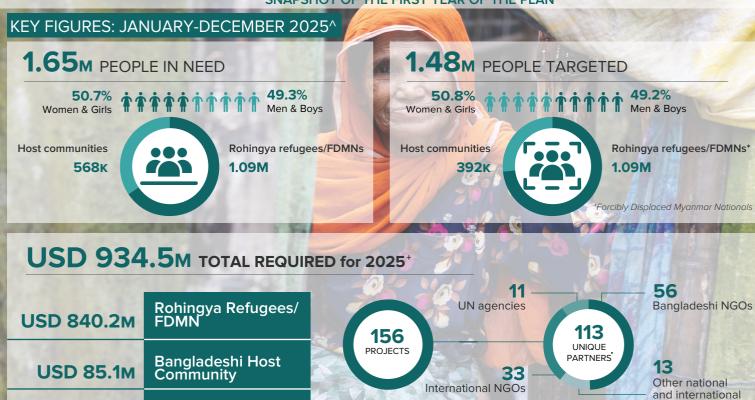
2025-26 JOINT RESPONSE PLAN

ROHINGYA HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

SNAPSHOT OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PLAN





Strategic Objective 1

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

Provide learning opportunities and enhance skill development and capacities to equip Rohingya with the skills and knowledge needed to rebuild their lives following their eventual return to Rakhine. By supporting the dignity and resilience of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs during their displacement in Bangladesh, including education and livelihood opportunities for youth, the population will be well placed for durable solutions including voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return and reintegration.

• This includes 57 appealing partners and 84 implementing partners (of the appealing partners, 28 are implementing activities under other projects).

organizations



Strategic Objective 2

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

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



Strategic Objective 3

Deliver life-saving assistance to populations in need.

Maintain cost-effective services and assistance to ensure equal access for affected populations in need of humanitarian assistance in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char and explore opportunities to introduce more sustainable approaches to reduce the vulnerability of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, enhance preparedness and contingency plans for disaster responses at the Upazila level.



Strategic Objective 4

Foster the well-being of host communities.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh, international financial institutions and other development partners as well as affected populations, support vulnerable households in Cox's Bazar in the spirit of mitigating the effects of hosting a large number of Rohingyas on the host communities. Complementary development programmes – for example, those funded by the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and the UN – will help the Government to facilitate equitable access to quality services for communities; strengthen public service infrastructure and delivery through system and capacity strengthening; support sustainable and improved livelihoods for host communities; and rehabilitate the environment and ecosystem.

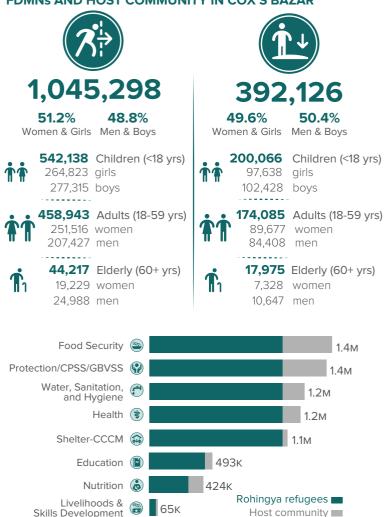


Strategic Objective 5

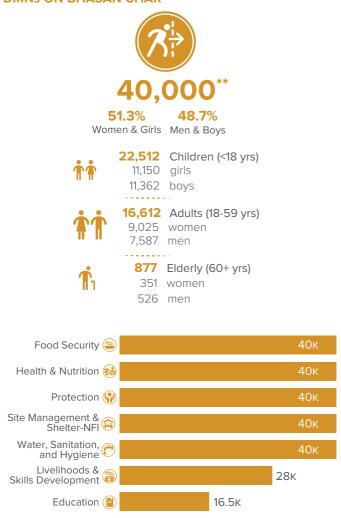
Strengthen disaster risk management and combat the effects of climate change.

In coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment resulting from the number and protracted presence of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Cox's Bazar. This will include efforts to restore ecosystems, promote reforestation, develop waste management plans, and strengthen disaster coordination mechanisms, promote the use of renewable and cleaner energy sources, discourage the use of plastic materials and packaging, and train Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities to respond to the effects of climate change and disaster risks.

POPULATION TARGETED IN 2025: ROHINGYA REFUGEES/FDMNs AND HOST COMMUNITY IN COX'S BAZAR



POPULATION TARGETED IN 2025: ROHINGYA REFUGEES/FDMNs ON BHASAN CHAR*



2025 JOINT RESPONSE PLAN APPEALING PARTNERS

ACF, ACLAB, ACTED, ActionAid, AMAN, BDRCS, BRAC, CA, CARE, Caritas, CBMG, COAST, CWW, DRC, Educo, FAO, FIVDB, Friendship, GK, GUSS, HAEFA, HEKS, HFHI, HI, IMPACT, IOM, IRC, IRW, MedGlobal, Mukti, NRC, OBAT, Oxfam, PARC, PHALS, Plan, PRANTIC, Prottyashi, PULSE, QC, RDRS, SAWAB, SCI, Sesame, TdH, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHH, WHO, WVI, YPSA

THE JRP 2026 TARGETS AND BUDGET WILL BE PREPARED SEPARATELY





[^]JRP 2025 includes 50,000 confirmed new arrivals who fled more recently to Bangladesh and who require protection and assistance in the Rohingya camps. Additionally, an estimated 50,000 new arrivals are believed to be living in the Cox's Bazar camps and are in the process of being biometrically identified. Biometric identification is an exercise in which newly arrived Rohingyas are recorded through biometric identification procedure jointly by GoB and UNHCR. This population, and any further new arrivals who arrive during 2025, will be included in future updates to Sector responses and budgets.

⁺ The total requirement for JRP 2025 includes USD 840.2M for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, USD 85.1 for the Bangladeshi host community, and USD 9.2M for Coordination.

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

^{**} This JRP is appealing to support 40,000 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.