



# Steps towards dignity, safety and sustainable solutions

**Forcibly displaced Rohingya in Bangladesh:**  
**Rohingya Refugee Protracted Crisis**  
**24 August 2025**



# 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

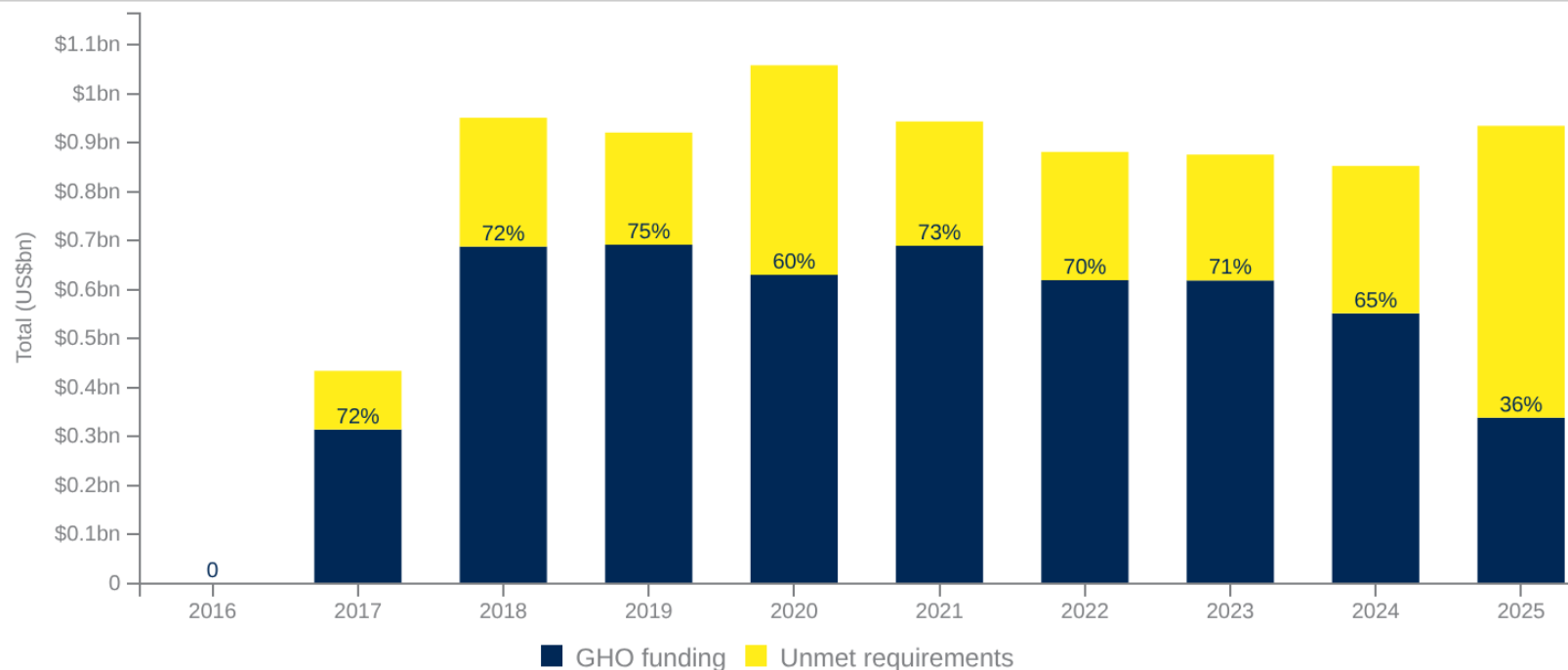


<https://fts.unocha.org/plans/1212/summary>

## JRP Funding has declined!

### Trends in coordinated plan requirements

21-Aug-2025



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.

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## 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.



# Rohingya Refugee Response

## Flash Appeal for 150,000 New Arrivals

KEY FIGURES: JUNE-DECEMBER 2025


**150k** NEW ARRIVAL REFUGEES IN NEED


**54.1%** Women & Girls  **45.9%** Men & Boys

Individuals  
**150,000**



Households  
**39,051**

 **77,875** Children (<18 yrs)  
39,889 girls  
37,986 boys

 **61,819** Adults (18-59 yrs)  
36,077 women  
25,742 men

 **10,306** Elderly (60+ yrs)  
5,140 women  
5,166 men

**USD 84M** TOTAL REQUIRED

## Current Situation in Education Sector



Learning center in camp 14, Photo: COAST Foundation

- 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



# Accessing Safe Water is very threatening



Water Scarcity in Teknaf Rohingya camp, Photo: COAST Foundation

- The groundwater level in Ukhiya and Teknaf areas has been declining due to excessive extraction
- A large number of deep tube wells 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 20–30 million L/day extract production from water networks
- 10,000 tons of solid waste are generated monthly by Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar (household-level and other sources)

## 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 hardly 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



Various safety and security concerns lurking inside the camps

No positive signs seen on host community teachers movement

Both communities hardly avail same facilities like health care services

Sporadic incident of trafficking, abduction, smuggling in camps



## 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?

# Recommendations for Sustainable Rohingya Response



- Local government representation in ISCG
- Operation by local/national with low cost
- Appointment local staff in UN Office
- No need to keep big office in Cox's Bazar (INGO/UN)
- All training/meeting/workshop seminar should in Ukhiya level to reduce the high cost
- Focus on third country repatriation
- Political engagement of India, China and Russia in Rohingya crisis management
- Use of Rohingya diaspora for their own interest



# Recommendations for Environmental Sustainability and Education



- Create environment recovery fund
- Use only surface water
- Avoid the extraction of underground water
- Need urgent hydrological study
- Digging ponds and using the rainwater
- Create surface water reservoir
- 3000+ host community people are living inside the camps having no specific plan
- Host community schools need support on math and English
- Alternative plan and donor for education in camps



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

**Inclusion of  
local voice**

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**Thank you**

