



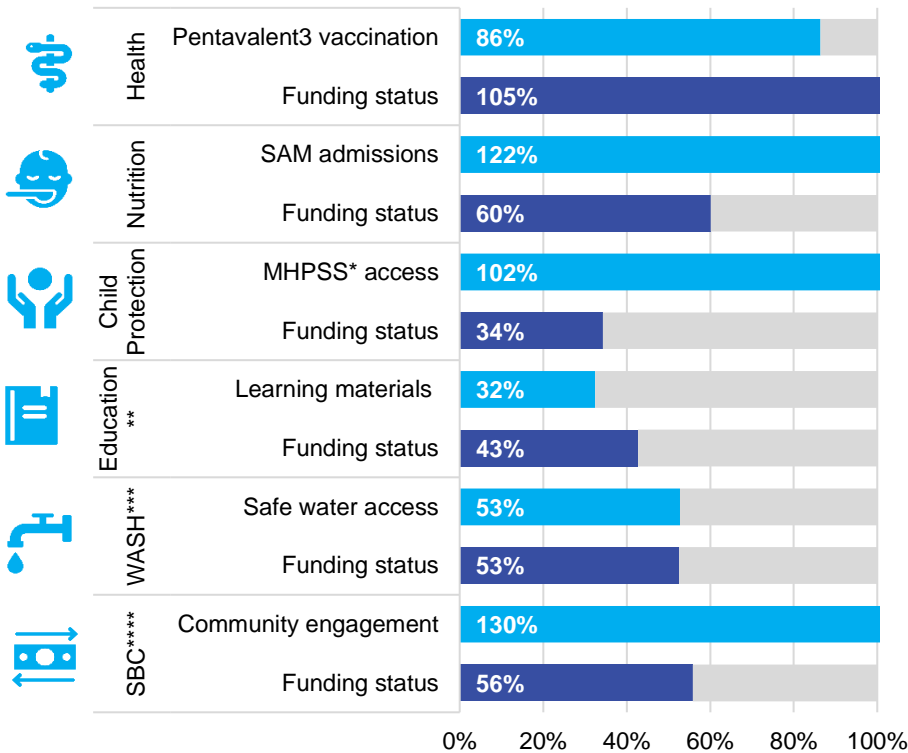
Rosina Bibi feeds baby Dola ready-to-use supplementary food received from a UNICEF supported nutrition programme in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. ©UNICEF Bangladesh/2022/Sujan

Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2022

Highlights

- Five years into the Rohingya crisis, there are 952,309 Rohingya refugees¹ hosted in camps including Bhasan Char, UNICEF reached 655,449 Rohingya refugees (295,660 children, 274,731 female, 3,696 Persons with Disability) through multi-sectoral services in 2022.
- 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 was swift to mobilize resources with a strong field presence and provided urgent lifesaving needs, reaching over 1.7 million flood-affected people (800,000 children) across all key sectors.
- Over 359 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines were shipped into Bangladesh, of which 125 million were delivered through UNICEF in 2022. Through school and community campaigns, a total of 18.1 million children aged 5 to 11 years (80.3 per cent) received their 1st dose while 1.2 million children (six per cent) received 2nd dose.
- UNICEF has supported Learning Centres in 30 Rohingya refugee camps through the Myanmar curriculum scale-up initiative and 160,362 learners (76,536 female) have been placed in Myanmar Curriculum under KG, G-1, and G-2.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



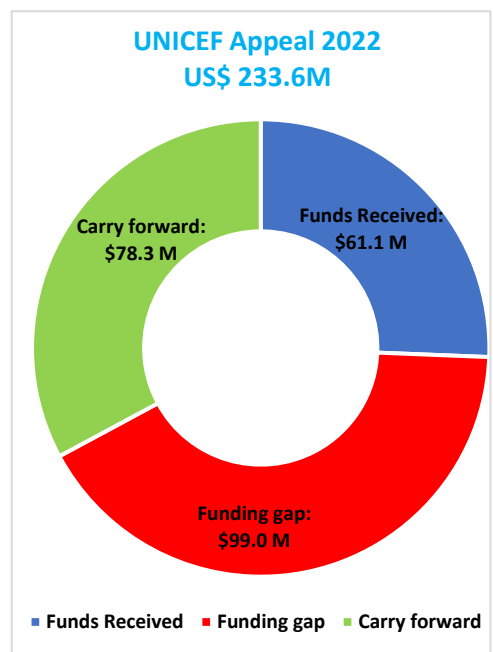
UNICEF BANGLADESH

Humanitarian Situation

Report No. 62

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)
- 495,201** Rohingya children in need of assistance (UNHCR, 31 December 2022)
- 952,309** Total Rohingya population in need of assistance (UNHCR, 31 December 2022)



¹ UNHCR, as of 31 December 2022 at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/97998>

* Mental health and psychosocial support

** The 543-day school closure in Bangladesh was one of the longest in the world. COVID-19 pandemic still affects education sector and only 43% of the target was reached.

*** Of the 55% funds received, the majority was earmarked for the Rohingya refugee response, which is costly and therefore only 53% of the target (includes Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi communities nation-wide) was reached.

**** Social and behaviour change

Funding Overview and Partnerships

At the end of 2022, with 58 per cent of funding requirements received, UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to the Asian Development Bank, Australia (DFAT), Canada (GAC), the European Union (ECHO, INTPA), Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, Germany (GFFO/AA, BMZ/KfW Development Bank), Global Partnership for Education, Islamic Development Bank, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Norway, Sweden (Sida), Switzerland (SDC), Thailand, the United States of America (BPRM, USAID, US Permanent Mission), the United Kingdom (FCDO), UNOCHA-CERF, the World Bank, and various UNICEF National Committees as well as private sector organizations such as International Chamber of Commerce and Unilever, for their generous contributions, enabling UNICEF to meet the needs of the most vulnerable children, women, and differently abled individuals. At the same time, critical financial gaps in Child Protection (66 per cent), Education (57 per cent), WASH (47 per cent) and Social and Behaviour change (44 per cent) funding restricted UNICEF's ability to meet all the priority needs of girls, women and people living with disabilities.

UNICEF HAC appeal for 2023 is US\$ 173.8 million. This appeal will be split into US\$ 122.8 million to support the critical needs of Rohingya refugees and host communities in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char, and US\$ 51.1 million to support work linked to the inter-agency Nexus Strategy for climate-related disasters. With the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related disasters, urgent donor support will be required to support life-saving interventions for the children and families in Bangladesh.

In comparison to 2022, the funding requirement for 2023 has decreased due to the removal of COVID-19 response, which will continue to be supported through UNICEF's regular programme activities. However, continued flexible, unearmarked and multi-year donor funding to UNICEF and its partners will be required to ensure essential water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, health, education, child protection, and gender-based violence prevention and response services, along with humanitarian cash transfers, are continued to be provided at scale.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Bangladesh continues to host 952,309 Rohingya refugees¹ from Myanmar in 33 camps in Cox's Bazar District and Bhasan Char Island of Noakhali District, about 52 per cent of whom are children. The Government of Bangladesh has planned to relocate approximately 100,000 refugees to Bhasan Char Island. As of 31st December, 28,951 refugees have been relocated to Bhasan Char. Provision of basic services has been ensured; however, disease outbreaks, malnutrition, inadequate educational opportunities, and the risks of negligence exploitation and violence, including Gender Based Violence (GBV) are commonly faced by children.

In June 2022, 7.2 million people (3.5 million children) were affected by one of the worst floods in north-eastern Bangladesh in 122 years reportedly. As transportation was disrupted and electricity was cut off for several days, millions of people were left behind in hard-to-reach areas and suffering due to limited basic needs. Coordination at sub-national level was one of the biggest challenges during response. The coordination efforts were given due consideration as part of preparedness. Prioritisation including beneficiary selection was identified as another challenge due to inadequate resources, capacity and access to affected areas.



Protiva's house also went underwater and their toilet was damaged. "I don't feel comfortable using my neighbours' toilets," she says. ©UNICEF Bangladesh/2022/Rony

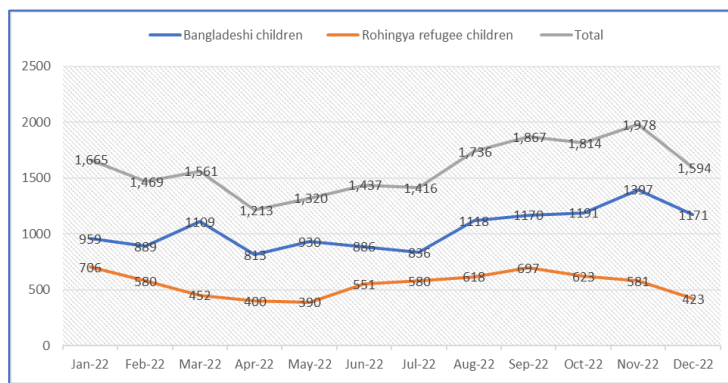
As of 31st December 2022, 74.5 per cent of the Bangladeshi population have received the second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine while 51.3 per cent of population has received a third dose against the second dose receiver. A total of 526,333 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent female, 96 per cent of the target) in camps received the first dose while 496,100 (53 per cent female, 90 per cent of the target) received the second dose and 309,457 (52 per cent female, 86 per cent of the target) received the third dose against the second dose receiver. As of 31st December 2022, a total of 18,134,208 children aged 5-11 years (51 per cent girls, 80.3 per cent of the total target) received their first dose of COVID-19 vaccine and 1,244,662 children received their 2nd dose, which is six per cent of the target. Since the beginning of the pandemic, 2,037,327 COVID-19 cases were confirmed in Bangladesh with 29,441 deaths. Of this figure, 29,146 cases and 269 deaths were in the host communities in Cox's Bazar District and 6,838 cases and 43 deaths were reported among refugees in the camps².

² Epi-Week 39-40 (26 September-09 October 2022) UPDATE

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

As of December 2022, a total of 12,061 (6,265 girls) under five severe acute malnutrition (SAM) children were admitted in the SAM corners across the country in 2022. Out of all admitted SAM children, 59.2 per cent of children were discharged as cured, 11.2 per cent of children were defaulters, and the death rate was 2.8 per cent. UNICEF and partners treated 6,601 Rohingya refugee children (3,600 girls, 119 children with disabilities) with SAM under the age of five, reaching 102 per cent of the annual target (6,500) as therapeutic milk and anthropometric supplies were delivered to 26 Integrated Nutrition Facilities (INFs) and two SAM inpatient units in the Rohingya refugee camps.



The trend of SAM admission across the country and Rohingya refugee camps in 2022

Follow-up home visits were also conducted for every child admitted into an INF and **67,244 mothers and caregivers were counselled on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices**, ensuring successful completion of the treatment and preventing cured children from relapsing into the malnourished category. Of the children admitted to UNICEF-supported INFs, 88 per cent were discharged as cured (SPHERE standard >75 per cent) with a default rate of 0.05 per cent.

The Biannual Vitamin A capsule supplementation campaign throughout the country reached **12,325,284 children aged 12-59 months and 1,572,454 children aged 6-11 months**. The total reach is 13,897,738 children aged 6-59 months, representing 98.7 per cent of annual target (14,080,981). The Biannual Vitamin A supplementation helped boost the immune system of 144,794 refugee children aged 6-59 months in all camps (70,909 girls, 418 children with disabilities), representing 96 per cent of the target.

Deworming tablets were provided to **90,595 children aged 24 to 59 months across all camps during campaign**, reaching 88 per cent of the annual target.

Furthermore, to gauge the impact of COVID-19 on the nutrition status of children, a **nutrition surveillance system of house-to-house mass mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening measured the nutrition status of 144,912 Rohingya children** (97 per cent of all children aged 6-59 months) on a quarterly basis to ensure the identification of children missed during routine screening.

UNICEF also provided necessary supplies such as deworming tablet and sanitizer to implement the **2nd round of deworming campaign and mass MUAC screening in Bhasan Char from 11th to 15th December 2022**. A total of 5,240 children aged 6-59 months were screened by MUAC and Edema for acute malnutrition detection and 3,039 children aged 24-59 months received deworming tablets during the campaign.



Popi Akter, Community Facilitator in Jamalganj took MUAC measurement in flood response. ©UNICEF Bangladesh/2022/Ruhul

Health

Over 359 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines were shipped into Bangladesh, of which **125 million were delivered through UNICEF in 2022**. Bangladesh exceeded the 70 per cent COVID-19 vaccination global target with 87.8 per cent and 74.5 per cent of the population receiving the 1st dose and 2nd dose, respectively. Through school and community campaigns, a total of 18.1 million children aged 5 to 11 years (80.3 per cent) received their 1st dose while 1.2 million children have received the 2nd dose.

UNICEF also provided technical assistance to six cyclone-affected districts and delivered **4.7 million doses of cholera vaccines in May 2022, reaching over two million people** through a cholera vaccination campaign to curb the spread of acute watery diarrhoea in and around Dhaka.

UNICEF provided essential medicines and supplies to 12,463 people (5,698 female) including 2,921 children affected by flash floods to ensure the survival of children in Sylhet.

In Cox's Bazar district, UNICEF provided Primary Health Care and essential services to 180,414 Rohingya refugees and 120,430 host communities respectively through 23 health facilities (14 for refugee camps and 9 for the host communities). As a result, 125,590 (87,351 Bangladeshi and 38,239 Rohingya) children under the age of one year have received the third dose of the Pentavalent vaccine.

Among Rohingya refugees aged 12 years and above, a total of 526,333 people (96 per cent of the target) received 1st dose of the COVID-19 vaccine and 496,100 (90 per cent of the target age group) received two complete doses. 309,457 people (86 per cent target aged 18 years and above) received a third dose.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

UNICEF was swift in responding WASH support on the ground for the flood response in June 2022, providing water and sanitation support to over 1.7 million people (401,741 girls and 47,600 people with disabilities (PwD)) through partners. UNICEF provided 10 million water purification tablets, 4,600 hygiene kits, and 49,000 jerry cans to flood-affected populations. UNICEF also provided about US\$ 2.2 million for immediate repair and reconstruction of WASH facilities for flood in the north-western region of Bangladesh, benefiting about 946,000 people (473,000 female) and facilitated the procurement of 20 million water purification tablets for the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE).

UNICEF supported 265,696 Rohingya Refugees (137,328 female, 1,922 PwD) to have access to a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs and about 75 per cent (196,463 Rohingya Refugees) of them have access to treated/chlorinated water supply for drinking. Water quality both at source and household levels have improved with 92 per cent of community water sources (tube wells) and 72 per cent of households found free from E. Coli contamination³. 262,133 Rohingya Refugees (135,255 female, 138,209 children and 1,497 PwD) have been mobilized and engaged in safe water handling, handwashing with soap, use and proper maintenance of latrines.

263,893 Rohingya Refugees (136,098 female and 1,722 PwD) have access to functional sanitation services with 92 per cent of sanitation facilities reported functional. In addition, 77,000 women and girls of reproductive age group received Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits as per sector standards. Access to WASH services has been restored for 32,338 fire, monsoon rain/flood and cyclone-affected Rohingya Refugees (11,313 female and 970 PwD) through rehabilitation and reconstruction of four water distribution network, 16 tap stands, 32 hand pump wells, 177 bathing facilities, six Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) and 499 latrines.

In Bhasan Char (BC), WASH sector coordination has been established with UNICEF as the lead agency. Through UNICEF direct support, two critical WASH assessments (WASH baseline assessment and groundwater study) have been conducted and results showed that throughout the island, fresh groundwater exists at a depth of over 150 metres. 11,515 Rohingya refugees (5,909 female and 43 PwD) in BC have access to WASH services through UNICEF direct support.

In Cox's Bazar district, 96,322 (49,751 female and 306 PwD) people have gained access to safe drinking water supply through rehabilitation of 878 water facilities and promotion of water safety planning in 38 communities. Some 194,754 (49,637 female and 557 PwDs) gained access to sanitation through household's own construction of 4,921 latrines and rehabilitation of 3,790 latrines. A total of 518 communities have been triggered for creating Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities/villages, of which 54 communities have been declared as ODF, followed by validation and certification by local government. The first ever FSM facility has been constructed and maintained operational in Teknaf host community. 287,510 people (167,088 female and 3,755 PwD) were reached with key hygiene messages focusing on handwashing through Social Behaviour Change Communications (SBCC). In addition, 33 healthcare facilities and 93 schools/learning facilities have been supported with improved WASH services, benefitting 230,550 people (110,664 female and 2,306 PwD) in the catchment area.

Education

In total, UNICEF supported 231,982 (110,057 female) learners in 2022 to access formal and non-formal education through Early Childhood Development (ECD), Myanmar Curriculum Pilot (MCP), Myanmar Curriculum (MC) scale,



Rohingya refugee girl Asma (10) sits on a wheelchair inside the UNICEF Primary Healthcare Centre in Cox's Bazar. ©UNICEF Bangladesh/2022/Sujan

³ Report of Water Quality Surveillance in FDMN 2021 Community Point Source Round 4, 2021, Implemented by Ground Water Circle and Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Circle, Department of Public Health Engineering, Government of Bangladesh

Learners Competency Framework Approach (LCFA), and Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) in 30 camps in Cox's Bazar, host community and Bhasan Char camp. The support for education includes the provision of textbooks, learning materials for children, teachers' professional development, community mobilization for active engagement of parents, partners capacity development, and the repair and reconstruction of learning centres.

In Bhasan Char, UNICEF leads the Education Sector which is comprised of ten education sector partners and three UN agencies. 7,968 children, adolescents and youth (3,997 girls, 71 children with disabilities (CwD)) received education services in 28 schools. In August 2022, UNICEF coordinated 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.

The roll-out and the scale-up of the MCP in Cox's Bazar is ongoing in the Rohingya refugee camps. As per the planned target, the pilot has reached a total of 10,914 learners (1,803 girls, 24 CwD) through 250 Learning Centres (LCs). 327 qualified teachers (72 female) are teaching Grades 6-9. In June 2022, MC scale started for Kindergarten, Grade 1 and Grade 2, replacing LCFA Levels 1 and Level 2. With UNICEF support, 160,362 (76,536 female) learners are in kindergarten, Grade 1 and Grade 2 classes in the MC scale.

At the national level, for the flood response, in partnership with Friends In Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB), UNICEF reached 24,576 children (12,262 girls, 370 CwD) with individual learning materials. A total of 33 schools have been renovated, through which 9,375 students (4,846 female) and 186 teachers benefited through improved learning spaces.



Children at a UNICEF-supported school in Sunamganj. Teachers tried their best to arrange classes at different houses. Children had to make the treacherous journey through floodwaters.
©UNICEF Bangladesh/2022/Rony

Child Protection, Gender Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE)

In collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA), and Department of Social Services (DSS), **UNICEF reached 9,841,638 children and their caregivers (4,866,125 female) including 141,610 PwDs with mental health and psychosocial support** and a total of 214,003 people (124,379 female) including 3,622 PwDs accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response interventions.

In collaboration with DSS and Department of Women Affairs (DWA), UNICEF supported the distribution of CP emergency supplies and **a total of 4,575 Non Food Item (NFI) kits (Family kits, Dignity kits, and recreational kits) have been distributed, benefitting 15,725 flood affected people (12,826 female, 315 PwDs) in north-eastern region of Bangladesh.**

UNICEF deployed social workers in most affected districts and **120 existing and newly deployed social workers were provided with a 3-days training on disaster-responsive case management**, emphasizing identification of children affected by floods and supporting them with direct mental health and psychosocial support, as well as linking and referring them to various existing services.

UNICEF supported DSS to establish 21 new community-based child protection committees and engagement of over 150 community volunteers in the most flood and climate prone/affected Upazila and supported awareness on the identification of affected children and their referral to social workers.

In Cox's Bazar district including the host community, UNICEF reached 347,889 children and primary caregivers (170,005 female, 4,482 PwD) and beneficiaries were provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support in the camps and in the host communities. A total of 40,645 people (33,083 female) including 266 PwD accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response interventions and/or were referred to specialized services.

In Cox's Bazar, UNICEF leads the Child Protection Sub-Sector and was able to achieve system strengthening in the form of training of Camp in Charge (CiC) government and departmental level (DSS) staff. 19 trainings were delivered to 32 implementing partners on CP themes such as case management and parenting as well. Concerted efforts to work collaboratively with Protection and GBV sub-sector colleagues continued and the first joint focal points training workshop was carried out with a positive response.

A number of important procedures and documents were finalized including AAP child-friendly tip sheet, lost child mitigation messages, case management SOPs and CP/GBV TOR. Version two of the Primero/CPIMS+ was rolled out with great success, and this will enhance and streamline the data being collected and stored by CP partners.

UNICEF in partnership with the GBV AoR developed the GBV Digital Referral Pathways (eRPW) to enable remote and digital updating of GBV referral pathways and services to make information more widely accessible on the

services available. A total of 79 service providers working for 28 service provider organisations were trained on the eRPW, covering 31 camps in Cox's Bazar.

UNICEF supported the Rohingya refugees with the upgrade of the GBVIMS to Primero/GBVIMS to enhance and manage individual GBV cases and provide services (case management) for survivors, as well as to aggregate incident monitoring, while also facilitating internal compilation. The system also features heightened security, role-based access and viewing rights, which is critical for GBV case management.

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

A total of 838 staff (342 female) have been trained on PSEA and Child Safeguarding by the UNICEF PSEA Team and the partners have cascaded the knowledge down to the staff and volunteers in their organizations.

534,510 beneficiaries (274,203 female) from the Rohingya camps and 147,988 beneficiaries (74,734 female) from the host community had access to safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers. UNICEF has organized SEA Investigation Management Training for 24 local Civil Society Organization (CSO) partners.

PSEA field assessments including interviews of senior officials in Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, and Khulna have been conducted during the reporting period. The PSEA team has supported CSO partners to develop and implement their PSEA policies and procedures at the field level.

UNICEF has collaborated with UNHCR and the PSEA network in Cox's Bazar on two PSEA Animation Videos. Voice-over to the animations was done in the Rohingya language. The videos were displayed on the screen at different facilities (LC, Child friendly space, Health facilities) in the camps to increase access to key information on PSEA and Child Safeguarding.

The Community Based Complaint Mechanisms (CBCMs) have been under monitoring, and adjustments were made based on the community feedback. Allegations received through the reporting channels were addressed and victim assistance was ensured. PSEA posters in English, Bangla and Burmese languages have been printed and disseminated to support partner facilities and their offices.

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

UNICEF Bangladesh supported multi-channel awareness raising and community engagement activities which reached over 66 million people, of which 25 million were engaged in two-way communications. Through building capacity and interactive programmes television, radio and community media (Interactive Popular Theatre, folk, community radio), UNICEF reached 1,857,600 people with information on the prevention of Violence against Women and Children (VAWC), child marriage, drowning prevention, and prevention of child separation in emergencies.

The Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Consortium partners, supported by UNICEF, reached 821,651 people in the flood-affected areas of Sylhet and Rangpur divisions with emergency messages on the prevention of waterborne disease, drowning, prevention of family separation and snake bites.

In Cox's Bazar, the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) pillar promoted hygiene protocols and vaccinations including COVID-19 and Diphtheria, with 655,449 Rohingya refugees (409,770 female and 3616 PwDs). The 14 Information and Feedback Centres (IFCs) helped addressing concerns voiced by Rohingya community while radio programmes kept the community connected to promote distance learning, COVID-19 and Diphtheria vaccinations, and boosting mental health. The response comprised several interlinked activities, radio programs, Adolescent Radio Listeners' Clubs (ARLCs), Mother-to-Mother support groups and religious leaders. Radio programmes addressed issues on hygiene, GBV, nutrition for maternal care, child mental health, immunity, COVID-19 and Penta/td vaccination, acute watery diarrhea, etc.



Hygiene and Nutrition session conducted at Kalmkanda Upazila in Netrokona ©UNICEF Bangladesh/2022/Hasan

With UNICEF support, primary education and district information department personnel were trained to promote paediatric vaccination through 66,000 schools to vaccinate 23 million children nationwide. The RCCE pillar developed interventions and redesigned COVID-19 campaigns to promote vaccination for children. Reportedly, parents were most concerned about the adverse effects and vaccine safety. UNICEF Bangladesh worked with multiple counterparts including the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education and Ministry of Health Family Welfare.

Feedback mechanisms including the Vaccine Demand Observatory, Kobo collect, town hall meetings and hotlines enabled the channelling of population voices and clarifications on COVID-19 related concerns and services. **195,875 people shared their concerns and feedback through government hotlines and community mechanisms. In Cox's Bazar, 18 IFCs dealt with 46,796 complaints, feedback and queries.**

Limited SBC capacity, partnership scope and fund absorption capacity of partners had impeded implementation humanitarian response in 2022. Development of comprehensive capacity development strategy, customized training packages, institutionalized community engagement standards and quality assurance mechanism are in the offing in 2023.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG) facilitates the humanitarian response to 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 overall emergency responses for Rohingya refugees since August 2017. The office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner is responsible for the day-to-day coordination of the refugee operation, while the Deputy Commissioner for overall humanitarian responses and development programmes for the Bangladeshi communities in Cox's Bazar district. UNICEF leads the Nutrition and WASH Sectors and Child Protection Sub-Sector and co-leads Education Sector with Save the Children in Cox's Bazar's Rohingya response and WASH and Education sectors in Bhasan Char, in coordination with all concerned government counterparts. A new sector has been evolved under ISCG named as Livelihood and Skill Development sector and it will be functional from January 2023.

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) facilitated 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 covered 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 14 million followers and readers on digital media.

Stories:

- [Cyberbullying: What is it and how to stop it](#) (9 January 2022)
- [The science of play](#) (9 January 2022)
- [What we know about the Omicron variant](#) (12 January 2022)
- [What is free play and why should you encourage it at home?](#) (13 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)
- [A toilet to be proud of](#) (5 April 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](#) (9 June 2022)
- [Ensuring dignity for children with disabilities](#) (19 June 2022)
- [Akil takes shelter in a truck for days with no water or food as floods ravage Bangladesh](#) (20 June 2022)
- [Ensuring safe deliveries for pregnant Rohingya refugee women](#) (7 July 2022)
- [Millions of flood-affected children are in urgent need](#) (17 July 2022)
- [Improving the survival and well-being of newborns](#) (25 July 2022)
- [Ayesha Farin was saved from drowning](#) (25 July 2022)
- [Child regression: What it is and how you can support your little one](#) (28 July 2022)
- [A second chance: Out of juvenile detention and in school](#) (17 August 2022)
- [Ante- and post-natal care ensure the health of Rohingya mothers and children](#) (22 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)
- [A win for friendship: kicking out tension in Cox's Bazar](#) (8 December 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)
- [COVID-19: Scale of education loss 'nearly insurmountable', warns UNICEF](#) (24 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)
- [Cooking show for adolescents serves up ideas for healthy eating and clean cooking in Bangladesh](#) (14 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)
- [UNICEF: 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)
- [Bidya Sinha Saha Mim appointed as UNICEF National Ambassador in Bangladesh](#) (19 May 2022)
- [UNICEF: Over 1.5 million children at risk as devastating floods hit Bangladesh](#) (23 May 2022)
- [UNICEF: 190 million COVID-19 vaccines delivered under COVAX](#) (31 May 2022)
- [UNICEF provides emergency relief as 1.6 million children stranded by floods in Bangladesh](#) (20 June 2022)
- [UNICEF: 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)
- [Statement by UNICEF Representative in Bangladesh, Mr. Sheldon Yett, on attacks on teachers](#) (6 July 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)
- [UNICEF partners with the Bangladesh garment industry to support mothers at work](#) (13 October 2022)
- [UNICEF: Bangladeshi youth lead the call for urgent climate action at COP27](#) (13 November 2022)
- [UNICEF: Kids take over news and sports in Bangladesh on World Children's Day](#) (20 November 2022)
- [UNICEF hands over 110 child-friendly classrooms to the Government of Bangladesh](#) (27 November 2022)
- [UNICEF awards journalists for outstanding reporting on children's rights in Bangladesh](#) (5 December 2022)
- [UNICEF commends Government's breakthrough to accelerate universal birth registration](#) (11 December 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 ¹		
Indicator	Disaggregation	2022 target	Total results	Change** ▲▼	2022 target	Total results	Change** ▲▼
Nutrition							
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Girls	8,606	10,389	▲ 3,122	6,950	7,132	▲ 2,571
	Boys	7,075	8,681	▲ 2,264	6,650	4,969	▲ 1,378
	Person with Disability (PwD)***	254	121	▲ 37	230	-	-
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Women	240,500	767,186	▲ 267,057	70,000	101,894	▲ 25,964
	PwD***	3,234	51	▲ 22	-	-	-
Health							
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Girls	2,020,988	1,564,061	▲ 470,606			
	Boys	2,106,104	1,714,232	▲ 485,126			
	Women	1,238,976	1,237,030	▲ 148,421			
	PwD***	74,532	98	▲ 37			
Children aged 0 to 11 months who have received pentavalent 3 vaccine	Girls	534,251	469,981	▲ 114,658			
	Boys	556,884	472,357	▲ 117,091			
	PwD***	15,204	-	-			
WASH							
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs ²	Girls	864,882	513,864	▲ 177,172	302,383	281,740	▼ 2,956
	Boys	867,778	506,073	▲ 190,245	317,465	295,577	▼ 3,213
	Men	1,133,882	545,509	▲ 234,596	265,500	247,718	▼ 2,423
	Women	1,167,818	563,885	▲ 242,485	305,257	283,116	▼ 3,645
	PwD	61,446	51,433	▲ 22,721	-	-	-
People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	Girls	820,878	261,451	▲ 136,678	302,383	302,405	▲ 11,221
	Boys	751,569	257,416	▲ 135,695	317,465	317,648	▲ 11,629
	Men	778,424	260,280	▲ 153,605	265,500	265,265	▲ 10,088
	Women	534,459	274,715	▲ 157,564	305,257	306,243	▲ 10,423
	PwD	31,840	21,466	▲ 15,560	-	2,741	▲ 36
Child Protection							
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	4,187,742	4,257,309	▲ 534,725	25,893	24,419	▲ 4,543
	Boys	4,286,310	4,353,037	▲ 505,363	27,155	24,846	▲ 4,834
	Men	746,959	800,360	▲ 107,206	-	-	-
	Women	734,052	778,821	▲ 108,069	-	-	-
	PwD	147,286	146,092	▲ 32,931	1,591	638	▲ 171
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Girls	89,250	116,583	▲ 31,852			
	Boys	87,875	97,186	▲ 21,883			
	Women	32,603	40,879	▲ 13,734			
	PwD	3,126	3,888	▲ 1,480			
People who have	Girls	175,996	147,561	▲ 147,561			

* Includes response in camps, host communities, COVID-19 and national flood.

** Change since Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation Report No. 61, 01 January to 30 September 2022

*** There was a challenge to collect disaggregated data by person with disability in the system.

¹ Cluster/Sector response covers Cox's Bazar sector level targets only. More detailed information is available in the next table below.

² WASH cluster has revised the indicator measurement to focus on quality, which contributed to a reduction in the result. To measure this water indicator, WASH Sector is considering '% of Household-level water sample tested with 0 E. Coli' and this is from the round of reporting Jan-dec 2022, we have found 89% of HH water sample tested 0 E. coli and we have used this one. However, there are 17,521 tube wells have been constructed in the field, but it is not considered in the calculation for the camp beneficiaries.

access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Boys	196,704	155,356	▲ 155,356			
	Men	183,608	178,205	▲ 178,205			
	Women	197,657	201,376	▲ 201,376			
	PwD	15,399	7,461	▲ 7,461			
Education							
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Girls	134,094	110,057	▲ 343	220,163	176,555	▲ 6,037
	Boys	134,094	121,925	▲ 324	225,296	184,246	▲ 4,709
	Men	-	-	-	10,236	2,785	▲ 168
	Women	-	-	-	14,187	3,979	▲ 634
	PwD	3,762	1,430	▲ 228	-	2,697	▲ 594
Children receiving individual learning materials	Girls	485,405	149,076	▲ 40,640	220,163	176,555	▲ 17,225
	Boys	475,863	162,779	▲ 33,347	225,296	184,246	▲ 13,785
	Men	-	-	-	10,236	2,785	▲ 369
	Women	-	-	-	14,187	3,979	▲ 1,139
	PwD	14,007	2,926	▲ 311	-	2,697	▲ 955
SBC / ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM							
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Girls	6,608,031	10,848,599	▲ 4,268,475			
	Boys	6,880,283	11,011,835	▲ 4,618,012			
	Men	20,312,365	24,543,791	▲ 5,678,481			
	Women	17,169,761	19,792,255	▲ 4,913,165			
	PwD	240,684	697,312	▲ 393,194			
People with access to established accountability /feedback mechanisms (CFQ)	Men	275,771	124,573	▲ 5,727			
	Women	219,518	85,123	▲ 8,094			
	PwD	46,813	581	▲ 88			

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	
NUTRITION											
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Girls	3,900	330	3,600	455	▲ 1,020	6,100	850	6289	843	▲ 2,571
	Boys	2,600	270	3,001	345	▲ 803	5,900	750	4443	526	▲ 1,378
	CwD	117	10	119	2	▲ 37	220	10	0	0	-
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Women	63,000	115,000	67,244	123,560	▲ 75,131	52,000	18,000	57417	44477	▲ 25,964
	PwD	644	1,679	51	-	▲ 22	-	-	0	0	-
HEALTH											
Children aged 0 to 11 months who have received pentavalent 3 vaccine	Girls	14,823	41,026	14,629	43,000	▲ 12,904					
	Boys	15,662	43,320	15,422	44,351	▲ 12,798					
	CwD	305	1,231	-	-	-					
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Girls	53,518	18,374	64,361	18,662	▲ 22,697					
	Boys	59,886	17,568	70,327	21,579	▲ 25,438					
	Women	50,970	66,464	45,726	80,189	▲ 39,932					
	PwD	1,644	1,498	97	1	▲ 37					
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE											
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs ²	Girls	62,586	5,500	72,898	26,033	▲ 13,888	226,014	76,369	200,950	80,790	▼ 2,956
	Boys	66,063	5,000	73,865	22,119	▲ 12,820	238,570	78,895	212,115	83,462	▼ 3,213
	Women	65,409	7,500	70,339	23,718	▲ 15,398	235,879	69,378	209,722	73,394	▼ 3,645
	Men	55,942	7,000	60,109	24,452	▲ 16,269	196,416	69,084	174,635	73,083	▼ 2,423
	PwD	7,500	250	1,965	306	▲ 685	-	-	-	-	-
People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	Girls	62,586	21,043	72,122	27,756	▲ 12,197	226,014	76,369	233,165	69,240	▲ 11,221
	Boys	66,063	21,944	74,256	23,473	▲ 10,358	238,570	78,895	246,118	71,530	▲ 11,629
	Women	65,409	20,029	69,885	21,881	▲ 10,559	235,879	69,378	243,342	62,901	▲ 10,423
	Men	55,942	16,984	59,145	21,644	▲ 10,008	196,416	69,084	202,631	62,634	▲ 10,088

	PwD	7,500	800	1,765	557	▲ 434	-	-	802	1,939	▲ 36
CHILD PROTECTION & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE											
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	86,232	35,593	73,081	29,593	▲ 3,656	20,738	5,155	21,873	2,546	▲ 4,543
	Boys	91,391	37,456	80,750	29,229	▲ 3,793	21,831	5,324	22,593	2,253	▲ 4,834
	Women	43,070	8,884	51,752	15,579	▲ 7,834	-	-	-	-	-
	Men	41,174	8,465	54,759	13,146	▲ 8,119	-	-	-	-	-
	PwD	5,237	1,808	3,696	786	▲ 250	1,277	314	611	27	▲ 171
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Girls	5,856	1,464	12,988	4,042	▲ 3,810					
	Boys	3,389	847	5,541	2,021	▲ 2,366					
	Women	12,426	5,213	13,690	2,363	▲ 4,220					
	PwD	433	150	158	108	▲ 66					
People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Girls	158,792	13,904	136,300	11,261	▲ 147,561					
	Boys	153,036	40,968	144,318	11,038	▲ 155,356					
	Women	153,290	38,867	137,903	63,473	▲ 201,376					
	Men	142,075	37,033	115,989	62,216	▲ 178,205					
	PwD	12,464	2,615	5,345	2,116	▲ 7,461					
EDUCATION											
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Girls	115,068	7,500	105,571	4,486	▲ 343	190,550	29,613	155,530	21,025	▲ 6,037
	Boys	115,068	7,500	118,490	3,435	▲ 324	199,830	25,466	166,916	17,330	▲ 4,709
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	11,298	2,889	3,542	437	▲ 634
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	8,168	2,068	2,620	165	▲ 168
	CwD	3,191	225	1,349	81	▲ 228	-	-	2,085	612	▲ 594
Children receiving individual learning materials	Girls	108,580	-	96,342	-	▲ 168	190,550	29,613	155,530	21,025	▲ 17,225
	Boys	108,579	-	117,337	-	▲ 219	199,830	25,466	166,916	17,330	▲ 13,785
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	11,298	2,889	3,542	437	▲ 1,139
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	8,168	2,068	2,620	165	▲ 369
	CwD	2,845	-	1,348	-	▲ 897	-	-	2,085	612	▲ 955
SBC / ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM											
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Girls	148,101	27,000	151,342	43,713	▲ 43,540					
	Boys	156,703	27,000	122,290	40,710	▲ 36,384					
	Women	217,602	51,000	258,428	70,286	▲ 65,323					
	Men	181,506	45,000	123,389	40,561	▲ 35,269					
	PwD	9,855	2,190	3,616	815	▲ 1,243					
People with access to established accountability /feedback Mechanisms (CFQ)	Women	23,000	7,000	28,273	9,376	▲ 11,864					
	Men	19,000	8,000	20,681	8,603	▲ 8,270					
	PwD	588	750	117	76	▲ 106					

Annex B. Funding Status*

Appeal Sector	Funding Requirements*	Funds available						Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year (2022)		Total	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-Over)		Total funds available	\$	%
		ORE	ORR		ORE	ORR			
Nutrition	25,034,742	2,848,844	0	2,848,844	3,359,445	8,846,446	15,054,735	9,980,007	40%
Health	42,346,721	15,093,646	0	15,093,646	7,907,296	21,607,678	44,608,621	-	0%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	42,746,000	15,448,663	0	15,448,663	2,866,671	4,138,884	22,454,219	20,291,781	47%
Child Protection/GBV	37,167,523	5,110,672	0	5,110,672	1,729,035	5,900,581	12,740,288	24,427,235	66%
Education	70,502,402	15,145,714	85,395	15,231,109	4,614,473	10,294,069	30,139,651	40,362,751	57%
Cross-sectoral	8,824,120	1,892,593	0	1,892,593	685,357	2,349,554	4,927,504	3,896,616	44%
Emergency Preparedness	7,000,000	5,475,192	0	5,475,192	3,847,424	162,269	9,484,885	-	0%
Total	233,621,508	61,015,324	85,395	61,100,719	25,009,702	53,299,482	139,409,903	98,958,390	42%

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