



A child protects himself with a plastic sack against strong winds and heavy rain as Cyclone Mocha descends on the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar. © UNICEF/UN0842316/Mukut

UNICEF BANGLADESH Humanitarian Situation Report No. 64

Reporting Period: 1 January to 30 June 2023

Situation in Numbers

Highlights

- In May 2023, Cyclone Mocha struck the coastal areas near the Bangladesh-Myanmar border affecting a total of 334,620 Bangladeshi nationals in Cox's Bazar Districts and 36,907 Rohingya refugees in camps, displacing 1,125 people and injuring 19. Through UNICEF support, more than 110,000 people (56,531 female and 47,906 children) received UNICEF support to access clean drinking water and other sanitation and hygiene facilities.
- UNICEF reached 902,404 people (474,734 female, 14,656 Persons with Disability) with multi-sectoral services.
- UNICEF has prepositioned lifesaving WASH supplies in 29 disaster affected districts, adequate for 156,000 people in case of any emergencies.
- 29 UNICEF staff were trained as trainers on emergency preparedness and response in collaboration with ROSA while roll out of district-level training is planned.
- The Emergency Funding gap of 41 per cent is hampering the continuation of our life- saving interventions.
- UNICEF Bangladesh Country office has developed eight contingency PDs (cPDs) in case of emergencies for cyclones and floods. Nine more cPDs on earthquake and HCT are under development.



3 million

children (50 per cent girls) in need of humanitarian assistance (UNICEF HAC 2023)



6.7 million

People (51 per cent female, 44 per cent children) in need including refugee and host communities (UNICEF HAC 2023)



500,099

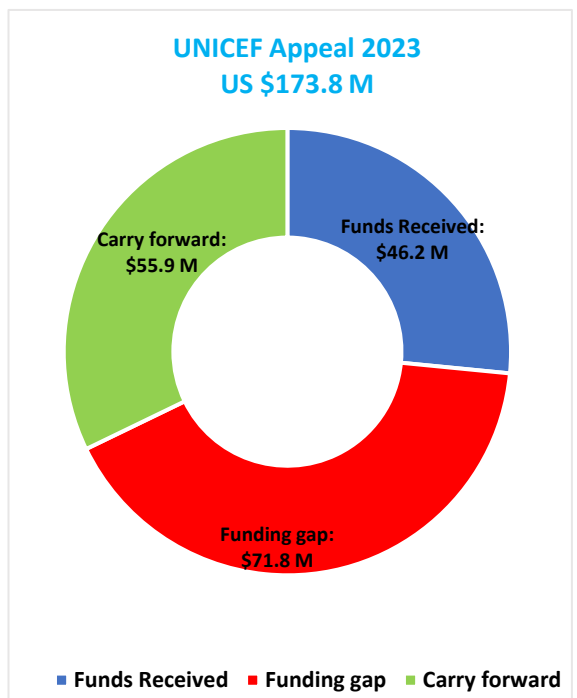
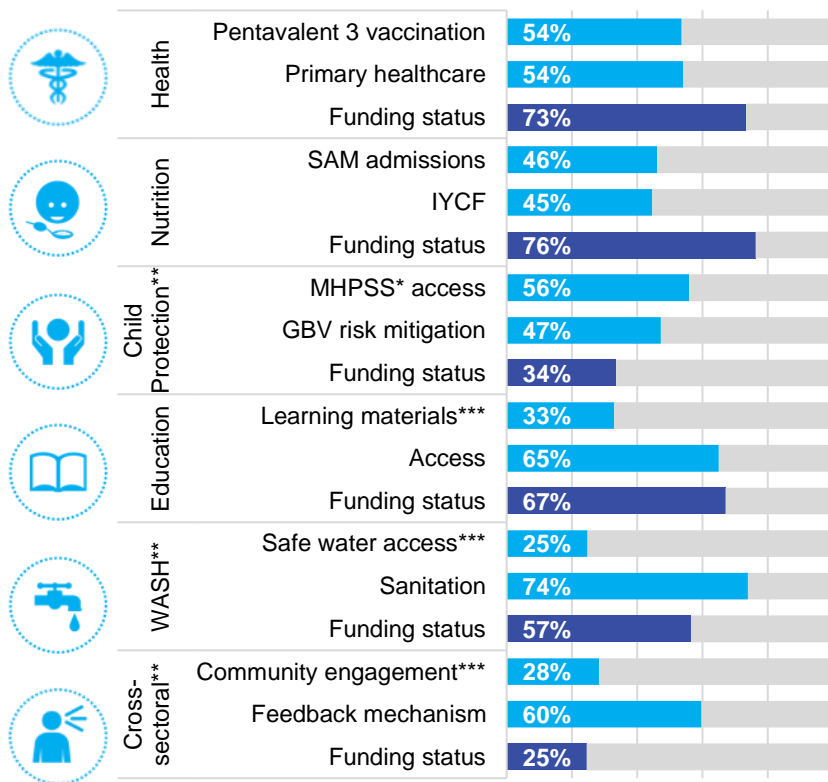
Rohingya children (52 per cent girls) in need of assistance (UNHCR, 30 June 2023)



961,729

Total Rohingya population (52 per cent female) in need of assistance (UNHCR, 30 June 2023)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



* Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

** For Child Protection, WASH and cross-sectoral interventions, the funding status is low since there was no response at the national level.

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

Funding Overview and Partnerships

The UNICEF 2023 HAC appeal of \$173.8 million has about \$102.1 million of its funding requirements met (59 per cent), with a funding gap of \$71.8 million (41 per cent of the total appeal). UNICEF continues to fundraise through various donors to address this financial gap.

With the current funding available (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), 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 current critical funding gaps in cross-sectoral interventions (75 per cent), Child Protection (66 per cent) and WASH (43 per cent) restricts its ability to meet all priority needs of girls, women, and people with disabilities.

It has been challenging to efficiently respond to the needs of vulnerable communities due to declining funds. However, UNICEF has managed to mobilize its own internal resources to ensure efficient and timely response. The impact of the significant decrease in humanitarian funding in 2023 can be seen in the reduction in critical and lifesaving assistance and services, including two cuts in general food assistance to Rohingya refugees in March and imminently in June 2023, resulting in an overall decrease in food assistance by 33.3 per cent. Declining funding for Humanitarian Action in Bangladesh is putting more children at risk of human trafficking, gang violence, drug-related crimes, domestic violence, and early marriage and leaving Rohingya children and youth vulnerable to multiple risks. Flexible and multi-year donor funding in the second half of 2023 will be critical in providing essential support to Rohingya refugees and the most vulnerable children in Bangladesh.

UNICEF BCO plans to revise the 2023 HAC to re-prioritize in the context of funding limitation and other climate related risks.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Bangladesh continues to host 961,729 Rohingya refugees¹ from Myanmar in 33 camps in Cox's Bazar District and Bhasan Char of Noakhali District, 52 per cent of them children. As part of the Rohingya refugee relocation plan by the Government of Bangladesh to Bhasan Char, 30,282 refugees were relocated to the island by 30 June 2023. Provision of basic services for the refugees in Bhasan Char has been ensured collectively by the humanitarian community. However, water-borne disease outbreaks, malnutrition, inadequate health facilities, lack of educational opportunities for adolescents, and the risks of exploitation and violence, including Gender Based Violence (GBV) are commonly faced by children.

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.



Rohingya refugee children get water from a well.

© UNICEF/UN0803358/Map

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 was affected in Cox's Bazar Districts and 36,907 Rohingya refugees living in camps had their shelters made of bamboo and tarpaulin damaged or destroyed, displacing 1,125 people and injuring 19. 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.). 220 learning facilities (Learning Centres and Community Based Learning Facilities) were damaged, impacting on 15,000 learners. 18 Integrated Nutrition Facilities (INFs), two stabilization centres and 29 Safe

¹ Joint Government of Bangladesh – UNHCR Population Factsheet (as of 30 June 2023)

Spaces for Women and Girls, eight Child Friendly Spaces, three multi-purpose centres and other protection facilities including Community Centres and Information Service Centres were damaged². More than 110,000 (56,531 female and 47,906 children) people lost access to clean drinking water and other sanitation and hygiene facilities. In the host community, approximately 12,491 houses were damaged (2,022 fully destroyed).

Nationally, up to 230 Unions³ with 236,000 households (HHs) in Jamuna Basin and 42 Unions with 45,000 households in Padma Basin are at risk of annual cyclical floods in Bangladesh⁴. UNICEF continues to monitor the situation of the monsoon rains to respond in the event of severe flooding.

In Cox's Bazar, due to funding restrictions, in March 2023, WFP had to reduce its life-saving food vouchers from US\$ 12 to US\$ 10 per person per month⁵. With the funding gap persisting, starting June 2023, WFP projected a further decrease to the voucher value for a second time – from US\$ 10 to US\$ 8. This is expected to result in a negative impact on nutrition among refugee children as even before the ratio cut in March, 12 per cent of children were acutely malnourished and 41 per cent of children were chronically malnourished. Any further ratio cut would likely lead to a precipitous spike in acute malnutrition⁶.



A girl standing after Cyclone Mocha, Jelepara, Shahporirdwip, Teknaf.
© UNICEF/UN0842864/Himu

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

As of 30th June 2023, 4,689 children (2,536 girls) (46 per cent of target) suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were treated in UNICEF supported facilities countrywide (including Cox's Bazar). A total of 89,453 caregivers (all women) (45 per cent of target) of children 0-23 months received Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling. UNICEF also prepositioned and delivered emergency therapeutic milk (11,125 F-75 and 1,698 F-100) to 450 SAM units in the country, reaching 1,132 children (566 girls).

In Rohingya Camps, a total of 2,934 children (1,537 girls, 61 children with disabilities) under the age of five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), recovered after treatment in 26 UNICEF-supported nutrition facilities, representing 39 per cent of the target of 7,500 children. The recovery rate for SAM children (89.7 per cent) meets SPHERE standard of >75 per cent, also the deaths (0.2 per cent) and defaulter rates (0.2 per cent) were substantially below the standards of 10 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively indicating highly performing SAM programme.

In the Rohingya Camps, 22,449 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and caregivers of children 0-23 months (12 children with disabilities), representing 43 per cent of the target of 51,808 mothers, were reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling to promote recommended optimal IYCF practices among the mothers. UNICEF in collaboration with nutrition sector partners conducted a deworming campaign in April 2023 and Vitamin A supplementation campaign in June 2023, reaching 88,764 children aged 24-59 months (96.5 per cent of the target of 92,000) and 143,706 children aged 6-59 months (94.5 per cent of the target of 152,000) respectively.

As part of the fire response in Cox's Bazar, UNICEF established temporary service points to continue providing nutrition services to 8,782 beneficiaries (5,346 children, 1,656 caregivers of children, 1,780 adolescent girls) and mobilized resources to rebuild the burnt Integrated Health and Nutrition Facility. UNICEF also took necessary actions including cyclone preparedness and pre-positioning of emergency supplies, raising staff awareness, deploying mobile nutrition teams, conducting needs assessments, and repair of damaged facilities to mitigate the destructive impact of Cyclone Mocha, which landed in May 2023. UNICEF also offered technical assistance to 504 staff and 526 volunteers through disability inclusion training to ensure equal access to nutrition services among children and persons with disabilities.

In Host Communities, 305 children (168 girls, two children with disabilities) with SAM and medical complications were treated, representing 42 per cent of the 732 targeted children. Similarly, 35,589 PLWs (39 disabilities), representing 50 per cent of the 71,000 PLWs target, received need-based IYCF counselling.

² CYCLONE MOCHA FLASH APPEAL BANGLADESH

³ Union councils (or union parishads or unions) are the smallest rural administrative and local government units in Bangladesh. Each Union is made up of nine Wards. Usually, one village is designated as a Ward. There are 4,571 Unions in Bangladesh.

⁴ WFP Briefing to Donor Partners, April 2023

⁵ WFP Memo on reduction of food rations

⁶ Ibid

In Bhasan Char, UNICEF provided lifesaving treatment to 12 SAM children (9 girls, no children with disabilities) with complications through the Stabilization Centre in a 20-bed hospital. UNICEF also provided necessary supplies (such as Vitamin A, deworming tablets, sanitizer, etc.), human resources, and technical support to implement the Vitamin A campaign in April 2023 and a deworming campaign in June 2023 coupled with mass Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening. A total of 5,192 children aged 6-59 months received Vitamin A capsules and 3,061 children aged 24-59 months received deworming tablets during the campaign. In addition, 5,226 children in April 2023 and 5,423 children in June 2023 were screened for acute malnutrition detection.

Health

As of 30th June 2023, 1,171,888 people (876,295 female) accessed various Primary Healthcare services in the country (including Cox's Bazar). In addition, 543,302 (265,672 girls) received the Penta 3 vaccine. As part of emergency preparedness, UNICEF provided technical support and funds for finalisation of fire safety guidelines for healthcare facilities. These guidelines will help to ensure oxygen safety and security in 30 UNICEF supported hospitals.

In Rohingya camps, UNICEF supports 10 health facilities which provided 88,928 total consultations (58 per cent of achievement) of which 61,840 were for children (45 per cent of girls) and 54 persons with disabilities. 7,209 children of 0 -11 months (24 per cent of target, 3,536 girls) were provided with routine Penta 3 vaccination. 4,609 (42 per cent of target) pregnant women attended first antenatal care (ANC) visit, while 1,727 (40 per cent of target) had 4 ANC visits. 1,634 (56 per cent of target) deliveries for pregnant women were conducted in the health facilities with 2,344 women (55 per cent of target) provided with first post-natal care visit. 3,776 (55 per cent of target) neonates (40 per cent female) were provided with specialised new-born care in UNICEF health facilities for treatment of neonatal-related complications (sepsis, jaundice, prematurity).



Community healthcare centre staff administer a vaccine to an infant in the Rohingya refugee camps on 13 February 2023. Community healthcare centres are providing lifesaving antenatal, neonatal, and postnatal care along with many other health services to the Rohingya refugee population. © UNICEF/UNI416394/Kiron

UNICEF supported the operations of the Diarrheal Treatment site at Leda in Teknaf Upazila to manage cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD). As of 30 June 2023, a total of 1,012 cases (35 per cent of target) of AWD of which 524 (47 per cent female) from Rohingya refugee populations and 488 (49 per cent female) from Host community populations of under five years old were identified and managed.

In Bhasan Char, UNICEF provided support for immunization of 451 children (66 per cent of target, 210 girls) with Penta 3 vaccination. A total of 20 new-borns were provided with new-born care with admissions at the New-born Stabilization Unit from April to June 2023.

In Host Communities, UNICEF is supporting one District Hospital, and seven Upazila Health Complexes which provided a total of 68,782 (18,373 children) consultations (59 per cent of achievement). A total of 43,755 children (49 percent girls) were provided with Penta 3 vaccination. 87 (45 per cent female) neonates (42 per cent of target) received special new-born care across UNICEF-supported health facilities. 17,233 pregnant women (64 per cent of target) were provided with first ANC visit, while 5,286 women (67 per cent of target) attended 4 ANC visits. 5,709 (59 per cent) women delivered at the health facility, with 7,555 (54 per cent of target) women provided with first post-natal care visit.

As part of the fire response in Camp 11, UNICEF is working with International Rescue Committee (IRC) to rebuild an integrated health and nutrition facility. In addition, UNICEF provided support to partners for the renovation of facilities damaged after the Cyclone Mocha.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF updated the CERF proposal for Anticipatory Action which was then approved by OCHA. This proposal targets 22,000 households during the onset of monsoon floods (Jamuna and Padma River Basin). UNICEF is also collaboratively working with WFP to develop a common beneficiary database for joint response. In preparedness, UNICEF prepositioned lifesaving WASH supplies in 29 disaster affected districts that can immediately be distributed to reach a total 156,000 people during an emergency. Moreover, the WASH section has, jointly with the

Government of Bangladesh's Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) undertaken the assessments of four Central Warehouses with the aim of strengthening the government logistics and supplies management systems.

In Rohingya Camps, 267,925 individuals (135,698 female and 2,007 Person with Disabilities) have been provided with sufficient safe water for both drinking and domestic needs. In addition, approximately 80 per cent of the refugees continued to access treated or chlorinated water specifically for drinking. Overall, water quality at both source and household level in UNICEF's eight supported camps has improved. Presently, 97 per cent of community water sources are completely free from E. Coli contamination, ensuring the safety of the water supply for vulnerable beneficiaries. Additionally, 89 per cent of water stored at household levels is free from E. Coli contamination⁷.



A Rohingya refugee child collects water for cooking and drinking from a water station in the Rohingya refugee camps on 14 February 2023. © UNICEF/UNI416395/Kiron

In Rohingya Camps, 266,231 Rohingya refugees (133,778 female and 1,982 Person with Disabilities) have access to functional sanitation facilities. A third-party report shows that 91 per cent of family members reported that they wash their hands at home after using the latrine, while the remaining members wash at latrine blocks and nearby water points. 100 per cent of households reported having access to soap for handwashing before eating and after defecation.

In May 2023, the Cyclone Mocha landing affected 36,907⁸ Rohingya Refugees (18,823 female and 369 Persons with Disability) in Cox's Bazar. **UNICEF and CARE conducted a rapid assessment to evaluate the damage to WASH infrastructure.** The findings showed that some WASH facilities in Camps 15 and 16 were fully or partially damaged which included partial or full damages of 183 latrines, 103 bathing cubicles, 3 Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), one Material Recovery Facility (MRS), one water distribution network and handpumps, affecting approximately 10,002 Rohingya Refugees (4,585 male; 5,417 females; 4,266 children, and 8 Persons with Disabilities). UNICEF has provided support to CARE to rehabilitate and reconstruct damaged WASH facilities. A total of 183 latrines, 106 bathing facilities and 16 water facilities were repaired, benefiting 8,906 Rohingya Refugees (4,542 females and 267 Persons with Disability).

In Bhasan Char, through the direct support from UNICEF as the lead agency in partnership with Dhaka University, a Ground Water Study was undertaken based on the preliminary results/recommendation, revealing that 90 per cent of open boreholes (of 1,244) in which 50 per cent are UNICEF-supported have been protected through sanitary sealing and capping to mitigate the risk of underground water contamination. During this period, six monitoring nests (consisting of 24 wells) have been installed to conduct monitoring of the aquifer including evaluation of aquifer capacity, groundwater quality, water level and recharge rate etc., of the Island.

Education

UNICEF procured 1,321 Education in Emergencies (EiE) kits for prepositioning for disasters and printed the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the operationalization of EiE/Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Framework and supported the Directorate of Primary Education (DPE). EiE plans to conduct a 3-day Training of Trainers (ToTs) of 180 Government officials in six disaster-prone districts, Upazila and school level stakeholders on DRR/EiE/Climate Change. These interventions will support the strengthening of the existing coordination mechanisms for preparedness and monitoring the implementation of activities at all levels to effectively respond to the disasters.

In this reporting period, 214,679 learners (102,264 female and 1,497 Children with Disabilities) have had continuous access to education in Cox Bazar and Bhasan Char. This included 162,938 (77,864 female) learners following the Myanmar Curriculum in UNICEF-supported facilities. UNICEF's direct programming contributes to more than 75 per cent of the overall Education Sector achievements for the Myanmar Curriculum.

⁷ The data refers to water quality at source and household levels for UNICEF 8 camps base on the water quality data board of the WASH sector

⁸ <https://rohingyaresponse.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Cyclone-Mocha-72-Hours-JNA-Report-17-May-2023.pdf>

For fire response, UNICEF conducted a rapid Education in Emergencies assessment which revealed the disruption of 2,033 learners (941 girls) education and destruction of LCs and supplied tents as Temporary Learning Spaces, recreational and play materials while providing Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and DRR training to teachers. The actions were taken to keep children safe, provide stability and structures to children and offer psychosocial support. The Learning Centres were reconstructed after relevant government approvals.

UNICEF conducted the first summative assessments for the Myanmar Curriculum, with 9,125 (1,398 female) students in grades 6-9 sitting the end-of-year assessment in Burmese, English and mathematics. UNICEF also conducted a placement assessment for 44,302 Out-of-School Children and children following the Accelerated Learning Programme and Learning Competency Framework Approach (Level III) to join the Myanmar Curriculum in an appropriate grade. This number was over 96 per cent of the children the implementing partners registered, demonstrating high levels of success in community engagement, outreach and ensuring targeted assistance. Examples of targeted assistance included female Rohingya volunteers being assigned to support 12 out-of-school girls, the female Rohingya volunteers bringing the girls to the LCs or CBLFs on the day of the assessment and the day before the assessment to familiarize themselves with the environment and using CBLFs and LCs as assessment locations. Initial figures indicate that 60 per cent of out-of-school children who sat the placement assessment were female, which is a remarkable achievement within the Cox Bazar camp context. Results of the assessments will be available in July 2023.



Girls on their way to the learning centre in the Rohingya refugee camp in Cox's Bazar.
© UNICEF/UNI411470/Lateef

Child Protection, Gender Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE)

As of 30th June 2023, UNICEF reached 2,006,387 children and caregivers (1,149,971 female, 10,797 Persons with Disabilities) with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Training programmes have been organized to equip social workers (70 social workers trained 20 female) with skills to effectively identify and respond to child protection issues. Social Workers have been deployed in the affected areas to provide immediate support and assistance to children and families in need. This has resulted in a more coordinated and efficient response to child protection concerns. For instance, the Department of Social Services (DSS) can deploy social workers from one region to another during cyclone or flood emergencies, ensuring the safety and well-being of vulnerable children.

As of 30th June 2023, a total of 700,524 women, girls, and boys including 2,293 Persons with Disabilities accessed Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention, and response interventions. UNICEF has worked closely with government partners DSS to establish child protection community hubs, ensuring their physical and emotional well-being. These hubs provide GBV services including psychosocial service referrals, and awareness campaigns have been conducted to educate the community about the importance of preventing and responding to GBViE, emphasizing the rights of children, and women including adolescents in emergency situations.

During the Cyclone Mocha response in May 2023, 2,857 family kits were delivered through the Department of Social Services (DSS) offices in Rangpur, Khulna and Barishal. In addition, an orientation on Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE), Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Safeguarding were organized for all the clusters and Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) members where around 60 (25 female) cluster members including government partners Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), Department of Social Services (DSS) and Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ICCG) members participated at the national level.

UNICEF has developed and disseminated information materials on child protection, emphasizing the importance of creating safe environments for children. These messages have been tailored to address specific protection risks prevalent in the aftermath of natural disasters, such as child labour, child marriage, child trafficking, and separation from families. Through various media channels (including radio, television, and community outreach programs), UNICEF has successfully reached out to a wide audience (adolescents in various hubs, child protection

community workers, social workers, parents and religious leaders), ensuring that child protection remains a priority in emergency contexts.

During the period January to June 2023, at the national and Cox's Bazar level, UNICEF has been actively involved in providing child protection services in the aftermath of natural disasters and emergencies. The focus has been on strengthening the social workforce, and delivering effective protection messaging, addressing Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE), and strengthening community-based Child Protection at national and in the Rohingya Refugee and Host-Community.

In Rohingya camps, UNICEF is working with the Department of Social Services for the Rohingya Child Protection Programme to build the capacity of social workers and strengthen their ability to deliver high-quality case management in the Rohingya camps and host communities. 72 social workers and 7 case management supervisors have received training and especially benefitted from a social work specialist deployed through the UNICEF Standby Partner arrangement. As of June 2023, a total of 3,821 children in Rohingya camps and host communities, including 1,788 girls and 564 children with disabilities, have benefitted from child protection case management services.

To strengthen community-based Child Protection, 254 Community-Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs) have been operational in the Rohingya camps (166 CBCPCs), Bhasan Char (10 CBCPCs), and Host communities (78 CBCPCs). 6,192 members of the CBCPCs, including 2,520 women and 161 persons with disabilities, are now oriented on child protection and the roles and responsibilities of these committees. CBCPCs have referred 861 child protection cases to specialised case workers for case management services.

14,885 adolescent children (7,849 girls and 132 Children with Disabilities) in the Rohingya camps and host communities have participated in structured Life Skills-based learning within the child protection framework. Child Protection has been implementing Peacebuilding Social Cohesion within the host community in its Refugee response. 1,518 community members, including 721 women, have received training on social cohesion and peacebuilding, contributing to a more inclusive and harmonious environment.

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

The PSEA mid-year survey for the Rohingya camps has been completed. A total of 361,132 people were surveyed. The results show that 357,556 beneficiaries (90,201 Girls, 94,582 Boys, 93,372 Women, 79,401 Men) have access to safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers (representing 56.3 per cent). A total of 259 staff from Implementing Partners and 126 UN staff have been trained on PSEA during the reporting period. The PSEA team has supported and contributed to the process of finalizing the Inter-agency PSEA Plan for 2023, both at Cox's Bazar and Dhaka level. PSEA Capacity Assessment is ongoing for all the CSO implementing partners following the newly launched UN PSEA Common Toolkit. UNICEF is responding to all the SEA and Child Safeguarding allegations while maintaining the confidentiality of reporting, ensuring the provision of victim assistance including the safety and security of survivors, providing counselling, physical treatment, and legal services through various service providers.

UNICEF has collaborated with other UN agencies and conducted a Training of Trainers (TOT) for 66 staff of all agencies and organizations involved in the Rohingya refugee response in Bhasan char as part of the minimum standard for the inter-agency commitment for humanitarian actions in Bhasan char. Participants were drawn from all the sectors (Health, Nutrition, WASH, Education, Protection Livelihood, and food security) with representatives from all organizations. The purpose of the training was to equip participants with the skills and knowledge that would enable them to cascade the training to their respective sectors and organizations. Consequently, more partner staff would have the capacity to mainstream Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child safeguarding in their actions in Bhasan Char.

Similarly, UNICEF conducted a one-day training for 56 government partners, comprising of the Navy, the police, the fire fighters, camp in charge (CIC) and other government officers on the Bhasan char Island. Protection, Child Safeguarding and PSEA were also covered during the sessions with the government staff. This was aimed at equipping participants with the necessary information to ensure protection of women and children from sexual exploitation and abuse as well as the necessary proactive actions to avoid exposing children to both direct and indirect risks, resulting from their activities. A monitoring plan has been developed to follow up with partners on adherence to PSEA and Child safeguarding standards across sections.

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

As part of preparedness, UNICEF partners are equipped with 300 megaphones and successfully used the equipment to disseminate the early warning messages in the cyclone-affected areas during cyclone Mocha. The public facing messages have been updated on Cyclone, Flood, Earthquake, Landslide, and Dengue to share practical and useful advice and actions.

In Rohingya Refugee camps, a total of 487,950 people (252,006 female and 7,261 Persons with Disabilities) have been engaged in two-way communications such as house-to-house visits and group sessions while in Cox's

Bazar host community, UNICEF and its partners mobilised and engaged a total of 184,297 people (106,359 female and 859 People with Disabilities) on various life-saving issues such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), dengue, vaccinations of Penta/Td, Measles and Rubella (MR), scabies, nipah virus, fire safety, and disaster risk reduction including cyclone “Mocha” preparedness.

Through 14 Information and Feedback Centres (IFCs) in camps, UNICEF received and referred 51,734 complaints, feedback, and queries (CFQs). Of the total CFQs, 4,405 are complaints, 38,194 are feedback and 9,131 are queries. Most of them were on health, non-food items and WASH related issues and 75 per cent of them were resolved.

Through four IFCs in host communities, a total of 13,497 CFQs were received and referred, and 63 per cent of the feedback loops were closed.

Emergency Preparedness

With the ongoing monsoon rains, BCO Emergency team continues to monitor the floods situation in the flood prone areas. Overall, there are 17 contingency PDs (cPDs) for emergencies planned for 2023 (four Cyclones, two Earthquakes, five Floods, one Landslide, five HCT); eight have been signed & nine cPDs are under development. The Today and Tomorrow Initiative section priorities were submitted to UNICEF headquarters with the total amount requested for readiness being \$6.2 M, while response activities are budgeted at \$4.2 M. Field Services and SBC sections are in ongoing discussions with ROSA to elaborate a national roll out plan for AAP in Bangladesh that will mainstream AAP in both humanitarian and development/regular programming contexts. A total of \$1.6 M worth of supplies have been prepositioned for up to 156,000 beneficiaries.

Next steps

- **Inter-agency collaboration on data sharing:** UNICEF is in discussion with WFP to finalize the data sharing agreement and integrate verified data from the common beneficiaries database in our regular emergency response activities.
- **Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) training:** 23 UNICEF Staff accomplished Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) training. The rollout of EPR training at the field level is being planned from July targeting government counterparts, implementing partners and UNICEF staff. This training focuses not only on global theoretical frameworks but also on the national Standing Order on Disasters (SOD) and incorporate context-specific simulation exercises at sub-national levels.
- **Inter-agency Programme Continuity Plan (PCP):** UNICEF will support the RCO to finalize an inter-agency Programme Continuity Plan (PCP) for a major crisis response in Bangladesh.
- **Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP):** UNICEF will advocate with the RCO to have SBC co-lead the national inter-agency AAP Working Group.
- **Humanitarian Cash Transfer (HCT):** The UNICEF Bangladesh Country Office will support SPEAR section in elaborating a Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Humanitarian Cash Transfer (HCT) and its piloting in Bangladesh. In addition, contingency PDs for the earthquake response and HCT will be finalized.
- **Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2023 review:** BCO plans to revise the HAC targets and budget based on the new context related to funding constraints and climate-related risks.
- **Warehouse joint assessment:** Supply section conducted warehouse assessment to identify bottlenecks in supplies management. The assessment will be completed in the third quarter and the recommendations implemented to ensure supplies are utilized efficiently and timely.
- **Dengue Outbreak:** UNICEF is closely working with CDC in responding to the Dengue outbreak, especially in the area of Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) to strengthen nationwide risk communication interventions and mobilize the grassroots network for better community engagement to preventive measures and stop the spread.
- **Revise the HAC 2023** in August based on the contextual changes and funding environments.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Government of Bangladesh leads and coordinates the Rohingya humanitarian response in Cox’s Bazar and Bhasan Char. The National Task Force chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh provides oversight and strategic guidance for overall response. In addition, the National Committee on Coordination, Management and Law and Order, led by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), was formed in December 2020. The Office of Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) manages and provides oversight of the day-to-day operations under the Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief (MoDMR). The Deputy Commissioner (DC) leads the civil administration and coordinates the responses to the needs of Bangladeshi host communities, including during natural disasters, and to ensures security and public order. 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 response and 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), and Humanitarian Access Working Group

(HAWG) which functions under Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group (DRRWG) which functions under the Office of District Commissioner.

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. 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 2023. In 2022, 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 JRP 2023 and will continue to be applied in the coming years⁹.

UNICEF convenes emergency management meetings on a quarterly basis. UNICEF participates in regular meetings convened by ICCG to strengthen emergency coordination in Bangladesh. In addition, UNICEF is supporting RCO's office to develop an inter-agency Programme Continuity Plan (PCP) for crisis response in Bangladesh.

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 areas¹⁰ 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:

- [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:

- [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)

⁹ bangladesh_2023_jrp_rhc_appeal_en

¹⁰ They are health and nutrition, education, child protection, water sanitation and hygiene, HIV/AIDS, Social and behavioral change, and other salient child rights issues

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](#)

WHO TO CONTACT	Sheldon Yett	Emma Brigham	Saja Farooq Abdullah
FOR FURTHER	Representative	Deputy Representative	Chief Field Services
INFORMATION:	UNICEF Bangladesh	UNICEF Bangladesh	UNICEF Bangladesh
	Email: syett@unicef.org	ebrigham@unicef.org	sabdullah@unicef.org

Annex A. Summary of Programme Results^{1,4}

Sector		Cluster/Sector Response ²					
Indicator	Disaggregation	2023 target	Total results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2023 target	Total results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
NUTRITION							
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Girls	5,260	2,536	▲ 1,564	6,824	2,925	▲ 1,579
	Boys	4,913	2,153	▲ 1,398	7,176	2,711	▲ 1,509
	Person with Disability (PwD) ³	200	63	▲ 33	151	59	▲ 32
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Women	200,508	89,453	▲ 57,268	96,000	37,490	▲ 18,751
	PwD ³	3,938	51	▲ 33	1,007	423	▲ 213
HEALTH							
Children aged 0 to 11 months who have received pentavalent 3 vaccine	Girls	513,452	265,672	▲ 254,440			
	Boys	498,622	277,630	▲ 266,000			
	PwD ³	27,777	9,391	▲ 9,391			
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Girls	985,617	276,507	▲ 255,513			
	Boys	958,464	295,593	▲ 270,278			
	Women	220,528	599,788	▲ 558,721			
	PwD ³	57,821	14,399	▲ 14,370			
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE⁴							
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs ⁵	Girls	267,371	73,462	▲ 13	302,896	247,874	▲ 4,792
	Boys	281,061	76,786	▲ 1,032	318,720	260,820	▲ 5,043
	Men	309,140	67,524	▲ 3,523	267,928	219,356	▲ 4,245
	Women	331,638	76,648	▲ 3,773	306,980	251,190	▲ 4,856
	PwD	27,694	2,220	▲ 284	12,963	-	-
People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	Girls	123,246	95,515	▲ 14,281	302,896	291,735	▲ 1,271
	Boys	129,487	96,782	▲ 12,923	318,720	306,991	▲ 1,337
	Men	119,571	87,782	▲ 15,973	267,928	257,678	▲ 1,128
	Women	133,527	93,937	▲ 12,531	306,980	295,757	▲ 1,286
	PwD	8,559	2,863	▲ 660	12,963	2,677	▲ 46
CHILD PROTECTION & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE							
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	777,884	873,662	▲ 845,656	27,362	15,966	▲ 5,073
	Boys	805,577	741,760	▲ 712,097	28,480	14,714	▲ 4,278
	Men	978,098	114,656	▲ 99,526	-	-	-
	Women	1,025,345	276,309	▲ 260,148	-	-	-
	PwD	95,612	10,797	▲ 7,355	1,550	108	▼ 40 ⁶
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based	Girls	519,187	306,410	▲ 230,390			
	Boys	329,549	259,771	▲ 188,840			
	Women	633,116	134,343	▲ 104,972			

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 Cluster/Sector response covers Cox's Bazar sector-level targets and results only.

³ There was a challenge to collect disaggregated data by the person with a disability in the system.

⁴ The emergency response at the national level didn't occur by the mid-year of 2013. Therefore, the achievement is low and WASH section will review the targets for HAC 2023.

⁵ 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.

⁶ The data has been revised from the last report.

violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	PwD	41,070	2,293	▲ 1,705			
People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Girls	406,052	90,201	▲ 90,201			
	Boys	397,850	94,582	▲ 94,582			
	Men	524,873	79,401	▲ 79,401			
	Women	559,597	93,372	▲ 93,372			
	PwD	52,834	3,576	▲ 3,576			
EDUCATION⁴							
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Girls	168,765	106,750	▲ 69	223,567	165,031	▲ 4,452
	Boys	173,369	115,850	▲ 81	216,299	173,467	▲ 3,178
	Men	-	-	-	7,247	2,168	▲ 234
	Women	-	-	-	10,573	3,199	▲ 487
	PwD	5,984	1,578	-	13,731	2,953	▲ 441
Children receiving individual learning materials	Girls	298,709	97,326	▲ 10,264	223,567	165,031	▲ 7,885
	Boys	173,369	101,280	▲ 10,699	216,299	173,467	▲ 5,659
	Men	-	-	-	7,247	2,168	▲ 265
	Women	-	-	-	10,573	3,199	▲ 583
	PwD	13,261	1,497	▲ 108	13,731	2,953	▲ 2,169
CROSS-SECTORAL (HCT, SBC / ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM)⁴							
Number of households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	Households	12,000	-	-			
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Girls	666,709	175,430	▲ 59,087			
	Boys	700,719	175,376	▲ 80,534			
	Men	873,125	252,294	▲ 171,037			
	Women	944,359	299,304	▲ 135,027			
	PwD	74,719	14,656	▲ 10,667			
People with access to established accountability /feedback mechanisms (CFQ)	Men	56,566	25,802	▲ 12,439			
	Women	54,986	40,816	▲ 18,845			
	PwD	3,847	1,225	▲ 1,038			

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	Host	Rohingya	Host	
NUTRITION²											
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Girls	3,958	358	1,546	168	▲ 857	5,592	1,232	2,469	456	▲ 1,579
	Boys	3,596	374	1,400	137	▲ 835	5,908	1,268	2,438	273	▲ 1,509
	CwD	136	11	61	2	▲ 33	115	36	48	11	▲ 32
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling	Women	51,808	71,000	22,449	35,589	▲ 25,853	85,000	11,000	25,999	11,491	▲ 18,751
	PwD	725	1,037	12	39	▲ 33	850	157	258	165	▲ 213

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 to collect 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.

HEALTH ³											
Children aged 0 to 11 months who have received pentavalent 3 vaccine	Girls	15,183	41,026	3,746	21,589	▲ 14,103					
	Boys	15,990	43,320	3,914	22,166	▲ 14,450					
	CwD	312	2,362	-	-	-					
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Girls	51,608	19,524	27,857	8,313	▲ 15,176					
	Boys	56,521	23,320	33,983	10,060	▲ 18,728					
	Women	46,758	74,314	27,324	50,409	▲ 36,666					
	PwD	1,549	3,280	54	-	▲ 25					
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE											
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	Girls	75,125	13,152	71,791	1,671	▲ 13	229,716	73,180	187,127	60,747	▲ 4,792
	Boys	78,996	13,715	75,008	1,778	▲ 1,032	241,957	76,763	197,099	63,721	▲ 5,043
	Women	72,941	12,518	71,631	5,017	▲ 3,773	234,350	72,630	190,900	60,290	▲ 4,856
	Men	62,961	10,615	64,524	3,000	▲ 3,523	196,775	71,153	160,292	59,064	▲ 4,245
	PwD	2,517	1,400	2,178	42	▲ 284	9,028	3,935	-	-	-
People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	Girls	75,125	13,152	71,000	24,515	▲ 14,281	229,716	73,180	224,513	67,222	▲ 1,271
	Boys	78,996	13,715	74,257	22,525	▲ 12,932	241,957	76,763	236,478	70,513	▲ 1,337
	Women	72,941	12,518	70,609	23,328	▲ 12,531	234,350	72,630	229,040	66,717	▲ 1,287
	Men	62,961	10,615	65,593	22,189	▲ 15,973	196,775	71,153	192,317	65,361	▲ 1,128
	PwD	2,517	1,400	2,153	710	▲ 660	9,028	3,935	924	1,753	▲ 46
CHILD PROTECTION & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE											
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	72,837	24,444	15,579	35,524	▲ 40,733	20,522	6,840	8,989	6,977	▲ 5,073
	Boys	67,234	22,563	15,198	37,508	▲ 42,550	21,360	7,120	8,413	6,301	▲ 4,278
	Women	67,234	22,563	18,718	13,365	▲ 21,082	-	-	-	-	-
	Men	62,062	20,828	18,623	6,701	▲ 15,157	-	-	-	-	-
	PwD	3,933	1,320	1,197	303	▲ 857	1,250	300	52	56	▼ 40
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions ⁴	Girls	9,226	2,901	5,152	2,811	▲ 2,663					
	Boys	5,972	1,878	3,004	1,610	▲ 1,593					
	Women	8,730	2,745	6,615	2,152	▲ 2,703					
	PwD	349	110	189	13	▲ 53					
People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Girls	144,247	82,711	90,201	-	▲ 90,201					
	Boys	133,151	76,349	94,582	-	▲ 94,582					
	Women	199,197	114,221	93,372	-	▲ 93,372					
	Men	183,875	105,434	79,401	-	▲ 79,401					
	PwD	18,377	10,680	3,576	-	▲ 3,576					
EDUCATION											
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Girls	97,760	6,032	102,264	4,486	▲ 69	181,093	42,474	157,567	7,464	▲ 4,452
	Boys	102,104	6,293	112,415	3,435	▲ 81	175,379	40,920	167,589	5,878	▲ 3,178
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	8,460	2,113	2,896	303	▲ 487
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	6,461	786	1,972	196	▲ 234
	CwD	1,999	345	1,497	81	-	11,142	2,589	2,779	174	▲ 441
Children receiving individual learning materials	Girls	97,760	6,032	97,326	-	▲ 10,264	181,093	42,474	157,567	7,464	▲ 7,885
	Boys	102,104	6,293	101,280	-	▲ 10,699	175,379	40,920	167,589	5,878	▲ 5,659
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	8,460	2,113	2,896	303	▲ 583
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	6,461	786	1,972	196	▲ 265
	CwD	1,999	345	1,497	-	▲ 108	11,142	2,589	2,779	174	▲ 2,169
CROSS-SECTORAL (SBC / ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM)											
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Girls	148,101	27,000	101,613	41,705	▲ 26,975					
	Boys	156,703	27,000	106,810	37,928	▲ 49,896					
	Women	217,602	51,000	150,393	64,654	▲ 50,770					
	Men	181,506	45,000	129,134	40,010	▲ 87,887					
	PwD	7,261	2,190	7,261	859	▲ 4,131					
People with access to established accountability /feedback Mechanisms (CFQ)	Women	26,000	7,000	31,619	8,537	▲ 18,185					
	Men	24,000	8,000	20,115	4,960	▲ 11,712					
	PwD	2,325	219	1,010	6	▲ 829					

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

** 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"

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"

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	3,092,311	0	3,092,311	2,894,170	10,817,027	16,803,507	5,223,223	24%
Health	25,698,388	6,778,491	0	6,778,491	4,579,224	7,504,999	18,862,714	6,835,673	27%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	32,430,036	9,454,457	73,032	9,527,489	1,606,757	7,195,482	18,329,728	14,100,308	43%
Child Protection/GBV	33,930,737	5,196,206	0	5,196,206	1,256,920	4,923,177	11,376,303	22,554,434	66%
Education	46,269,606	17,484,436	0	17,484,436	5,089,101	8,460,767	31,034,303	15,235,302	33%
Cross-sectoral	6,482,690	936,561	0	936,561	147,835	505,073	1,589,469	4,893,221	75%
Emergency Preparedness	7,000,000	3,116,973	24,630	3,141,603	947,470	0	4,089,073	2,910,927	42%
Total	173,838,186	46,059,435	97,662	46,157,097	16,521,476	39,406,526	102,085,099	71,753,087	41%

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