



10-year-old Tamim i receiving treatment from Shaheed Ahsan Ullah Master General Hospital after being diagnosed with dengue in Gazipur, Dhaka on 25 September 2023. To combat the dengue outbreak, UNICEF has delivered urgently needed testing kits to hospitals across Bangladesh through the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) under the DGHS. © UNICEF Bangladesh/2023/Lateef

UNICEF BANGLADESH Humanitarian Situation Report No. 66

Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2023

Situation in Numbers

Highlights

- The protracted Rohingya refugee crisis is a major humanitarian emergency, with 971,904 Rohingya refugees¹ living in 33 camps in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, the world's largest refugee settlement.
- Bangladesh continues to experience increased recurrence of severe floods, cyclones, landslides and riverbank erosion as a result of the impact of climate change. In 2023, Tropical Cyclones Mocha, Hamoon and Midhili hit landfall and its effects were felt in Cox's Bazar, Chattogram and St. Martin Island of Bangladesh. Chattogram Division experienced the impact of devastating flash floods with up to **1.3 million people including 630,000 women and 480,000 children (0-19 years old) affected while 600,000 people were left in need of aid.** Bangladesh has also suffered from its most severe outbreak of dengue on record and by the end of 2023, **321,179 cumulative dengue cases (40 per cent women and 17 per cent children 0-15 years old)** were recorded.
- In 2023, UNICEF reached **1.8 million people (73 per cent children, 56 per cent female)** including **361,374 Rohingya refugees** through multi-sectoral services.
- As of 31 December 2023, **820,220 infants (433,759 girls) aged 0 to 11 months received pentavalent 3 vaccine, 804,108 pregnant women** received quality antenatal and postnatal care services and **984,586 children (477,980 girls) under five years** received IMCI services through UNICEF support.
- A total of **376,211 people (192,074 female, 4,432 persons with disabilities)** accessed a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs while **512,998 people (262,851 female and 4,049 persons with disabilities)** accessed appropriate sanitation services including the Rohingya refugees and Cox's Bazar host community.
- UNICEF provided training on **DRR, emergency preparedness, response and resilience to 323 participants from the government, CSOs and UNICEF.** This training provided the participants with the necessary skills to manage subsequent recurring emergencies as part of the Disaster Management Committees (DMCs).
- In 2023, the UNICEF 2023 HAC appeal of **\$173.5 million received \$119.5 million** of its funding requirements (69 per cent), allowing for a partial humanitarian response.



3 million

Children in need of humanitarian assistance (UNICEF HAC 2023)



6.7 million

People in need including refugee and host communities (UNICEF HAC 2023)



0.5 million

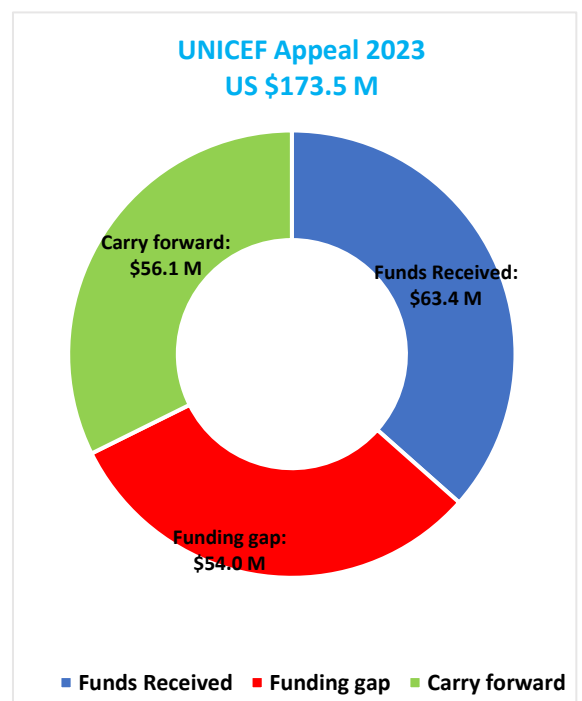
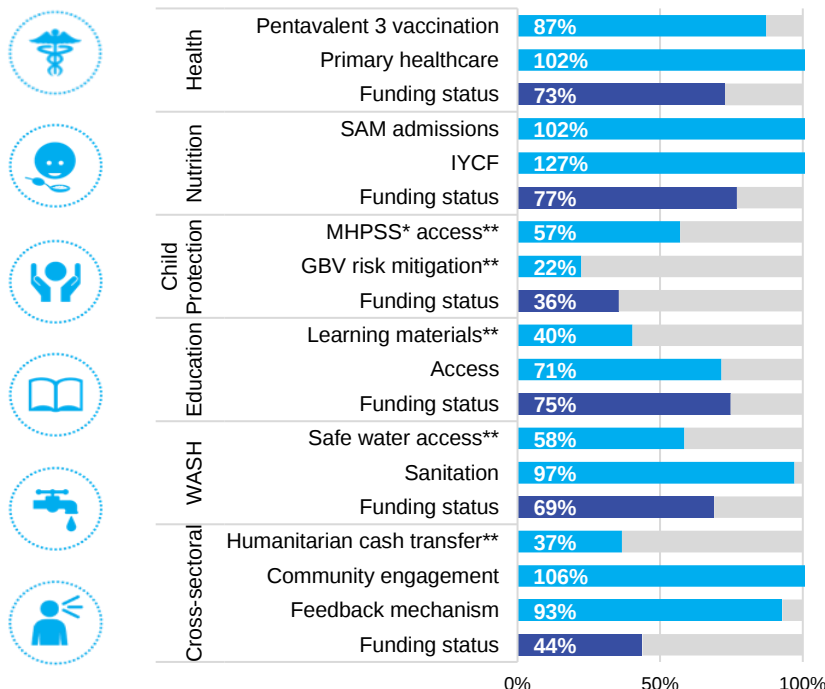
Rohingya children in need of assistance (UNHCR, 31 December 2023)



0.97 million

Total Rohingya population in need of assistance (UNHCR, 31 December 2023)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



* Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

** The cumulative result is low as the anticipated monsoon floods did not occur in 2023.

*** The Today & Tomorrow Initiative (T&T) seeks to close that gap by creating a new climate financing mechanism that invests in current risk reduction and climate resilience, while using parametric insurance — or disaster risk transfer, provided by the insurance market — to protect children against future climate shocks.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

The UNICEF 2023 HAC appeal of **\$173.5 million** received approximately **\$119.5 million** of its funding requirements met (69 per cent), with a funding gap of **\$54 million (31 per cent of the total appeal)**. A 30 per cent funding cut on the Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2023 funding requirement of US\$ 876 million was experienced, and if this trend continues, it may have a significant impact on service delivery in 2024 and beyond.

With the funding available in 2023 (new funds for 2023 plus carry-over from 2022), UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to the Asian Development Bank, Australia (DFAT), Canada (GAC), Denmark, Education Cannot Wait, the European Union (ECHO, INTPA), Gavi- the Vaccine Alliance, Germany (BMZ/KfW Development Bank), Global Partnership for Education, Islamic Development Bank (KS relief), Japan, South Korea (Republic of Korea), Sweden (Sida), Switzerland (SDC), the United Kingdom (FCDO), United States of America (BPRM, BHA-USAID), UNOCHA-CERF, the World Bank, and various other UNICEF National Committees for their generous contributions to this response. At the same time, UNICEF acknowledges that the funding gaps in Child Protection (64 per cent), cross-sectoral interventions (56 per cent), and WASH (31 per cent) restricted UNICEF's ability to meet all priority needs of children, including girls, women, and persons with disabilities. Flexible and multi-year donor funding in 2024 will continue be critical in providing essential support to Rohingya refugees and the most vulnerable children in Bangladesh.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Bangladesh continues to **host 971,904 Rohingya refugees**¹ from Myanmar in 33 camps in Cox's Bazar District and Bhasan Char of Noakhali District, **51 per cent of them children**. As part of the Rohingya refugee relocation plan by the Government of Bangladesh to Bhasan Char, **32,560 refugees have been relocated** to the island as of 31 December 2023. The Rohingya population is expected to be approximately 75,000 in Bhasan Char.² The Rohingya refugee camps are overcrowded and have other physical challenges that limit refugees' access to education, protection, food, water, shelter and health services. This raises risks of mortality, morbidity and protection violations and affects people's well-being, with women and children in particular continuing to face multiple deprivations and increasing needs. While humanitarian funding has decreased in the past year, refugees remain reliant on significant humanitarian assistance, particularly to access essential services.

Multiple public health emergencies continue to pose risks for children and families in Bangladesh, including acute watery diarrhoea, dengue and scabies outbreaks. Dengue continued to be a critical public health emergency. The number of dengue cases recorded in 2023 exceeded the number of cases over the same period in the previous years and the number of deaths in 2023 is the highest ever recorded. By the end of 2023, **321,179 cumulative dengue cases (including 40 per cent women and 17 per cent children 0-15 years old)** were recorded with **1,705 reported deaths**. Even worse, one out of every five persons infected is a child, and children under five are at greater risk of severe illness (5 per cent so far infected). Though the majority (60 per cent) of cases are males, nearly three of every five deaths (57 per cent) are among females³. This number represents only the diagnosed cases from different Government hospitals and some selected private hospitals. Most of the cases who do present at hospitals and are taking remedies or taking consultations from private practitioners are not reflected in national database.



People suffering from dengue fever wait in the designated dengue ward after they were admitted for treatment at the Mugda Government Hospital in Mugda, Dhaka on 27 July 2023.
© UNICEF Bangladesh/2023/Mukut

On 5 March 2023, a devastating fire broke out in Balukhali Rohingya refugee Camp 11. **2,805 shelters were damaged and 155 facilities** including learning centres, hospitals, health posts, information, and feedback centre, integrated nutrition centre, and a multi-purpose centre. **25 UNICEF-supported facilities were fully damaged, including 22 Learning Centres (LCs)**, one multi-purpose centre, one integrated nutrition centre and one information and feedback centre. **1,050 WASH structures were also destroyed**. These include water networks, faecal sludge treatment plants, material recovery facility, bathing cubicles, latrine doors and tube-wells with handpumps.

On 14 May 2023, Cyclone Mocha made landfall, which was classified as a Category Five Storm with winds of up to 250 kilometres an hour. **A total of 334,620 Bangladeshi nationals** were affected in Cox's Bazar Districts and **36,907 Rohingya refugees** in 33 camps had their shelters made of bamboo and tarpaulin damaged or destroyed, displacing **1,125 people and injuring 17,324 WASH facilities** were damaged in camps and host communities (including tube wells, tap stands, Faecal Sludge Management, latrines, bathing cubicles, handwashing devices, pipeline networks, surface water treatment plants etc.). **More than 110,000 (56,531 female and 47,906 children) people** lost access to

¹ Joint Government of Bangladesh – UNHCR Population Factsheet (as of 31 December 2023)

² Based on the JRP 2023 and draft JRP 2024

³ [Dengue - Bangladesh \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/dengue)

clean drinking water and other sanitation and hygiene facilities. In the host community, approximately **12,491 houses were damaged** (2,022 fully destroyed). The magnitude of this cyclone required humanitarian interventions for affected households.

Additionally, there were two major cyclones that affected vulnerable people in Bangladesh in October and November 2023.⁴ Cyclone Hamoon made landfall in the coastal areas of Bangladesh on the Chattogram-Cox's Bazar coast, **affecting approximately 111,818 people in Chittagong**. The Cyclone also damaged electricity supply lines and uprooted trees in Cox's Bazar. **3 people were confirmed to have died** due to the cyclone, with **approximately 5,105 houses completely damaged; 32,749 houses partially damaged**; and the number of people evacuated into shelters reported to be **40,161**. The Cyclone Midhili also caused heavy rainfall with strong wind in many districts especially Chattogram, Feny, Noakhali and Lakshmipur.

In August 2023, a total of **1.3 million people including 630,000 women and 480,000 children (0-19 years old)** were affected due to the **Chattogram Division Flash Floods and Monsoon Rain** while **600,000 people were left** in need of humanitarian assistance in four districts (Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Rangamati, and Bandarban). **51 deaths were reported including 12 children in Cox's Bazar**.⁵ 38 out of the division's 51 Upazilas were submerged, leading to significant destruction of public facilities and infrastructure in Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Rangamati, and Bandarban.



Rozina Begum stands helpless amidst the wreckage of her home destroyed by the sudden flash flood in Satkania, Chattogram in August 2023. With nowhere to turn for assistance, she grappled with the overwhelming challenge of securing shelter and support for her children. In these dire times, UNICEF works around the year to ensure essential healthcare, and protection for families like Rozina's, striving to rebuild shattered lives in the wake of the calamity. © UNICEF Bangladesh/2023/Mukut

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

- In 2023, UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), ensuring access to quality services for the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and strengthening of the nutrition preventive interventions at health facility and community levels.
- 10,347 children (5,515 girls)** suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were treated in UNICEF-supported facilities countrywide (including Cox's Bazar) representing **102 per cent of the target**. As part of its effort to strengthen the nutrition preventive interventions in line with the continuum of care, UNICEF promoted the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counseling for mothers with children of 0-23 months. A total of **255,476 caregivers (all women and representing 127 per cent of the target)** of children 0-23 months received IYCF counseling.
- UNICEF Nutrition interventions covered the Rohingya Camps including Bhasan Char, where a **total of 7,153 children (3,700 girls and 143 children with disabilities) under the age of five years received treatment for SAM** through 26 UNICEF-supported integrated nutrition facilities and one stabilization center in Bhasan Char, representing **95 per cent of the target**. **UNICEF has made tremendous efforts to maintain standards**, where the recovery rate for SAM children stands at 88.9 per cent, exceeding the SPHERE standard of >75%, with very low death (0.6%) and defaulter rates (0.1%) well below the benchmarks of <10% and <15% respectively⁶. Moreover, **52,045 (including 98 with disabilities, representing 100 per cent of the target)** primary caregivers for children aged 0-23 months, along with pregnant women were reached with IYCF care practices and counseling and thereby promoting the adoption of recommended optimal IYCF practices in line with IYCF guidelines in Emergency.
- UNICEF also extended services to the host communities, and **726 children with SAM (394 girls, 11 children with disabilities) and experiencing medical complications** were reached with life-saving treatment, representing **99 per cent of the target**. Similarly, **76,342** primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months including pregnant women



After attending a nutrition screening, a pregnant mother and her two children leave an integrated nutrition facility supported by UNICEF and WFP with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the Kutupalong refugee camp in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. © UNICEF/UNI478383/Kruglinski

⁴ Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal Bangladesh (May - December 2023)

⁵ Rapid Assessment of Chattogram Division Flash Flood and Monsoon Rain 2023

⁶ Total recovery+death+defaulter+ non-responders=100%

(111 with disabilities), representing **108 per cent of the target**, received IYCF counselling as part of preventive actions.

Health

- UNICEF continued its interventions in integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) services in partnership with the MoHFW. As of 31 December 2023, **820,220 infants (433,759 girls) aged 0 to 11 months received pentavalent 3 vaccine (representing 87 per cent of the target)**, **804,108 pregnant women received quality antenatal and postnatal care services** and **984,586 children (477,980 girls) under five years** received IMCI services through UNICEF support, representing **102 per cent of target**. To enhance vaccination coverage, **882,220 children (including 433,759 girls)** who missed their immunizations were successfully reached. UNICEF provided technical support to the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), ensuring the seamless continuation of maternal, newborn, and child health services. Additionally, UNICEF facilitated regular coordination of routine Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) sessions in accordance with the micro-plan. Furthermore, efforts were intensified to enhance immunization outreach services, ensuring wider accessibility.
- In the Rohingya camps, including Bhasan Char, **27,115 children of 0-11 months of age (13,341 girls)** received Penta-3 vaccines in 2023, achieving **61 per cent of the target**. In the Cox's Bazar host communities, **87,952 children of 0-11 months of age (43,465 girls)** received Penta-3 vaccines in 2023.
- In Rohingya camps, through UNICEF-supported **10 health facilities (5 Health Posts and 5 Primary Health Care Centers)**, a total of **169,617 consultations** were undertaken in 2023, of which **114,798 were under five year children, with 106,009 female and 96 persons with disabilities**. The Primary Health Care (PHC) Centers have in-patient facilities providing comprehensive PHC, Maternal Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health services, while integrating Nutrition, WASH, MHPSS and GBV prevention programmes.
- In Bhasan Char, UNICEF extended technical and financial support to the Newborn Stabilization Unit (NSU) in the 20-bed hospital, where **134 sick newborns** received treatment for various illnesses including 59 female babies. The main causes for admission of neonates were prematurity, low birth weight, perinatal asphyxia and respiratory distress syndrome. There were 14 referrals and 6 deaths (4.4%). Additionally, the outdoor pediatric service provided consultations to **12,231 children** between January and December 2023, with **5,308 of them under five years of age** (data inclusive of OPD data).
- Regarding dengue reponse, UNICEF contributed **kits for 276,395⁷ tests out of 632,995 kits** supplied by Communicable Disease Control (CDC)-DGHS for dengue tests DGHS throughout the country. Additionally, UNICEF supplied **17,000 kits for dengue test** to Gazipur and Narayanganj City Corporation based on the need.
- To enhance the capacity of frontline health staff in responding to dengue, the CDC-DGHS in Bangladesh, with support from UNICEF, strengthened the technical proficiency of doctors and senior staff nurses in Dhaka and other parts of the country on dengue case management. **1,077 healthcare providers (196 per cent of the target)⁸** were trained throughout the country with UNICEF support, acquiring skills in case management, diagnosis and death reviews.



Participants in a clinical management of dengue training at Chattagram Medical College Hospital. The Director General of Health Services was the chief guest and Line Director, CDC was a special guest at the launch of the training. ©UNICEF/Ahmed

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the government in undertaking a nation-wide dengue prevention and control clean-up campaign, **which reached more than 795,000 people (more than 400,000 female)**. The clean-up campaign aimed at eliminating mosquito-breeding sites, and encouraged local communities to maintain a cleaner environment in order to eliminate the breeding sites.
- Access to clean and potable water and sanitation services remains a challenge in natural disasters. UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) in delivering climate-resilient WASH services to affected households, utilizing double-platform tube wells and raised latrines with twin pits, initiatives aimed at linking humanitarian interventions to development.
- **A total of 376,211 people (192,074 female, 4,432 persons with disabilities)** accessed a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs **(representing 58 per cent of target)** while **512,998 people (262,851 female and 4,049 persons with disabilities)** accessed appropriate sanitation services **(representing 97 per cent of target)** including the Rohingya refugees and Cox's Bazar host community.

⁷ Each dengue test kit can be used for upto 10 tests

⁸ UNICEF was able to leverage funds from other donors for training on clinical management of dengue. Therefore, This enabled the health section to achieve above the target.

- UNICEF support continued in the Cox's Bazar refugee camps, where **270,656 Rohingya refugees (137,470 female, 2,210 persons with disabilities)** representing **101 per cent of the target** accessed sufficient quantities of safe water supply for drinking and domestic needs and about 76 per cent⁹ of the refugee households are now using tap-stands as primary source for drinking water. With community engagement and mobilisation on safe water handling, hygiene and sanitation behaviours, water quality both at source and household levels have improved with 98 per cent of the community water sources (tube wells) and 93 per cent of households found free from E. Coli contamination.¹⁰
- Three cyclones and the annual monsoon rains impacted on the refugees in Cox's Bazar camps. The WASH Programme provided technical and financial support to restore access to WASH services for **21,064 cyclone and monsoon rain affected Rohingya refugees** (11,547 female, 9,883 children and 8 persons with disability) through repair of 41 tube wells, 6 water distribution networks, 653 latrines, 271 bathing facilities and 8 faecal sludge management sites. Similarly, 272,696 Rohingya Refugees (137,702 female, and 2,211 Persons with disability) have been reached with dengue prevention and control activities.
- In Cox's Bazar refugee camps, **272,703 Rohingya Refugees (137,708 female, 2,211 persons with disability) representing 102 per cent of the target** accessed functional sanitation services including solid waste management systems. During the reporting period, **95 per cent of sanitation facilities** (latrines and bathing facilities) have been certified as functional. As part of activities to prevent malnutrition, and through a UNICEF-supported waste management project, **5,000 agricultural farmers** in Host community have been supported with compost to improve production from farming so as to diversify dietary produce to reduce malnutrition. **266,473 Refugees** received monthly supply of soap, while **91,548 women and girls** of reproductive age group were able to practice improved Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) through the provision of appropriate MHM kits and information.
- In Bhasan Char, **16,178 Rohingya refugees (8,296 female, and 171 persons with disabilities) representing 53 per cent of target** accessed basic WASH services & supplies through UNICEF direct support, which is **60 per cent of the total number of refugees in Bhasan Char**. In addition, UNICEF has supported the establishment of a ground water model and water quality monitoring lab in the camp.
- In Cox's Bazar district, **18,592 (10,639 female, and 69 persons with disabilities) (representing 74 per cent of target)** people accessed safe drinking water in the reporting year through the rehabilitation of 98 water facilities, and the construction of water facilities in five schools and seven health centers. Some **173,857 people (189,953 female and 12,221 persons with disabilities)** in 388 host communities were reached with water safety promotion. **218,784 (114,160 female and 1,518 persons with disabilities)** people accessed improved sanitation services and practiced proper hygiene behaviour through construction of **2,978** new household latrines, repair of **17,094** latrines and provision of **43,629** households' handwashing devices. Access to WASH services has been restored for **76,455 disaster affected**



Moslema Khatun, 30, and her daughter Shiuli, 13, filling their containers and jars with drinking water. They take water from a well located 3 km away from their home, necessitating their daily trek to fill buckets for their needs. Sometimes they use a family boat, that is available during the days when Moslema's husband is not at work. © UNICEF/UNI425023/Sokhin



Rohingya refugee girl carries a jar of drinking water. © UNICEF/UN0803360/Sujan

⁹ JMSNA, 2023.

¹⁰ Cox Bazar WASH sector water quality monitoring Dash board, 2023.

host population (39,511 female and 326 persons with disabilities) through emergency water trucking, distribution of supplies, construction of 50 latrines and 54 hand washing facilities, repair of 132 handpumps, construction of 5 tap-stands, 1,700 latrines and 2,199 hand washing devices. Hygiene promotion and continuous monitoring have been integral parts of the whole response.

Education

- The Education Program, in coordination with the government, UNICEF supported **198 primary schools and 150 para centers** with Education in Emergency Kits and individual learning packages for young learners as part of the floods response program, reaching **24,488 children (30 per cent of target) across Bandarban and Rangamati districts**. The materials ensured continuity of learning for children who lost their learning materials during the floods.
- In 2023, UNICEF closely partnered with the Government of Bangladesh at the national level in planning preparedness activities for dengue prevention in **15,650 government primary schools in 12 high-risk and dengue-prone districts**. These activities including raising awareness on dengue prevention at schools and at home with all school stakeholders including students, teachers, parents, and Student Management Committee (SMC), and purposive cleaning of school premises for dengue prevention will begin during the first quarter of 2024.
- For the Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar, the previously used non-formal curriculum known as the Learning Competency Framework Approach (LCFA) was successfully phased out and replaced with the Myanmar Curriculum (MC) from kindergarten up to grade 10. In the 2023/2024 academic year, **265,536 children (127,060 girls) enrolled in the MC classes across all the schools in the camps**. UNICEF's education programme for Rohingya children reached **219,357 (105,897 girls) including 1,497 Children with Disabilities in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char**. This included learners in Early Child Development (ECD), Myanmar Curriculum and in skills development (vocational programming).
- **There have been notable achievements in increasing the number of adolescent girls in secondary education, and successful transitions from primary to secondary classes**. During 2021-2022, there was a very low number of adolescent girls, which increased to **17 per cent of secondary learners** during the 2022-2023 academic year and **to 24 per cent for the 2023-2024 academic year**. Initially, less than a tenth of adolescent students were female. In 2023, there were more than 200 female-only secondary classes in Learning Centres (LCs) and 66 female-only secondary classes in Community Based Learning Facilities (CBLFs). Classes are conducted with the support of female Rohingya volunteers, as well as teachers, caregivers/parents and religious leaders.
- **The first end-of-year assessment was conducted for learners in grades 6-9 in May 2023, across partners and camps, including in Bhasan Char. 9,183 children** in grades 6-9 participated. Children performed highest in English (**average score of 83.1%**), followed by Burmese (**average score of 61.5%**), and then **mathematics (39.4%)**, meeting the expected learning standards. Boys scored slightly higher than girls' across the three subjects with an average of 3.9% grade difference. Additionally, 68,538 children took part in a placement test to transition from LCFA to the MC, and for unenrolled children to re-enter education. A further 128,573 learners in grades 2 and 3 took part in the Learning Status Check. In 2024, UNICEF will complete a system level learning assessment, modelled on the national assessments used by BCO, as a standardised test of grade level proficiencies.
- UNICEF is taking on a higher amount of the education activities in 2024 following the withdrawal of UNHCR from managing Learning Facilities in the camps.



Asmat, 13, a learner in grade 5 of the Myanmar curriculum in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar.
© UNICEF Bangladesh/2023/Mawa

Child Protection, Gender Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE)

- In 2023, given the complex humanitarian situation in Bangladesh arising from the Rohingya Refugee crisis, floods, and cyclones due to climate changes, UNICEF's child protection component focuses on reinforcing the response for child protection in emergencies. This involves strengthening case management, providing Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), and enhancing community-based protection and resilience. UNICEF focused on strengthening its partnerships with government-line ministries and departments to deliver quality services.
- In partnership with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA), and Department of Social Services (DSS), the Child Protection Programme reached **1,654,339 children and caregivers (940,810 female, and representing 57 per cent of the target)**, including **7,429 persons with disabilities**, with MHPSS. At the national level, MHPSS reached **1,270,291 individuals (738,707 female, 4,248 persons with disabilities) representing 49 per cent of the target**. At the Cox's Bazar level, MHPSS reached **384,048 individuals (202,103 females, 3,181 persons with disabilities), representing 120 per cent of target**.

Additionally, a total of **266,686 people (180,761 female) (22 per cent of target)**, including 1,962 persons with disabilities, accessed Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention, and response interventions. At the national level, GBV prevention and mitigation interventions reached **218,153 individuals (141,773 females, 1,598 persons with disabilities) representing 19 per cent of target¹¹**, and at the CXB level, GBV access reached **48,533 individuals (38,988 females, 364 PwDs)**. While this represents **154 per cent of target**, the overachievement is limited to the host community where efforts to bring greater integration in GBV and CP programing have seen encouraging gains.

- In collaboration with the Department of Social Services (DSS), and as a component of the Child Protection floods response intervention, UNICEF supported the distribution of Child Protection (CP) emergency supplies. A total of 2,850 Non-Food Item (NFI) kits, including family kits and dignity kits, were distributed, benefiting **12,825 people (10,004 female, 54 persons with disabilities)** across the Chattogram Division Flash Floods and Monsoon Rain-affected districts (Bandarban, Chattogram, Rangamati) in Bangladesh.
- Human resources for case management and other protection activities in flood-affected locations were inadequate to reach the floods-impacted women and children. UNICEF, in partnership with DSS, deployed additional social workers in most flood-affected districts during the Chattogram Division Flash Floods and Monsoon Rain. **Ten existing, 16 deployed, and 10 newly recruited social workers received training on disaster-responsive case management and deployed to the floods-affected areas.** The training emphasized the identification of children affected by floods and providing them with direct mental health and psychosocial support, as well as linking and referring them to various existing services.
- In partnership with the Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW), the Child Helpline (1098) received **13,305 calls (5,670 female) during the CHT flash flood**. Social workers followed up oMoSWn the most vulnerable children and families in the flood-affected districts, including those living on the streets.
- The Child Protection program enhanced coordination among partners to minimise duplication and improve efficiency of the protection response. In partnership with the Department of Women Affairs, **one Child Protection in Emergency (CPiE) working group has been reactivated in Chattogram district.** Concurrently, one CP-GBV working group has been established in Bandarban district in response to the flash floods in the CHT, in partnership with UNFPA. These working groups played crucial roles in coordinating efforts, sharing information, and implementing strategies to protect and support affected individuals, especially children and those at risk of gender-based violence.
- In Chattogram division, **111 Community-Based Child Protection Committees are active** in the most flood and climate-prone/affected Sub-districts (Upazila), supporting awareness on the identification of climate-affected children and their referral to social workers.



Shatabdi Khastagir (right), a UNICEF Child Protection Officer, talks to children during a group activity at a Multi-Purpose Centre in a Rohingya refugee camp in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. © UNICEF/UNI462324/Nihab

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Safeguarding

- In 2023, UNICEF, in line with UNICEF's zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), collaborated closely with staff and partners to enhance prevention and response efforts. Emphasis was placed on establishing safe and accessible feedback channels for reporting cases. Nearly 90 per cent of UNICEF staff in Cox's Bazar received PSEA training, and a total of 21 training courses were provided to staff and associates, with an additional four courses directly delivered to implementing partners. PSEA focal points across the country, including those in Cox's Bazar, strengthened their skills through Training of Trainers and monthly meetings.
- UNICEF actively engaged in the PSEA Network in Cox's Bazar and Dhaka, and efforts are in progress to form the PSEA Taskforce for UNICEF Bangladesh Country Office. The task force aims to support senior management in coordinating the development and implementation of PSEA policies and procedures. UNICEF conducted SEA capacity assessments for 28 CSOs, using the UN PSEA Common Toolkit, resulting in 68 per cent of UNICEF partners achieving high capacity. A significant number of beneficiaries in camps, host communities, and Bhasan Char are now aware of safe reporting channels, totaling 357,556 in camps (183,573 female), 172,636 in host communities (90,420 female), and 9,013 in Bhasan Char (4,735 female).

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

- In alignment with UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action and based on the humanitarian action's, the SBC programme's emergency response strategies focused on the dengue outbreak, floods and cyclone responses while considering accountability to affected populations in refugee camps, flood-affected sites, and host communities.

¹¹ The underachievement is due to the fact that there were no significant impact from cyclones and floods experienced in at the national level 2023.

- **Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities on Dengue reached 12.8 million people (51 per cent women) nationwide in awareness creation and engaged 293,120 people (49 per cent women)** who participated in the discussions and expressed interest in taking actions on dengue prevention across the country through community-based events, and actions have been organised throughout the country in hotspots.
- **SBC supported the RCCE platform at the national and divisional level to ensure robust coordination for dengue response** and organised 10 orientation sessions on community engagement standards throughout the country for government and CSO partners. RCCE has also been recognised as a key pillar of the National Dengue Strategy for Prevention and Control 2024–2030, following the sustained engagement and advocacy of the SBC section with DGHS.
- SBC supported Public Service Announcements (PSA) and audiovisual materials on dengue prevention were viewed more than **23.55 million times** across all the UNICEF social media platforms, and generated 285,456 engagements on social media. Collaboration with Google and YouTube has featured UNICEF-produced videos on their homepage for Bangladesh.
- Regarding the floods response, **494,010 people (141,406 female) received flood-related lifesaving, prevention, and service information throughout the year.** SBC facilitated the integration of the Accountability to the Affected People (AAP) approach in the Chittagong flood response, and **257 respondents were consulted throughout the response cycle to get inputs, share concerns, and provide feedback.** A hotline number along with the feedback box have been set up to capture real-time feedback and complaints.
- Regarding the cyclone response, **230,157 people (84,257 female) received cyclone-related early warning, lifesaving, and service information throughout the year. 1,387 people (510 female) raised concerns and provided feedback through the feedback mechanism for the cyclone.** The SBC section also contributed to the strategy development for early warning for all initiatives in Bangladesh to strengthen the country's multi-hazard early warning mechanism.
- **The SBC section is co-leading the newly formed Inter-agency accountability to the affected people (AAP) Working Group at the national level** and facilitated the endorsement of ToR by the HCTT.
- In Rohingya Refugee camps, **487,950 Rohingya refugees (252,006 female and 7,261 Persons with disabilities) representing 100 per cent of the target were engaged consistently on improving healthy and behaviour practices** such as hygiene, maternal and child-care and uptake of vaccinations for under-five children and adults. Health education on disease transmission such as scabies, AWD/Cholera and dengue are crucial in containing community transmission.
- As part of DRR and Anticipatory Action community engagement, early warning was activated ahead of the Cyclone "Mocha" landfall, and fire safety measures were promoted in the camps which normally experience frequent fire outbreaks. Through the 14 Information and Feedback Centers which act as channels for community complaints and feedback mechanism, **UNICEF received and referred 85,407 complaints, feedback, and inquiries (CFQs) representing 102 per cent of target. Of those, 4,581 were complaints while 63,139 were feedback, and 17,687 were queries.** The majority of the CFQs pertained to Health, Non-food Items, and WASH issues and 81 per cent in the camps and 65 per cent in the host community, CFQs were successfully resolved.
- In the host community, **UNICEF and its partners mobilized and engaged 237,222 individuals (with 136,547 female and 1,012 Persons with disabilities) representing 158 per cent of target,** in promoting the adoption of essential family care practices and addressing the harmful social norms including child marriage, violence against children, and promotion of girls' education. SBC conducted multiple interventions in the community including campaigns on disease outbreaks and in some cases, some of the community members were reached more than twice through messaging and during house-to-house visits and group sessions. This enabled the SBC section to achieve above the target.



Community volunteers, supported by UNICEF, raise awareness among communities in the densely populated locations by distributing leaflets, conducting awareness sessions, and educating children in the schools to control the dengue outbreak. © UNICEF Bangladesh/2023/Mawa

Humanitarian Cash Transfers

- As part of humanitarian response to the Flood, Cyclone Mocha, Cyclone Hamoon and Cyclone Midhili, and in partnership with Care Bangladesh, **UNICEF provided 1,829 households with multi-purpose cash transfers in the Cox's Bazar host community.** Out of the 1,829 households, 1,005 were flood affected households while 824 cyclone affected households. The support benefitted pregnant and lactating mothers with children aged 0-4 months.

- The cash transfer enabled the households meet urgent requirements such as food, medical care and replenishment of household materials lost during the floods and cyclones. The accompanying measures included linking some of the beneficiaries without national identification cards and birth certificates to the national registration authorities.

Capacity Strengthening of the Humanitarian Response Architecture

- As part of strengthening DRR, emergency preparedness, and response, while enhancing the humanitarian-development nexus, including promoting the localization agenda, UNICEF trained approximately **323 frontline-emergency personnel** from the Disaster Management Committees (government, CSO and UNICEF staff) from six disaster-prone Divisions and Cox's Bazar in emergency disaster risk reduction (Sendai Framework), preparedness, response and resilience with the objective of strengthening the capacity of local level authorities in disaster risk reduction and resilience programming.
- Participants in the workshop had the opportunity to simulate preparedness and response activities while linking the disaster response to long-term resilience, in an effort to improving our coordination at the subnational level. This activity will be further expanded in 2024.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Government of Bangladesh leads and coordinates the Rohingya Refugee humanitarian response in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char of Noakhali District. The National Task Force chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh provides oversight and strategic guidance the response whereas the National Committee on Coordination, Management and Law and Order is led by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) since December 2020. The Office of Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) manages and provides oversight and guidance for the day-to-day operations of the Rohingya Refugee humanitarian response under the Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief (MoDMR). The Deputy Commissioner (DC) of Cox's Bazar District leads the civil administration and coordinates the humanitarian responses among Bangladeshi host communities, affected by natural and human-made disasters, and ensures security and public order. Out of nine sectors, UNICEF leads the Nutrition and WASH Sectors and Child Protection Sub-Sector and co-leads the Education Sector with Save the Children in Cox's Bazar's Rohingya Refugee response as well as WASH and Education Sectors in Bhasan Char, in coordination with the RRRC and the relevant government departments. UNICEF actively participates in the Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group (EPRWG), a core member of the Humanitarian Access Working Group (HAWG) and Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group (DRRWG) which functions under the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Office of the District Commissioner.

Rationalization of sector activities is ongoing, focusing on the promotion of collaborations/partnerships to fill in gaps and improve quality of service delivery, standardization of service delivery/service package/minimum standards/SOPs, encouragement of joint partnerships with Implementing Partners (IPs) making it more cost-efficient with staff and cost-sharing between UN agencies, and harmonization of approaches particularly staffing structure, roles, and volunteer ToRs to enhance efficiency and operational effectiveness of the Rohingya response. This exercise will continue to help streamline and synchronize humanitarian activities, as well as to reduce overlaps and duplication to make the entire response sustainably efficient and cost-effective.

Moreover, in line with the Grand Bargain: Agenda for Humanity (2016), the localization agenda has gained great traction in the Rohingya response, overarchingly to strengthen the institutional capacity of local actors to take a greater and more predictable leadership role in humanitarian response to ensure sustainability, including fully espousing the humanitarian principles, increasing their influence in strategic partnerships and enhancing their capacities in resource mobilization and humanitarian financing. UNICEF has developed a Rohingya response localization strategy and increasingly has enhanced involvement of local actors in the response, increasing from 54% of UNICEF partnerships involving national/local NGO partners in 2021 to approximately 71% of current partnerships consisting of national/local NGOs.

UNICEF is one of the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) members with other UN agencies. The SEG provides overall guidance for the Rohingya humanitarian response and engages with the Government of Bangladesh at the national level. The UN Rohingya Refugee Response (UNRRR) meetings are convened periodically in Dhaka and comprises of the Country Representatives of all UN agencies with a physical presence in Cox's Bazar and engaged in the Rohingya refugee response, and the ISCG Coordinator. The UNRRR is chaired by the UNHCR Representative or any of the Co-Chairs in his/her absence. Among other things, the UNRRR seeks to assist UN agencies in arriving at a common UN position on issues discussed at the SEG. The UNRRR also takes stock of the operational issues raised by various Heads of Offices at the Cox's Bazar level and by the ISCG Coordinator in relation to the activities at the Sectoral Level. At the field level in Cox's Bazar, the ISCG Secretariat ensures the overall coordination of the response. The ISCG Principal Coordinator chairs the Refugee Operations and Coordination Team (ROCT), which brings together the Heads of operational UN Agencies, members of the international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and donor representatives based in Cox's Bazar. The ISCG convenes the Inter-Sector Meeting to ensure intersectoral coordination in the response. The SEG Co-Chairs are leading a process to streamline the coordination system in Cox's Bazar that will be implemented in 2024. In 2023, the humanitarian community finalized a set of Principles of Rationalization that aim to ensure that all Rohingya refugees have equitable access to all basic services in a predictable, efficient, and timely manner, and that the humanitarian community is transparent and accountable in its interventions.

This exercise has informed the joint response plan (JRP) 2024 and will continue to be applied in the coming years.¹² As part of rationalisation and streamlining service delivery in the Rohingya response, UNICEF will take on additional responsibilities from UNHCR who are handing over their ECD and Myanmar curriculum programmes to UNICEF. This will be effective from 01 January 2024 in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char.

UNICEF is the co-lead of the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Working Group that aims at harmonizing and strengthening the AAP framework across all the different humanitarian actors. The working group enhances humanitarian agencies' ability to facilitate two-way communication and community engagement using methods that are culturally appropriate, clear, and accessible to all community members and support meaningful integration of AAP tools and protocols at all stages of humanitarian programme management cycle to ensure the participation of disaster affected communities in an inclusive manner.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF developed communication and advocacy content, such as press releases, human interest stories, social media messaging, and multimedia assets to raise awareness on and encouraging continued support to respond to all six key programmatic areas¹³ 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 digital media outreach, with over 11 million social media followers and over 6 million unique website visitors in 2023.

Stories:

- [Malnutrition: baby Nur's story](#) (04 December 2023)
- [World Children's Day: Inspiring young artists on the climate crisis](#) (22 November 2023)
- [Ready before storm: Six-year-old Ariz survived cyclone Hamoon](#) (15 November 2023)
- [In Cox's Bazar, building trust in the future](#) (08 November 2023)
- [Six years of a crisis](#) (25 August 2023)
- [In the face of adversity, Rohingya refugees get creative](#) (21 August 2023)
- [14-year-old Ehsan's drive for learning perseveres despite the loss of his arms](#) (20 June 2023)
- [Art brings children into safe spaces and closer to critical services in Bangladesh](#) (19 June 2023)
- [With a supportive father and a bold new curriculum, 13-year-old Ayesha is making a mark in science](#) (14 June 2023)
- [Ten-year-old Shohana learns to read again after COVID-19 school closures](#) (1 June 2023)
- [A new clinic model is offsetting the burden of health care costs in the slums of Bangladesh](#) (25 May 2023)
- [Newborn Rohingya refugee baby Hosne Ara and mother Hasina wait out Cyclone Mocha's landfall](#) (15 May 2023)
- [Tahmina takes a stand against child marriage](#) (3 May 2023)
- [Going mobile to reach Bangladesh's zero-dose children](#) (17 April 2023)
- [Children living and working on the street need our empathy and support](#) (27 March 2023)
- [Furious fire leaves 6,000 Rohingya refugee children without shelter in Bangladesh refugee camps](#) (8 March 2023)
- [Surviving poverty, floods, and malnutrition in Bangladesh](#) (7 March 2023)
- [Bangladeshi children and youth share their journey to better mental health](#) (16 February 2023)
- [A UNICEF economic empowerment programme reunites children with their families](#) (11 January 2023)

Press releases/statements:

- [UNICEF: Against the odds, children begin the new school year in Rohingya refugee camps](#) (23 July 2023)
- [Funds for world's climate hotspots woefully neglect the needs of children, new report finds](#) (22 June 2023)
- [UNICEF: Children urge parliamentarians to safeguard education, health and protection in national budget](#) (7 June 2023)
- [Millions of children at risk in Myanmar and Bangladesh in the aftermath of Cyclone Mocha](#) (17 May 2023)
- [Government commits to accelerate universal health coverage](#) (11 May 2023)
- [Global polycrisis creating uphill battle to end child marriage – UNICEF](#) (3 May 2023)
- [New data indicates declining confidence in childhood vaccines of up to 44 percentage points in some countries during the COVID-19 pandemic](#) (20 April 2023)
- [New report details shocking deprivation of children living on the street](#) (10 April 2023)
- [UNICEF launches first large-scale fundraising campaign in Bangladesh](#) (22 March 2023)
- [Survey confirms devastating impact of digital divide on children's learning during COVID-19](#) (16 March 2023)
- [Malnutrition in mothers soars by 25 per cent in crisis-hit countries, putting women and newborn babies at risk](#) (7 March 2023)
- [Statement by UNICEF Representative in Bangladesh, Mr. Sheldon Yett, on the fire in the Rohingya refugee camps](#) (6 March 2023)
- [UNICEF concerned that more than half of children with disabilities in Bangladesh do not go to school](#) (24 January 2023)
- [Mobile app helps adolescents access public health services](#) (17 January 2023)

For general information regarding the actions being taken by UNICEF and other humanitarian community actors for the Rohingya refugee Emergency, Cyclones, Floods, and the concerned resource requirements, please see the following documents.

- [UNICEF Bangladesh Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal \(HAC\)](#)
- [UNICEF Bangladesh Facebook page](#)
- [Bangladesh 2023 Joint Response Plan Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis](#)

¹² bangladesh_2023_jrp_rhc_appeal_en

¹³ They are health and nutrition, education, child protection, water sanitation and hygiene, HIV/AIDS, Social and behavioral change, and other salient child rights issues

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Annex A. Summary of Programme Results¹

UNICEF Response				
Indicator	Disaggregation	2023 target	Total results	Change since the last report
▲ ▼				
NUTRITION				
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Girls	5,260	5,515	▲ 1,192
	Boys	4,913	4,832	▲ 1,169
	Person with Disability (PwD)	230	154	▲ 43
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Women	200,508	255,476	▲ 36,034
	PwD	3,969	209	▲ 107
HEALTH				
Children aged 0 to 11 months who have received pentavalent 3 vaccine	Girls	513,452	433,759	▲ 80,546
	Boys	498,622	448,461	▲ 83,860
	PwD	27,777	14,567	▲ 2,539
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Girls	757,031	477,980	▲ 26,548
	Boys	738,843	506,606	▲ 31,479
	Women	251,292	804,108	▲ 117,460
	PwD	45,265	23,533	▲ 2,134
Number of children and adults who were treated for dengue	Girls	10,644	14,770	▲ 2,533
	Boys	16,553	14,923	▲ 2,895
	Men	7,437	30,727	▲ 11,756
	Women	8,391	29,660	▲ 10,360
	CwD	1,187	-	-
Number of healthcare providers trained in detecting, referral and appropriate management of dengue cases	Men	275	418	▲ 418
	Women	275	659	▲ 659
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	Girls	157,051	92,242	▲ 17,869
	Boys	160,582	95,627	▲ 17,809
	Men	158,345	88,510	▲ 18,724
	Women	167,513	99,832	▲ 19,109
	PwD	12,645	4,432	▲ 1,988
People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	Girls	132,675	126,219	▲ 16,180
	Boys	137,593	125,322	▲ 14,233
	Men	124,380	124,824	▲ 18,068
	Women	133,843	136,632	▲ 20,102
	PwD	9,425	4,049	▲ 743
Number of volunteers/government staff trained on effective WASH responses for dengue	Men	800	1,178	▲ 444
	Women	800	559	▲ 260
CHILD PROTECTION AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE²				
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	630,839	621,599	▼ (621,225)
	Boys	652,338	545,129	▼ (511,260)
	Men	789,749	168,400	▲ 13,996
	Women	828,152	319,211	▼ (37,839)
	PwD	78,961	7,429	▼ (8,970)
	Girls	417,776	110,220	▼ (337,778)

¹ Includes response in Rohingya refugee camps, Cox's Bazar host communities, national floods, and national cyclones. Categorized based on the following threshold: 50% or above achievement against total annual target considered as "On Track" and achievement below 50% considered as "Constrained"

² Most of the results have been reduced due to the removal of the double counting exercise. Some of the Child Protection interventions with preparedness actions related to climate change in disaster-prone locations and utilized other regular resources (ORR) to achieve the above target.

Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Boys	265,209	85,925	▼ (291,157)
	Women	508,787	70,541	▼ (140,696)
	PwD	32,948	1,962	▼ (1,438)
People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Girls	255,316	128,613	▲ 38,412
	Boys	237,528	123,853	▲ 29,271
	Men	320,813	136,625	▲ 57,224
	Women	345,528	150,115	▲ 56,743
	PwD	23,607	3,606	▲ 30
EDUCATION				
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Girls	172,509	123,475	▲ 14,414
	Boys	180,948	129,119	▲ 12,530
	Men	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	-
	PwD	5,989	1,704	▲ 126
Children receiving individual learning materials	Girls	298,697	118,422	▲ 14,414
	Boys	180,948	125,423	▲ 12,530
	Men	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	-
	PwD	13,077	1,623	▲ 126
Children reached with key messages on dengue at School	Girls	863,171	16,619	▲ 16,619
	Boys	839,489	16,289	▲ 16,289
	Men	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	-
	CwD	25,540	324	▲ 324
CROSS-SECTORAL (HCT, SBC / ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM)				
Number of households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	Households	5,000	1,829	▲ 1,829
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Girls	282,526	293,856	▲ 106,246
	Boys	295,455	297,070	▲ 110,524
	Men	375,118	399,695	▲ 135,834
	Women	411,766	458,718	▲ 141,406
	PwD	27,209	28,641	▲ 13,832
People with access to established accountability /feedback mechanisms (CFQ)	Men	68,987	41,941	▲ 9,146
	Women	47,430	66,133	▲ 13,897
	PwD	1,416	2,331	▲ 442
Number of people engaged in discussion and prevention actions on Dengue	Girls	32,446	83,887	▲ 13,839
	Boys	34,095	80,850	▲ 13,715
	Men	40,936	87,242	▲ 15,208
	Women	47,523	113,689	▲ 15,786
	PwD	1,640	7,671	▲ 1,624

Summary of Humanitarian Programme Results (Cox's Bazar level)¹

Indicator		Sector Response									
Sector	Disaggregation	2023 Target		Total Results		Change since last report ▲▼	2023 Target		Total Results		Change since last report ▲▼
		Rohingya*	Host	Rohingya*	Host		Rohingya a	Host	Rohingya	Host	
NUTRITION ²											
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Girls	3,958	358	3,700	394	▲ 3,237	5,592	1,232	5,741	643	▲ 3,459
	Boys	3,596	374	3,453	332	▲ 3,083	5,908	1,268	5,584	391	▲ 3,264
	CwD	166	11	143	11	▲ 124	115	36	110	15	▲ 66
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling	Women	51,808	71,000	52,045	76,342	▲ 96,202	85,000	11,000	79,372	25,825	▲ 67,707
	PwD	756 .	1,037	98	111	▲ 191	850	157	787	370	▲ 734
HEALTH ³											
Children aged 0 to 11 months who have received pentavalent 3 vaccine	Girls	15,183	41,026	13,341	43,465	▲ 45,574					
	Boys	15,990	43,320	13,774	44,487	▲ 46,631					
	CwD	312	2,362	-	-	-					
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Girls	51,643	19,524	51,190	19,062	▲ 49,258					
	Boys	56,556	23,320	63,608	22,486	▲ 60,779					
	Women	47,478	74,314	54,819	106,106	▲ 119,858					
	PwD	2,273	1,711	96	-	▲ 67					
Number of children and adults who were treated for dengue in UNICEF supported health facilities	Girls	82	-	88	-	▲ 88					
	Boys	33	-	118	-	▲ 118					
	Women	524	-	267	-	▲ 267					
	Men	714	-	291	-	▲ 291					
	PwD	20	-	-	-	-					
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE											
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	Girls	76,268	5,160	73,326	2,188	▲ 2,065	229,716	73,180	209,042	62,150	▲ 192,318
	Boys	79,909	5,932	76,959	2,135	▲ 3,340	241,957	76,763	220,182	65,192	▲ 26,554
	Women	74,936	6,950	72,440	8,451	▲ 8,016	234,350	72,630	213,256	61,682	▲ 23,748
	Men	67,378	6,958	64,109	5,818	▲ 5,926	196,775	71,153	179,065	60,429	▲ 20,138
	PwD	2,985	700	2,381	69	▲ 514	9,028	3,935	-	-	-
People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	Girls	76,268	37,500	73,500	51,459	▲ 43,725	229,716	73,180	230,056	68,918	▲ 7,239
	Boys	79,909	39,000	77,157	46,920	▲ 40,218	241,957	76,763	242,316	72,292	▲ 7,617
	Women	74,936	37,500	72,504	62,701	▲ 53,799	234,350	72,630	234,695	68,400	▲ 7,338
	Men	67,378	36,000	65,720	57,704	▲ 51,615	196,775	71,153	197,065	67,010	▲ 6,397
	PwD	2,985	4,200	2,382	1,518	▲ 1,697	9,028	3,935	1,063	1,749	▲ 135
Number of volunteers/government staff trained on effective WASH responses for dengue	Girls	-	-	-	-	-					
	Boys	-	-	-	-	-					
	Women	250	50	524	35	▲ 559					
	Men	250	50	1,171	7	▲ 1,178					
	PwD	-	-	-	-	-					
CHILD PROTECTION & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE											
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	45,797	40,560	41,531	81,174	▲ 112,335	20,522	6,840	29,563	11,008	▲ 24,671
	Boys	42,274	37,440	39,538	78,631	▲ 108,013	21,360	7,120	31,201	10,704	▲ 29,891
	Women	42,274	37,440	49,571	29,827	▲ 68,397	-	-	-	-	-
	Men	39,022	34,560	46,680	17,096	▲ 53,609	-	-	-	-	-
	PwD	2,473	4,200	2,488	693	▲ 1,681	1,250	300	1,017	284	▲ 1,193
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions ⁴	Girls	9,226	2,901	8,578	7,538	▲ 8,153					
	Boys	5,972	1,878	4,407	5,138	▲ 4,931					
	Women	8,730	2,745	11,014	11,858	▲ 14,105					
	PwD	349	110	316	48	▲ 162					
People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual	Girls	144,247	82,711	92,220	36,393	▲ 38,412					
	Boys	133,151	76,349	96,673	27,180	▲ 29,271					
	Women	199,197	114,221	96,088	54,027	▲ 56,743					
	Men	183,875	105,434	81,588	55,037	▲ 57,224					

¹ Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) covers eight Upazilas in Cox's Bazar level while Joint Response Plan (JRP) covers 2 Upazila (Ukhia & Teknaf). There was a challenge in collecting disaggregated data by the person with a disability in the system.

² Seasonal variation in malnutrition rates might constrain SAM admission. These rates gradually increase during the monsoon and summer seasons, anticipating reaching the target in the upcoming month. Delay in onboarding a health partner to deploy IYCF counsellors in health facilities constrained in delivering IYCF counselling. A collaborative effort and through providing technical and supportive supervision support would enhance IYCF counselling services in the coming month is expected to achieve the target.

³ Reported achievement is low as it only captures DHIS-2 data, which cannot include campaign data with Penta 3.

⁴ Data for men is available but not covered by the HPM indicator "Number of women, girls, and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions"

exploitation and abuse by aid workers	PwD	9,643	10,604	3,606	1771	▲ 1801						
EDUCATION												
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Girls	104,374	3,162	105,897	5,053	▲ 4,200	181,093	42,474	159,299	8,147	▲ 2,415	
	Boys	112,813	3,163	113,460	3,696	▲ 1,306	175,379	40,920	168,365	6,303	▲ 1,201	
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	8,460	2,113	5,510	412	▲ 2,723	
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	6,461	786	3,592	236	▲ 1,660	
	CwD	2,172	177	1,497	81	-	11,142	2,589	2,779	174	-	
Children receiving individual learning materials	Girls	103,780	-	105,897	-	▲ 8,571	181,093	42,474	159,299	8,147	▲ 2,415	
	Boys	112,220	-	113,460	-	▲ 12,180	175,379	40,920	168,365	6,303	▲ 1,201	
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	8,460	2,113	5,510	412	▲ 2,723	
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	6,461	786	3,592	236	▲ 1660	
	CwD	2,160	-	1,497	-	-	11,142	2,589	2,779	174	-	
CROSS-SECTORAL (SBC / ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM)												
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Girls	104,732	27,000	101,613	53,885	▲ 12,180						
	Boys	109,868	27,000	106,810	49,098	▲ 11,170						
	Women	153,487	51,000	150,393	82,662	▲ 18,008						
	Men	131,777	45,000	129,134	51,577	▲ 11,567						
	PwD	4,999	2,190	7,261	1,012	▲ 153						
People with access to established accountability /feedback Mechanisms (CFQ)	Girls	516	132	790	670	▲ 1,460						
	Boys	344	88	671	228	▲ 899						
	Women	51,084	13,068	50,746	13,138	▲ 23,728						
	Men	34,056	8,782	33,200	6,987	▲ 15,112						
	PwD	860	322	2,075	47	▲ 1,106						
Number of people engaged in discussion and prevention actions on Dengue	Girls	31,392	-	31,036	-	▲ 31,036						
	Boys	32,986	-	26,135	-	▲ 26,135						
	Women	46,073	-	44,357	-	▲ 44,357						
	Men	39,549	-	20,524	-	▲ 20,524						
	PwD	1,500	-	849	-	▲ 849						

* Rohingya column containing both Camp and Bhasan Char target and progress

Annex B. Funding Status*

Appeal Sector	Funding Requirements*	Funds available						Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year (2023)		Total	Resources available from 2022 (Carry-Over)		Total funds available	\$	%
		ORE	ORR		ORE	ORR			
Nutrition	22,026,730	3,230,884	0	3,230,884	2,894,170	10,817,027	16,942,080	5,084,650	23%
Health	25,818,757	6,864,482	0	6,864,482	4,579,224	7,504,999	18,948,705	6,870,052	27%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	34,521,320	14,905,724	85,732	14,991,456	1,606,757	7,195,482	23,793,696	10,727,625	31%
Child Protection/GBV	30,774,603	4,596,206	0	4,596,206	1,256,920	5,077,697	10,930,823	19,843,779	64%
Education	48,184,253	25,907,037	245,399	26,152,436	5,089,101	8,460,767	39,702,304	8,481,949	18%
Cross-sectoral	5,159,100	1,606,264	0	1,606,264	147,835	505,073	2,259,173	2,899,927	56%
Emergency Preparedness	7,000,000	5,934,675	24,630	5,959,305	947,470	0	6,906,776	93,224	1%
Total	173,484,763	63,045,273	355,761	63,401,034	16,521,476	39,561,045	119,483,555	54,001,207	31%

*As defined in the Bangladesh Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal for 2023 revised August 2023