

#### **Protracted Crisis**



- It's 8<sup>th</sup> years of Rohingya influx
- Leadership of the GoB, the UN agencies, local, national and international organizations saved the thousands of lives
- Rohingya refugees remain entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance for their survival
- Funding cut forces to reduce in humanitarian assistance which has significant impact

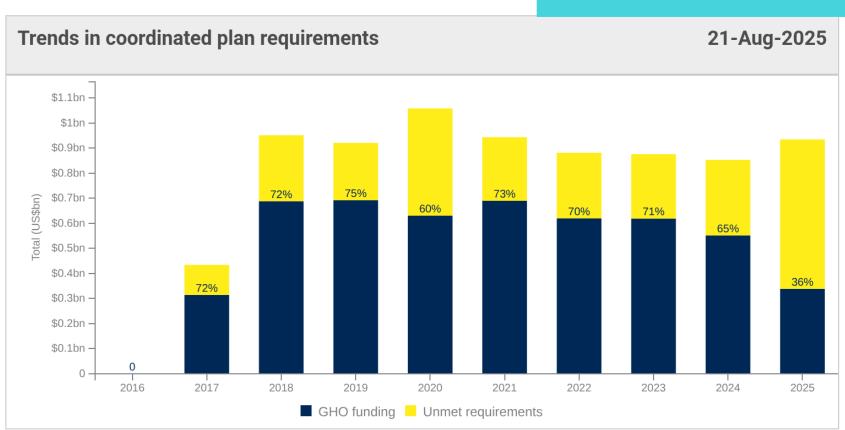
# Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis Joint Response Plan

2025

https://fts.unocha.org/plans/1212/summary



### JRP Funding has declined!



Amounts shown for the current year (far right bar) are for the year to date. No data is shown in years where there was no plan/appeal.

Show more





World Food Programme (WFP) e-voucher outlet in Cox's Bazar, photo:WFP/2023

# WFP appeals for urgent funding to prevent ration cuts

- Without urgent new funding, monthly rations maybe halved to US\$6 per person, down from US\$12.50 per person
- Currently each Rohingya receive \$12 per month
- All Rohingya receive vouchers that are redeemed for their choice of food at designated retailers in the camps.
- To sustain full rations, WFP urgently requires US\$15 million for April, and US\$81 million until the end of 2025.

Learning center in camp 14, Photo: COAST Foundation

#### **Current Situation in Education Sector**

- A large number of children (ECE–Grade 4) are currently out of school.
- Parents are worried about their children's future due to the lengthy closure of learning facilities.
- Many children are engaging in unethical behaviors and their learning progress has declined
- The children involved with crime/.
- Teaching volunteers are losing their influence and motivation due to the lack of regular classes.
- Incidents of child trafficking and related risks are increasing.
- Host community teachers lost their job also, which created BIG concern in social cohesion



Water Scarcity in Teknaf Rohingya camp, Photo: COAST Foundation

# Accessing Safe Water is very threatening

- The groundwater level in Ukhiya and Teknaf areas has been declining due to excessive extraction
- A large number of deep tube wells have been installed since the Rohingya influx
- This over-extraction has led to significant stress on aquifers,
- The host communities of Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas are highly affected by lowered water level, especially during the dry season
- The water bodies of Ukhiya and Teknaf Upzaila are high by the black waste water from Rohingya camps as fecal and other waste water has been discharging in the nearby canal.



# Reducing the use of underground water, plastic use

- Pleading for reducing the limited use of underground water
- Supply of clean and safe water from surface sources
- Alternative option could be desalinization of sea water
- RRRC has circulated to limit or avoid plastic in the camps but limited compliance
- We hardy see any significant progress above issues

### Inclusion of Local government in the decision-making



We have a little specific information about fund spend in affected host community

Local government is hardly involved in JRP development process

We hardly see any roadmap for developing local and national NGO's leaders

## Safety and Security still a big concern



# Rohingya Refugee Response

Flash Appeal for 150,000 New Arrivals

**KEY FIGURES: JUNE-DECEMBER 2025** 

150k NEW ARRIVAL REFUGEES IN NEED

Individuals

150,000



Households

39,051



5,140 women

5,166 men

USD 84M TOTAL REQUIRED



### Some questions???

- Starting the repatriation how far?
- Transparency on over all funding and pooled funds
- Is our local government involve in decision making process?
- Do they consulted on repatriation issues?
- What are the short term and long term plan?
- Local/national organizations lost their partnership due to fund cut. How to include them?
- How are the local issues being solved?



**Promoting Local Led Initiatives to** Response the **Protracted Crisis:** 

**Inclusion of** local voice

