in Social Action	293.0K	92.5K	8.0K	6.5K	400.0K
Shelter-CCCM	84.5M	31.7M	3.3M	8.5M	128.0M
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	500.0K	0	0	0	500.0K
Association for Mass Advancement Network	100.1K	369.2K	69.2K	0	538.5K
BRAC	755.3K	462.0K	0	162.9K	1.4M
CARE International	800.0K	145.0K	0	5.0K	950.0K
Caritas Bangladesh	1.3M	265.0K	7.8K	94.8K	1.7M
Danish Refugee Council	435.4K	131.5K	0	0	566.9K
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	1.5M	202.5K	0	0	1.7M
Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha	217.3K	0	0	21.0K	238.3K
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz	420.6K	150.8K	14.2K	125.0K	710.5K
International Organization for Migration	43.2M	9.1M	2.5M	4.5M	59.3M

	First Priority	Second Priority	Third Priority	Resilience/Solutions	Total
Islamic Relief Worldwide	706.8K	289.8K	22.0K	103.5K	1.1M
NGO Forum for Public Health	0	20.0K	300.0K	480.0K	800.0K
Oxfam	153.3K	83.8K	99.8K	7.3K	344.2K
Qatar Charity	0	657.7K	0	0	657.7K
Save the Children	41.5K	17.2K	0	0	58.7K
Social Agency for Welfare and Advancement in Bangladesh	86.8K	148.8K	0	17.5K	253.1K
United Nations Development Programme	520.0K	0	0	0	520.0K
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	30.7M	17.7M	203.7K	3.0M	51.6M
United Nations Office for Project Services	215.0K	110.0K	0	0	325.0K
World Food Programme	2.8M	1.8M	0	0	4.6M
Education	33.1M	10.0M	7.2M	2.4M	52.7M
BRAC	1.7M	138.9K	94.4K	839.8K	2.7M
Caritas Bangladesh	258.0K	68.0K	26.8K	32.0K	384.8K
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh	116.3K	48.5K	3.0K	0	167.8K
Friendship	114.7K	35.8K	74.6K	91.1K	316.2K
Fundación Educación y Cooperación	291.5K	104.1K	41.6K	21.1K	458.2K
International Rescue Committee	354.2K	126.2K	38.2K	29.4K	548.0K
Mukti Cox's Bazar	312.2K	105.5K	54.4K	23.4K	495.5K
Norwegian Refugee Council	1.4M	319.9K	166.5K	151.7K	2.0M
OBAT Helpers	62.9K	4.3K	6.1K	17.9K	91.2K
Plan International	939.0K	294.3K	166.3K	167.7K	1.6M
Prantic Unnayan Society	77.6K	26.3K	8.3K	16.4K	128.5K
Save the Children	1.6M	293.7K	244.8K	147.9K	2.3M
Social Agency for Welfare and Advancement in Bangladesh	200.9K	101.7K	22.1K	22.1K	346.8K
United Nations Children's Fund	20.7M	5.9M	672.4K	410.6K	27.7M
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	3.8M	925.6K	381.1K	326.1K	5.4M
United Nations Population Fund	1.0M	374.4K	204.9K	113.0K	1.7M
World Food Programme	0	1.1M	5.0M	0	6.0M
World Vision International	154.9K	106.7K	28.6K	21.0K	311.2K
Nutrition	28.8M	2.4M	0	194.6K	31.4M
Action Contre La Faim	161.0K	448.4K	0	48.3K	657.7K
Concern Worldwide	1.1M	0	0	11.0K	1.1M
United Nations Children's Fund	6.9M	243.3K	0	135.2K	7.3M
World Food Programme	20.6M	1.7M	0	0	22.3M
Livelihoods and Skills Development	2.2M	0	0	32.9M	35.1M
Action Contre La Faim	0	0	0	132.3K	132.3K
Association for Mass Advancement Network	0	0	0	258.9K	258.9K
BRAC	0	0	0	2.0M	2.0M
Caritas Bangladesh	0	0	0	126.0K	126.0K
Danish Refugee Council	0	0	0	350.0K	350.0K
International Labour Organization	0	0	0	1.5M	1.5M
International Organization for Migration	0	0	0	7.0M	7.0M
International Rescue Committee	0	0	0	690.9K	690.9K

	First Priority	Second Priority	Third Priority	Resilience/Solutions	Total
Mukti Cox's Bazar	0	0	0	143.5K	143.5K
Norwegian Refugee Council	0	0	0	1.5M	1.5M
Oxfam	0	0	0	318.0K	318.0K
Plan International	0	0	0	194.5K	194.5K
Prottiyashi	0	0	0	186.6K	186.6K
Save the Children	0	0	0	1.7M	1.7M
UN Women	0	0	0	2.6M	2.6M
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2.2M	0	0	11.7M	13.9M
United Nations Population Fund	0	0	0	1.8M	1.8M
World Vision International	0	0	0	643.0K	643.0K
Coordination	5.3M	487.6K	0	0	5.8M
Danish Refugee Council	100.0K	0	0	0	100.0K
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	56.0K	60.0K	0	0	116.0K
Humanity & Inclusion	20.1K	0	0	0	20.1K
International Organization for Migration	342.0K	0	0	0	342.0K
Norwegian Refugee Council	111.9K	0	0	0	111.9K
Save the Children	36.4K	0	0	0	36.4K
UN Women	57.2K	10.0K	0	0	67.2K
United Nations Children's Fund	899.1K	162.6K	0	0	1.1M
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2.7M	170.0K	0	0	2.9M
United Nations Population Fund	450.0K	0	0	0	450.0K
World Food Programme	150.0K	70.0K	0	0	220.0K
World Health Organization	347.1K	15.0K	0	0	362.1K
Bhasan Char	14.7M	4.1M	3.6M	2.9M	25.3M
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	554.5K	22.0K	39.9K	0	616.4K
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	207.8K	524.4K	48.5K	1.1M	1.9M
Caritas Bangladesh	212.6K	51.9K	624.6K	108.6K	997.8K
Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha	37.8K	7.0K	2.3K	0	47.2K
IMPACT Initiative	46.0K	24.6K	40.1K	18.5K	129.2K
International Organization for Migration	1.3M	696.0K	95.1K	371.1K	2.5M
Islamic Relief Worldwide	488.8K	32.4K	40.5K	77.0K	638.6K
Mukti Cox's Bazar	85.7K	21.8K	0	0	107.4K
Qatar Charity	231.8K	0	0	0	231.8K
United Nations Children's Fund	2.5M	318.5K	462.9K	0	3.2M
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	1.7M	1.3M	1.8M	810.0K	5.5M
United Nations Population Fund	562.0K	99.0K	74.2K	100.0K	835.2K
World Food Programme	6.7M	880.6K	327.8K	300.0K	8.2M
World Health Organization	60.0K	90.0K	0	0	150.0K
World Vision International	76.0K	61.5K	53.0K	40.0K	230.5K
Grand Total	495.3M	115.4M	31.7M	68.1M	710.5M

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