







In the safe space of UNICEF multipurpose centres, Rohingya children & adolescents receive life-skills training and psychosocial support which are imperative to their growth and wellbeing. ©UNICEF Bangladesh/2022/Yeasmine

## UNICEF BANGLADESH Humanitarian Situation Report No. 61

Reporting Period: 1 January to 30 September 2022

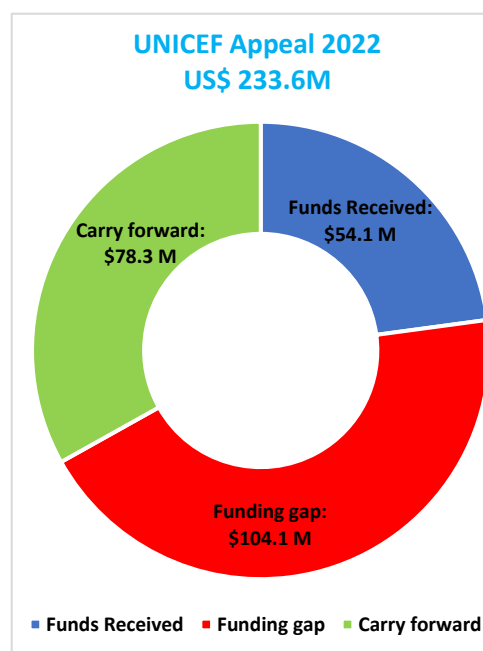
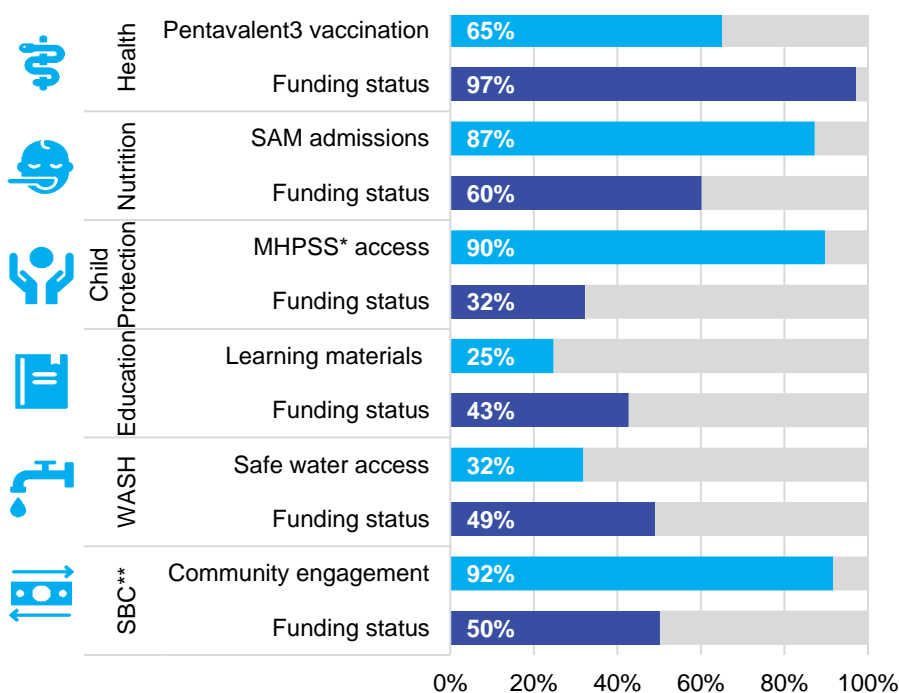
### Situation in Numbers

- 
**62 million**  
 children in need of humanitarian assistance (UNICEF HAC 2022)
- 
**173.7 million**  
 People in need including refugee and host communities (UNICEF HAC 2022)
- 
**491,896**  
 Rohingya children in need of assistance (UNHCR, 30 September 2022)
- 
**945,953**  
 Total Rohingya population in need of assistance (UNHCR, 30 September 2022)

### Highlights

- Over 320 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines were shipped into Bangladesh, with over 90 million delivered through UNICEF in 2022. By September 2022, a total of 1,252,469 children aged 5-11 years (5.6 per cent of the total target, 51 per cent girls) received the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine.
- In June 2022, 7.2 million people (3.5 million children) were affected by one of the worst floods in north-eastern Bangladesh in the past 122 years. UNICEF and partners provided lifesaving services and supplies to over 1.25 million people in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene, child protection, health, nutrition and education.
- There are 945,953 Rohingya refugees hosted in the congested camps<sup>1</sup> in Cox's Bazar District, including 27,645 refugees relocated to the Bhasan Char Island.
- UNICEF has supported Learning Centres (LCs) in the Rohingya refugee camps where the Myanmar Curriculum Pilot (MCP) has rolled out. Over 196,359 learners (98,208 female) are supported by UNICEF, including 10,914 children and adolescents learning through MCP.

### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



<sup>1</sup> Joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population fact sheet as of 30 September 2022

\* Mental health and psychosocial support

\*\* Social Behaviour Change

## Funding Overview and Partnerships

With 55 per cent of the total funding requirement received, UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to Australia (DFAT), Canada (GAC), the European Union (ECHO, INTPA), GAVI, Germany (GFFO and BMZ/KfW Development Bank), Global Partnership for Education, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland (SDC), the United States (BPRM, USAID, BHA, FFP, US permanent mission), the United Kingdom (FCDO), the World Bank, Islamic Development Bank, UNOCHA, Norway, Thailand, and various UNICEF National Committees and Private Sector (ICC, Unilever) for their generous contributions. At the same time, critical funding gaps in Child Protection (68 per cent), Education (59 per cent), WASH (51 per cent), Communication for Development (50 per cent) and Nutrition (40 per cent) are restricting UNICEF's ability to meet the needs of the most vulnerable children, women and differently abled individuals.



On 19 June, children in Sylhet evacuate by boat as devastating floods throughout the district inundate entire villages, forcing families out of their houses.

In August 2022, UNICEF has revised its HAC appeal to US\$233.6 million. The appeal has increased by US\$17 million to align with the funding requirements under the 2022 Joint Response Plan<sup>2</sup> and interagency Humanitarian Response Plan to the floods<sup>3</sup>. Without the flexible, unearmarked and multi-year donor funding UNICEF and its partners will not be able to support the most vulnerable people, including the Rohingya refugee community and surrounding host communities, as well as to meet the additional funding requirement for the flood-affected communities in the north-eastern part of the country.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Bangladesh is hosting over 945,953 Rohingya refugees<sup>1</sup> from Myanmar in 33 camps in Cox's Bazar District and Bhasan Char Island, about 52 per cent of whom are children. The Government of Bangladesh plans to relocate up to 100,000 refugees to Bhasan Char Island in order to decongest the camps. As of 30<sup>th</sup> September, 27,645 refugees have already been relocated to Bhasan Char as per the plan. Despite the provision of basic services, children face disease outbreaks, malnutrition, inadequate educational opportunities, and the risks related to neglect, exploitation and violence, including Gender Based Violence (GBV). In the reporting period, 59,611 Rohingya refugees were affected by the monsoon rains, 349 of them were displaced and one person died due to drowning. 15,766 shelters and 503 Learning Centres (502 supported by UNICEF) were affected, nevertheless, learners were shifted to other LCs to continue their learning. 236 learning centres have been repaired till 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022.

About 7.2 million people, including 3.5 million children, have been severely affected by the devastating flash floods in the north-eastern region of Bangladesh in May and June this year. As of 30 September 2022, the flood water has receded, and all families returned home to take care of the damaged homesteads. While UNICEF and partners provided lifesaving services and supplies to over 1.25 million people, the unmet needs are still high in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene, child protection, health and nutrition. In addition, challenges related to beneficiary selection and constrained access to affected areas have limited UNICEF capacity to reach the most affected and vulnerable people.

On 22 August 2022, the Ministry of Education issued a circular to all education institutions in Bangladesh with directives for reduced learning hours for both primary and secondary schools in order to save energy. These institutions will now have a two-day weekly holiday on Friday and Saturday each week. Whereas this action will contribute to energy saving, it may have an impact on recovery of learning loss that the government is working to avert.

As of 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022, 71.9 per cent of the Bangladeshi population have received the second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine while 45 per cent have received the third dose. A total of 526,333 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent female, 96 per cent of the target) in camps received the first dose while 485,058 (53 per cent female, 88 per cent of the target) received two doses and 309,457 (53 per cent female, 86 per cent of the target) received three doses of the COVID-19 vaccine. In September 2022, a total of 1,252,469 children aged 5-11 years (5.6 per cent of the total target, 51 per cent female) received their first dose of COVID-19 vaccine in 12 City Corporations. Since the beginning of the pandemic, 2,025,197 COVID-19 cases were confirmed in Bangladesh with 29,363 deaths. Of this figure, 24,556 cases and 269 deaths were in the host communities in Cox's Bazar District and 6,419 cases and 43 deaths were reported among refugees in the camps<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> [Bangladesh 2022 Joint Response Plan Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis](#)

<sup>3</sup> [2022 Humanitarian Response Plan for floods](#)

<sup>4</sup> [Epi-Week 39-40 \(26 September-09 October 2022\) UPDATE](#)

# Summary Analysis of Programme Response

## Nutrition

As of September 2022, 8,045 (4,201 girls) children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) received treatment in the UNICEF-supported facilities countrywide<sup>5</sup>. Additionally, UNICEF ordered 500 cartons of F-75 and F-100 helped to treat 250 SAM children with medical condition.

As part of the flood response, a SMART<sup>6</sup> survey and rapid assessment of preparedness and functionality of Community Clinics (CC) were conducted in August 2022. According to the survey, high malnutrition rate prevailed in Sylhet and Sunamganj (17.0 per cent of Global Acute Malnutrition and 2.1 per cent of Severe Acute Malnutrition). The assessment also identified that out of 488 CC in Sylhet and Sunamganj, 63 per cent were partially damaged and 22 per cent out of service. By the end of September 2022, 5,227 children were screened, and 61 children were admitted for SAM management. UNICEF has reached 61 children (31 girls) through therapeutic milk and nutrition kits. In total, 1,849 women received Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling. Challenge remains to keep the admitted children to stay longer at the hospital to complete the treatment.

In Rohingya refugee camps, UNICEF deployed 1,246 community-based nutrition volunteers who routinely screened over 87,575 children (49 per cent girls) for acute malnutrition. As of 30<sup>th</sup> September, 4,974 children including 2,711 girls and 82 Children with Disability (CwD) who were diagnosed with SAM were treated in 26 integrated nutrition facilities supported by UNICEF. Additionally, 264 children with SAM and medical complications were treated in two UNICEF-supported stabilization centres. In September, UNICEF-supported-mass screening reached 142,686 Rohingya children (69,853 girls, 381 CwD), covering 94 per cent of all children aged 6-59 months in all camps. Trained counsellors provided one-to-one IYCF counselling to 44,471 primary caregivers (all women, 29 PwD) of children aged 0 to 23 months at 26 nutrition and 21 health facilities.

In the host communities in Cox's Bazar, 604 children (324 girls, 2 CwD) identified with SAM were treated in UNICEF-supported SAM units at District Hospitals and 7 Upazila Health Complexes. Targeted cash assistance (BDT 3,000) was provided to the mothers and caregivers of 370 children (199 girls) upon successful completion of the SAM treatment. A total of 70 female nutrition counsellors positioned in the governmental health and family planning facilities provided one-to-one IYCF counselling to 71,202 pregnant and lactating mothers.

## Health

As of September 2022, 3,198,393 people (2,035,755 female) accessed various Primary Healthcare (PHC) services and 618,889 (310,598 girls) received the Penta 3 vaccine. Investment in equipment and capacity strengthening as well as improved fiscal space have made the system more resilient.

For flood response, 1,397 children including 739 girls have been vaccinated through UNICEF partner, Friends In Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB). UNICEF also provided emergency medicines such as Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS), metronidazole and azithromycin, enabling the medical team to treat 12,463 patients (7,291 female) in the flood affected areas. 102 pregnant women have received monetary support for transportation of referral to the health facilities.



Rohingya refugee children receive their second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine in Bhasan Char on 2 August 2022.

Over 320 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines were shipped into the country, with over 90 million shipped through UNICEF this year. UNICEF supported the government in the development of national guidelines for medical oxygen systems operation and maintenance. Results of the research on Multi System Inflammatory Syndrome in children who had COVID-19 was disseminated by the Institute of Epidemiology Disease Control and Research which showed increased survival rate of children who were diagnosed and treated early.

As of September 2022, UNICEF and partners ensured access to government and sector approved minimum essential service package of quality health services for 129,727 Rohingya refugees (20 per cent of children under five, 1 per cent people with disabilities) in ten camps through five 24/7 Primary Healthcare Centres and eight Health Posts. 25,706 children aged 0-11 months (48 per cent girls) received the third dose of the Pentavalent vaccine. 67,150 (48 per cent girls) medical consultations for children under five were conducted, 8,075 pregnant women visited facilities for antenatal

<sup>5</sup> This figure does not include Rohingya refugee children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition who were treated.

<sup>6</sup> Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions

care (ANC) once and 2,787 pregnant women visited facilities for ANC services four or more times and in addition, 1,938 facility deliveries were assisted by skilled birth attendants. 23,501 pregnant women received HIV testing and counselling. In Bhasan Char, routine immunization services commenced during the reporting period and 462 children (48 per cent girls) aged 0-11 months received the Penta 3 vaccine.

In the host communities, 25,353 children under the age of five received health consultations for Pneumonia and Diarrheal diseases (47 per cent girls). 65,994 children (49 per cent girls) aged 0-11 months received the third dose of the Pentavalent vaccine. 13,994 pregnant women received HIV testing and counselling and 2,942 sick newborns received advanced newborn care in Special Care New-born Units at Cox's Bazar District Hospital and new-born stabilization units in four upazilas/administrative regions (39 per cent girls, three per cent Rohingya).

## Water, sanitation and hygiene

For the flood response, UNICEF has provided over 10 million water purification tablets (WPTs), 4,915 hygiene kits and 49,000 jerry cans benefiting about 946,000 people for a period of 15 days (for water purification at a rate of 15 L per family per day) with access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation services including Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM). UNICEF also facilitated the procurement of 20 million WPTs for the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). 12,790 people (6,395 female) were reached jointly with a local partner (FIVDB), who supported water trucking/boating and some simple repairs of water points. In September 2022, the CERF Joint Field Mission was successfully completed in collaboration with UNRCO, WFP, FAO and UNFPA. Under the ongoing flood response project, UNICEF and DPHE constructed 27 new flood resilient water points with raised platform and 167 new flood resilient Twin-pit latrines, rehabilitated 267 existing water points and repaired 340 existing latrines. UNICEF and Caritas Bangladesh conducted 39 Hygiene promotion sessions for flood affected people in Sylhet and Mymensingh Divisions.



Ongoing Hygiene Promotion session for flood response targeting women and adolescent in Kanaighat, focusing on handwashing, menstrual hygiene management and water safety planning

UNICEF and partners have provided access to quality WASH services for 263,452 Rohingya refugees (136,532 female, 1567 PwD) in eight refugee camps in Cox's Bazar District as well as for 27,451 refugees (14,071 female, 154 PwD) in Bhasan char. In the host communities, UNICEF supported 40,191 people (21,261 female, 46 PwD) with access to safe drinking water and 53,912 people (28,008 female, 278 PwD) with access to improved latrines.

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## Education

UNICEF supported 231,315 marginalised children (109,494 girls) to access formal or non-formal education, including early learning. Non-formal education mainly refers to the education intervention for Rohingya refugee children in camps following Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA). The support for education includes provision of textbooks and learning materials for children, teachers' professional development, community mobilization for active engagement of parents and other stakeholders and the repair and reconstruction of learning centres in camps.

The roll-out and the scale up of the Myanmar Curriculum Pilot (MCP) is ongoing in the Rohingya refugee camps reaching a total of 10,914 learners (1,803 girls, 24 CwD) through 250 LCs across the 30 camps. These children are studying in Grades 6-9 in the Myanmar Curriculum, following the ending of LCFA Level 4. 327 qualified teachers (72 female) are teaching Grades 6-9. In June 2022, Myanmar Curriculum classes started for Kindergarten, Grade 1 and Grade 2, replacing LCFA Levels 1 and Level 2. 196,359 children (98,208 female) have transitioned into the Myanmar Curriculum, with children in LCFA Level 3 due to transition into Grades 3, 4 and 5 at the start of the next academic year. In Bhasan Char, UNICEF leads the Education Sector which is comprised of 10 education sector partners and 3 UN agencies. 7,301 children, adolescents and youth (3,654 girls, 70 CwD) received education services in 28 schools. In August, UNICEF managed the first household survey on education conducted by sector partners to identify the number of out-of-school children and the reason for them not being in school.

For the flood response, in partnership with FIVDB, UNICEF reached 5,556 Children (2,822 girls) with individual learning materials. At the end of September, a total of 33 schools has been renovated, 9,375 students (4,846 female) and 186 teachers benefited through the flood response.

## Child protection, GBViE

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported the government of Bangladesh to strengthen the social service workforce, especially the capacity of the Department of Social Services (DSS) social workers to ensure solid preparedness and response and provide quality case management in natural disaster and climate change districts. In the wake of the devastating flood, protection concerns continued to emerge requiring new deployment of social workers to affected districts.

At the national level and under the Rohingya refugee response, with UNICEF support, 8,934,164 children and caregivers (4,393,336 female, 113,161 PwD) have received Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) through the social workforce. A total of 130,378 calls were received on the Child Help Line from January to September 2022 (42,178 from female callers). Out of them, 83 per cent were related to violence against children and women. Over 21,563 referrals were made for further case management, and 17 per cent were provided online PSS by the call centre of Social Workers. In Cox's Bazar, 240,748 children and caregivers (11,5485 female) in the Rohingya community and 83,739 (43,030 female) in the Bangladeshi host communities are accessing MHPSS since the beginning of the year.

As part of the peacebuilding work in child protection, 19,338 adolescents (7,703 girls) from the Rohingya community and 90,027 adolescents (30,003 girls) from the host community have been trained on tolerance, conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Also, significant strides have been made in social cohesion, resilience and peacebuilding as part of greater investment in adolescents and youth. Maintaining focus on community-based prevention and response, significant progress has been made in Cox's Bazar, where DSS has assumed greater responsibility for coordinating the roll-out of Community Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs) and ensuring their linkage to government service providers.

187,179 individuals (111,876 female, 2,408 PwD) have been reached with Gender Based Violence prevention, risk mitigation and response services nationally. Among them, 22,488 (19,131 female) are from the Rohingya refugee community in Cox's Bazar.



Bangladeshi adolescent girls - Kohinur, Sadia, Sharmin, Sumaiya, and Samila - pose for a picture at the UNICEF Social Hub in Kutupalong West, Cox's Bazar.

UNICEF's led Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) formulated the Joint Response Plan inputs with Protection Sector, including a 1 and 3-year plans highlighting the strategy, targets, activities, and budget. This will be a road map for 2023 planning and beyond. CPSS also embarked on a complex process to ensure maximum coverage of CP services to children, while rationalizing the number of partners per camp which will enhance coordination from 2023 onwards. CPSS also enhanced case management through a 5-day training on technical supervision and coaching and regular meetings.

### PSEA and Child Safeguarding

UNICEF has collaborated with UNHCR and the PSEA Network in Cox's Bazar on two PSEA Animation Videos. The voiceover to these animations were done in the Rohingya language, and UNICEF partners are currently disseminating the videos in the community. The Community based Complaint Mechanisms (CBCMs) are under continuous monitoring and necessary adjustments are being undertaken based on the community feedback. Allegations received through the reporting channels were taken care of and victim assistance were ensured. PSEA posters in English, Bangla and Burmese languages are being printed to support all partner facilities and their offices.

### Social and Behaviour Change (SBC), Community Engagement & Accountability

In the reporting period, UNICEF and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Consortium partners reached a total of 46.7 million people (21.4 million female, 304,118 PwD) through messaging on COVID-19 prevention, vaccination and access to health, nutrition, child protection, education and WASH services across the country. UNICEF supported the Government counterparts to reach an additional 18 million population through 13 regional radio stations and offices of Department of Mass Communication offices in 15 districts. Government's hotlines were shared in the intervention areas as mainstream feedback mechanisms. Along with that, 195,875 people (77,029 women and 493 PwD) people shared their concerns and feedback about the COVID-19 related services and interventions.

A total of 536,770 people (336,079 female, 2,534 PwD) in the Rohingya refugees camps and 133,433 people (78,827 female, 654 PwD) in the host communities were reached through two-way engagement and interpersonal communication (IPC) sessions on key life-saving behaviours and referrals to services with a focus on health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection and COVID-19 messages. 35,133 people (20,179 women, 29 PwD) in the Rohingya refugee camps and 11,666 people (5,606 women, 116 PwD) in the host communities visited the 14 Information and Feedback Centres (IFCs) in the camps and four IFCs in the host community. The feedback centres provided a mechanism for people to voice their needs/concerns, including feedback and complaint mechanisms. A total of 35,133 Complaints, Feedback and Queries (CFQs) were recorded in 14 IFCs in Rohingya Refugee camps. Of them, 6,276 were complaints, 14,823 feedback and 14,034 queries. Through four IFCs in host community, a total of 11,664 queries and feedback were received and recorded. Of them, 6,690 were queries while 4,974 were on feedback.

7,000 adolescents (3,766 girls, 66 PwD) have been engaged in 264 adolescents radio listeners clubs through 10,448 Adolescent Radio Listeners' Club (ARLC) sessions in camps and 4,143 ARLCs in host communities to act as an agent of positive behaviour change across communities. Radio programmes on hygiene promotion, GBV awareness during COVID-19, nutrition for maternal care, child mental health, immunity and childcare and the importance of wearing masks

among others were developed and broadcasted by both Bangladesh Betar and Community radio Naf for both host and Rohingya communities. These were broadcast in Bangla and Rohingya language.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group facilitates the humanitarian response for the Rohingya refugee crisis in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char. A National Task Force, established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh has been leading the overall coordination of the Rohingya crisis. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) has been assigned to coordinate the overall emergency responses for Rohingya refugees since August 2017. The office of Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner is responsible for the day-to-day coordination of the refugee operation, while the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for coordinating emergency responses and development programmes for the Bangladeshi community in Cox's Bazar. UNICEF leads the Nutrition and WASH Sector and Child Protection Sub-Sector and co-leads the Education Sector with Save the Children in Cox's Bazar Rohingya response and WASH and Education sectors in Bhasan Char, in coordination with the concerned government counterparts.

Monthly Inter-Agency Coordination meetings are being held to provide sector specific progress updates on key humanitarian actions, respective responses and critical challenges requiring corrective measures to enhance efficiency and operational effectiveness in the delivery of services in Bhasan Char. A position paper on sustainability of the humanitarian response has been prepared by UN Rohingya Response (UNRR), which outlines that the government is the lead agency while UN agencies are primarily providing complementary / supplementary support with a view to ensure predictable and effective humanitarian coordination for Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char response.

The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) facilitates the humanitarian response to the North-eastern Flood. The MoDMR endorsed the Humanitarian Response Plan (July-December 2022) developed by the HCTT member and which complements the government-led response. This interagency response plan covers the priority sectors of food security, WASH, Child Protection, Education, Nutrition, shelter and integrated GBV and Sexual Reproductive Health.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF developed communication and advocacy content raising awareness on and encouraging continued support to respond to the impact of floods, to tackle COVID-19, and for all six key programmatic areas of response for Rohingya and Bangladeshi children and communities, highlighted through the UNICEF Bangladesh website and social media channels. UNICEF Bangladesh is leading among all Country Offices globally in terms of outreach, with over 11 million followers and readers on digital media.

### Stories:

- [What we know about the Omicron variant](#) (12 January 2022)
- [Jamila was rescued by her grandmother from terrifying fire in the Rohingya refugee camps](#) (24 January 2022)
- [Tent-based service hubs throw a lifeline to children living on the streets during COVID-19](#) (31 January 2022)
- [Growing pains + COVID-19 = turmoil for Bangladeshi adolescents](#) (8 March 2022)
- [Bangladeshi adolescents refuse to let disability limit the pursuit of dreams](#) (8 March 2022)
- [Lead poisoning wreaks havoc on children's lives](#) (18 April 2022)
- [Ema wades through floodwaters to continue learning](#) (24 May 2022)
- [Bangladesh COVID-19 vaccination rate has soared in a year](#) (8 June 2022)
- [School girls learn that periods are nothing to be ashamed of](#) (8 June 2022)
- [Ensuring dignity for children with disabilities](#) (19 June 2022)
- [Millions of flood-affected children are in urgent need](#) (17 July 2022)
- [Ayesha Farin was saved from drowning](#) (25 July 2022)
- [A second chance: Out of juvenile detention and in school](#) (17 August 2022)
- [Quality and equality: Education for Rohingya refugee girls](#) (23 August 2022)
- [Building girls' confidence and changing perceptions](#) (14 September 2022)
- [How to communicate effectively with your young child](#) (28 September 2022)

### Press releases/statements:

- [Statement by Mr. Sheldon Yett, UNICEF Representative to Bangladesh, on the fire in the Rohingya refugee camp in Cox's Bazar](#) (10 January 2022)
- [No excuses. Keep schools open. Children can't wait. Statement by UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore](#) (28 January 2022)
- [Progress on breastfeeding in Bangladesh undermined by aggressive formula milk marketing – WHO, UNICEF](#) (23 February 2022)
- [We must prioritize girls in our COVID-19 recovery. Statement by UNICEF Executive Director Catherine Russell on International Women's Day](#) (8 March 2022)
- [Learning loss must be recovered to avoid long-term damage to children's well-being, new report says](#) (12 March 2022)

- [Investing in the social service workforce crucial for the protection of millions of children in Bangladesh](#) (29 March 2022)
- [With 23 countries yet to fully reopen schools, education risks becoming 'greatest divider' as COVID-19 pandemic enters third year – UNICEF](#) (30 March 2022)
- [Climate change, children and violence top the agenda at innovative Visionaries speakers event](#) (6 April 2022)
- [Child immunization programme reaches Rohingya refugee children on Bhasan Char island](#) (21 April 2022)
- [UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Liam Neeson headlines week-long commemoration of global vaccination efforts and calls for greater investment](#) (24 April 2022)
- [Education milestone for Rohingya refugee children as Myanmar curriculum pilot reaches first 10,000 children](#) (1 May 2022)
- [World a 'virtual tinderbox' for catastrophic levels of severe malnutrition in children](#) (17 May 2022)
- [Over 1.5 million children at risk as devastating floods hit Bangladesh](#) (23 May 2022)
- [UNICEF provides emergency relief as 1.6 million children stranded by floods in Bangladesh](#) (20 June 2022)
- [Children call for more government investment in education, health and protection](#) (21 June 2022)
- [Schools ill-equipped to provide healthy and inclusive learning environments for all children](#) (23 June 2022)
- [Each drowning death is preventable: WHO and UNICEF](#) (25 July 2022)
- [Joint statement by UNICEF and WHO on the occasion of World Breastfeeding Week](#) (1 August 2022)
- [Half of health care facilities globally lack basic hygiene services – WHO, UNICEF](#) (30 August 2022)
- [Tanzila battles gender stereotypes on and off the football field as Icchedana returns](#) (13 September 2022)
- [Government commits to strengthening the social services workforce for the protection of children](#) (19 September 2022)
- [UNICEF National Ambassador Bidya Sinha Mim journeys to children in the wake of devastating floods](#) (22 September 2022)

For general information regarding the actions being taken by UNICEF and other humanitarian community actors for Rohingya Refugee Emergency, COVID-19, north-eastern flood response and the concerned resource requirements, please see the following documents.

- [UNICEF Bangladesh Humanitarian Action for Children appeal \(HAC\)](#)
- [UNICEF Bangladesh Facebook page](#)
- [Bangladesh 2022 Joint Response Plan Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis](#)
- [2022 Humanitarian Response Plan for floods](#)

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## Annex A. Summary of Programme Results\*

Sector		UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response <sup>4</sup>		
Indicator	Disaggregation	2022 target	Total results	Change** ▲▼	2022 target	Total results	Change** ▲▼
<b>Nutrition</b>							
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Girls	8,606	7,267	▲ 2,720	6,950	4,561	▲ 1,484
	Boys	7,075	6,417	▲ 2,286	6,650	3,591	▲ 1,426
	Person with Disability (PwD)	254	84	▲ 40	230	-	-
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Women	240,500	500,129	▲ 185,807	70,000	75,930	▲ 30,421
	PwD	3,234	29	▲ 4	-	-	-
<b>Health</b>							
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Girls	2,020,988	1,093,455	▲ 322,534			
	Boys	2,106,104	1,229,106	▲ 431,046			
	Women	1,238,976	1,088,609	▲ 309,814			
	PwD	74,532	61	▲ 14			
Children aged 0 to 11 months who have received pentavalent 3 vaccine	Girls	534,251	355,323	▲ 116,745			
	Boys	556,884	355,266	▲ 122,531			
	PwD	15,204	-	-			
<b>WASH</b>							
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	Girls	864,882	336,692	▲ 72,874	302,383	284,696	▲ 4,917
	Boys	867,778	315,828	▲ 65,904	317,465	298,790	▲ 5,127
	Men	1,133,882	310,913	▲ 69,029	265,500	250,141	▲ 4,375
	Women	1,167,818	321,400	▲ 69,235	305,257	286,761	▲ 4,745
	PwD	61,446	28,712	▲ 13,644	-	-	-
People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	Girls	820,878	124,773	▲ 56,908	302,383	291,184	▲ 2,470
	Boys	751,569	121,721	▲ 52,460	317,465	306,019	▲ 2,589
	Men	778,424	106,675	▲ 48,109	265,500	255,177	▲ 2,175
	Women	534,459	117,151	▲ 50,979	305,257	295,820	▲ 2,466
	PwD	31,840	5,906	▲ 3,568	-	2,705	▲ 1
<b>Child Protection</b>							
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	4,187,742	3,722,584	▲ 1,176,301	25,893	19,876	▲ 7,373
	Boys	4,286,310	3,847,674	▲ 1,220,950	27,155	20,012	▲ 7,766
	Men	746,959	693,154	▲ 226,313	-	-	-
	Women	734,052	670,752	▲ 220,362	-	-	-
	PwD	147,286	113,161	▲ 66,092	1,591	467	▲ 90
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Girls	89,250	84,731	▲ 37,782			
	Boys	87,875	75,303	▲ 20,231			
	Women	32,603	27,145	▲ 9,733			
	PwD	3,126	2,408	▲ 960			
People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report	Girls	175,996	-	-			
	Boys	196,704	-	-			
	Men	183,608	-	-			

\* Includes response in the camps, host communities, as well as the national level response to COVID-19 and natural disasters.

\*\* Change since last report.

<sup>4</sup> Cluster/Sector response covers Cox's Bazar sector level targets only. More detailed information is available in the next table below.



sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers <sup>5</sup>	Women	197,657	-	-			
	PwD	15,399	-	-			
<b>Education</b>							
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Girls	134,094	109,714	▲ 3,687	220,163	170,518	▲ 458
	Boys	134,094	121,601	▲ 3,756	225,296	179,537	-
	Men	-	-	-	10,236	2,617	▲ 419
	Women	-	-	-	14,187	3,345	▲ 292
	PwD	3,762	1,202	▲ 94	-	2,103	▲ 511
Children receiving individual learning materials	Girls	485,405	108,436	▲ 18,165	220,163	159,330	▲ 13,344
	Boys	475,863	129,432	▲ 27,814	225,296	170,461	▲ 15,349
	Men	-	-	-	10,236	2,416	-
	Women	-	-	-	14,187	2,840	-
	PwD	14,007	2,615	▲ 443	-	1,742	▲ 1,742
<b>SBC / ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM</b>							
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Girls	6,608,031	6,580,124	▲ 3,586,382			
	Boys	6,880,283	6,393,823	▲ 2,825,670			
	Men	20,312,365	18,865,310	▲ 9,043,388			
	Women	17,169,761	14,879,090	▲ 8,299,071			
	PwD	240,684	304,118	▲ 65,137			
People with access to established accountability /feedback mechanisms (CFQ)	Men	275,771	118,846	▲ 72,310			
	Women	219,518	77,029	▲ 28,268			
	PwD	46,813	493	▲ 246			

## Summary of Humanitarian Programme Results (Cox's Bazar level)

Indicator	disaggregation	UNICEF and IPs					Sector Response				
		2022 Target		Total Results		Change since last report ▲▼	2022 Target		Total Results		Change since last report
		Refugee	Host community	Refugee	Host community		Refugee	Host community	Refugee	Host community	
<b>NUTRITION</b>											
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Girls	3,915	330	2,711	324	▲ 1,059	6,100	850	3,894	667	▲ 1,484
	Boys	2,615	270	2,263	280	▲ 1,039	5,900	750	3,210	381	▲ 1,426
	CwD	119	10	82	2	▲ 40	220	10	-	-	-
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Women	65,500	115,000	44,471	71,202	▲ 45,194	52,000	18,000	43,167	32,763	▲ 30,421
	PwD	679	1,679	29	0	▲ 4	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HEALTH</b>											
Children aged 0 to 11 months who have received pentavalent 3 vaccine	Girls	15,112	41,026	12,476	32,249	▲ 14,695					
	Boys	15,936	43,320	13,230	33,745	▲ 15,492					
	CwD	313	1,231	-	-	-					
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Girls	53,518	18,374	46,512	13,814	▲ 21,083					
	Boys	59,886	17,568	50,841	15,627	▲ 23,503					
	Women	50,970	66,464	32,374	53,609	▲ 27,791					
	PwD	1,644	1,498	60	1	14					
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>											
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	Girls	72,600	5,500	72,539	12,504	▲ 17,3334	226,014	76,369	208,046	76,650	▲ 4,917
	Boys	76,633	5,000	73,158	10,006	▲ 14,303	238,570	78,895	219,604	79,186	▲ 5,127
	Women	74,360	7,500	69,902	8,757	▲ 15,001	235,879	69,378	217,127	69,634	▲ 4,745
	Men	66,407	7,000	59,368	8,924	▲ 14,904	196,416	69,084	180,802	69,339	▲ 4,375
	PwD	8,100	250	1,540	46	▲ 5,926	-	-	-	-	-
People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	Girls	72600	21,043	71,325	16,356	▲ 19,906	226,014	76,369	231,457	59,727	▲ 2,470
	Boys	76,633	21,944	73,531	13,840	▲ 18,195	238,570	78,895	244,315	61,704	▲ 2,589
	Women	74,360	20,029	69,555	11,652	▲ 15,145	235,879	69,378	241,560	54,260	▲ 2,466
	Men	66,407	16,984	58,717	12,064	▲ 12,310	196,416	69,084	201,147	54,030	▲ 2,175

<sup>5</sup> UNICEF has maintained PSEA reporting channels, however comprehensive data on refugees' access to these channels and willingness to use them is not yet available.

	PwD	8,100	800	1,610	278	▲ 5,746	-	-	766	1,939	▲ 1
<b>CHILD PROTECTION &amp; GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>											
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	88,982	35,593	70,090	28,928	▲ 62,297	20,738	5,155	17,868	2,008	▲ 7,373
	Boys	93,641	37,456	77,650	28,536	▲ 66,907	21,831	5,324	18,245	1,767	▲ 7,766
	Women	44,420	8,884	45,395	14,102	▲ 30,087	-	-	-	-	-
	Men	42,324	8,465	47,613	12,173	▲ 31,644	-	-	-	-	-
	PwD	5,387	1,808	3,504	728	▲ 3,356	1,277	314	442	25	▲ 90
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Girls	6,523	1,464	9,386	3,834	▲ 6,087					
	Boys	3,922	847	3,357	1,839	▲ 3,429					
	Women	13,776	5,213	9,745	2,088	▲ 4,511					
	PwD	484	150	97	103	▲ 86					
People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers <sup>5</sup>	Girls	162,092	13,904	-	-	-					
	Boys	155,736	40,968	-	-	-					
	Women	158,790	38,867	-	-	-					
	Men	146,575	37,033	-	-	-					
	PwD	12,784	2,615								
<b>EDUCATION</b>											
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Girls	126,594	7,500	105,228	4,486	▲ 3,687	190,550	29,613	154,212	16,306	▲ 654
	Boys	126,594	7,500	118,166	3,435	▲ 3,756	199,830	25,466	165,249	14,288	▲ 947
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	11,298	2,889	2,840	505	▲ 292
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	8,168	2,068	2,416	201	▲ 419
	CwD	3,537	225	1,121	81	▲ 94	N/A	N/A	1,742	361	▲ 956
Children receiving individual learning materials	Girls	120,106	-	96,174	-	▲ 5,903	190,550	29,613	154,212	5,118	▲ 13,540
	Boys	120,105	-	117,118	-	▲ 15,500	199,830	25,466	165,249	5,212	▲ 15,536
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	11,298	2,889	2,840	-	▲ 46
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	8,168	2,068	2,416	-	▲ 92
	CwD	3,191	-	2,245		▲ 73	NA	NA	1,742	-	2,135
<b>SBC / ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM</b>											
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Girls	152,207	27,000	122,124	29,391	▲ 20,736					
	Boys	160,956	27,000	99,059	27,557	▲ 15,421					
	Women	223,223	51,000	213,955	49,436	▲ 35,730					
	Men	186,384	45,000	101,632	27,049	▲ 17,460					
	PwD	10,119	2,190	2,534	654	▲ 211					
People with access to established accountability /feedback Mechanisms (CFQ)	Women	26,000	7,000	20,179	5,606	▲ 6,800					
	Men	24,000	8,000	14,954	6,060	▲ 2,402					
	PwD	700	750	29	58	▲ 26					

## Annex B. Funding Status

Appeal Sector	Funding Requirements*	Funds available						Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year		Total	Resources available from 2020 (Carry-Over)		Total funds available	\$	%
		ORE	ORR		ORE	ORR			
Nutrition	25,034,742	2,848,844	-	2,848,844	3,359,445	8,846,446	15,054,735	9,980,006	40%
Health	42,346,721	11,632,665	-	11,632,665	7,907,296	21,607,678	41,147,639	1,199,082	3%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	42,746,000	13,824,489	-	13,824,489	2,866,671	4,138,884	20,830,044	21,915,956	51%
Child Protection/GBV	37,167,523	4,380,260	-	4,380,260	1,729,035	5,900,581	12,009,877	25,157,647	68%
Education	70,502,402	14,033,500	85,395	14,118,895	4,614,473	10,294,069	29,027,437	41,474,964	59%
Communication for Development	8,824,120	1,384,733	-	1,384,733	685,357	2,349,554	4,419,643	4,404,477	50%
Emergency Preparedness	7,000,000	5,888,044	-	5,888,044	3,834,448	162,269	9,884,761	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>233,621,508</b>	<b>53,992,535</b>	<b>85,395</b>	<b>54,077,930</b>	<b>24,996,725</b>	<b>53,299,482</b>	<b>132,374,137</b>	<b>104,132,132</b>	<b>45%</b>

\*As defined in the Bangladesh Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal for 2022