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for every child

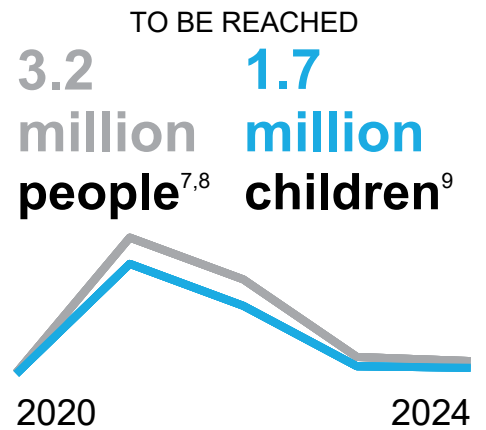
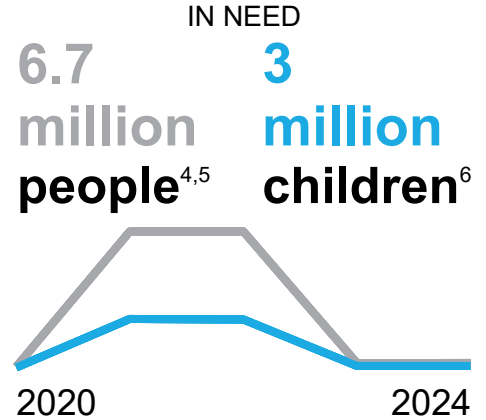
Humanitarian Action for Children

Rohomatullah, 12, beams with joy and a smile at a learning centre a camp for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Empowered by UNICEF-supported filmmaking training, he crafted a film called 'My School'.

Bangladesh

HIGHLIGHTS

- The people of Bangladesh continue to face the challenges of living in a country at high risk of such climate-related disasters as floods, cyclones, landslides and river erosion. Due to these and other circumstances, a projected 6.7 million people will require humanitarian support in 2024, including 3 million children, in sectors including WASH, education, child protection and nutrition.¹
- The number of Rohingya refugees living in Bangladesh has risen slightly, reaching 963,038 individuals (52 per cent children) in Cox's Bazar District and Bhasan Char, up from 943,529 early in 2023.² Yet a contraction of financial support for humanitarian assistance for this refugee population has increased the vulnerabilities they face.³
- UNICEF will target 3.2 million people (1.7 million children), including 963,038 Rohingya refugees, with life-saving multisectoral interventions encompassing health, nutrition, WASH, education, child protection, humanitarian cash and risk communication activities. UNICEF will also invest in building communities' resilience and strengthening links between humanitarian and development efforts.
- UNICEF is appealing for \$150.3 million to deliver child-focused and gender-sensitive humanitarian support for refugees and host communities and for other vulnerable people, especially women and children, at risk of dengue, floods and cyclones in 2024.



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



511,622
children and women
accessing primary health
care



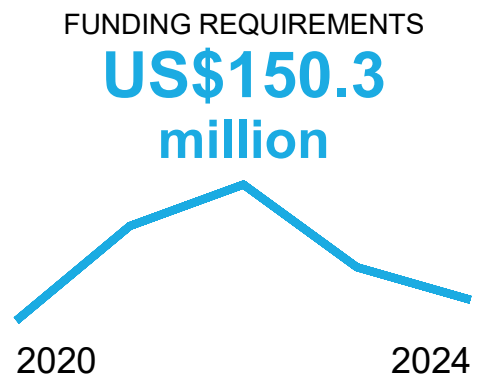
2.5 million
children/caregivers
accessing community-
based mental health and
psychosocial support



384,745
children accessing formal
or non-formal education,
including early learning



735,654
people accessing a
sufficient quantity and
quality of water



Figures are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency planning documents, such as the 2024 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya humanitarian crisis.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

The people of Bangladesh continue to live with significant recurrent floods, cyclones, landslides and riverbank erosion.¹⁰ Up to an estimated 18.3 million people are exposed to these climate-related hazards, including 7.9 million children and 4.9 million women.¹¹ In 2024, climatic events are expected to impact some of the most vulnerable people in Bangladesh, leading to deaths and injuries; displacement of populations; damage to shelters constructed of bamboo and tarpaulins; and damage to public infrastructure and facilities including WASH facilities, schools and health facilities.

The humanitarian situation of the Rohingya refugees remains a protracted crisis. As of 31 August 2023, Bangladesh was hosting 963,038 Rohingya refugees, 52 per cent of them children. This is slight increase from the 943,529 Rohingya refugees living in Bangladesh in 2022. Around 30,600 refugees were relocated to Bhasan Char Island to decongest the camps in Cox's Bazar. The Rohingya refugee camps are overcrowded and have other physical challenges that limit refugees' access to education, protection, food, water, shelter and health services. This raises risks of mortality, morbidity and protection violations and affects people's well-being, with women and children in particular continuing to face multiple deprivations and increasing needs. While humanitarian support has decreased in the past year, refugees remain reliant on significant humanitarian assistance, particularly essential services. It is essential that vulnerable women and children receive basic services to maintain their dignity.

Multiple public health emergencies continue to pose risks for children and families in Bangladesh, including acute watery diarrhoea, dengue and scabies outbreaks. In 2023, Bangladesh faced the worst outbreak of the dengue viral diseases in its history, with 206,288 dengue cases identified as of 1 October, with 1,006 deaths (57 per cent female, 11 per cent children below 15 years old).¹² According to the World Health Organization, this mosquito-borne disease spread to all 64 districts in Bangladesh, with one in every five people infected a child. The outbreak demonstrates the profound impact public health emergencies can have on the public health system and the health of the population. Further investment is needed to respond to continued outbreaks in 2024.

Despite significant investment by the Government and other actors to support the implementation of risk-informed development strategies and plans, the recurrence of climate-related disasters, with their consequences on health and well-being, calls for innovative stakeholder collaboration and critical human, environmental and economic interventions.

SECTOR NEEDS¹³



309,268
children in need of immunization services¹⁴



17,193
people in need of nutrition assistance¹⁵



3 million
children in need of MHPSS services¹⁶



2.7 million
children in need of education support¹⁷



6.5 million
people lack access to safe water¹⁸

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Sheuli Khatun, a field supervisor at the Dhalpur Aalo Clinic in Dhalpur, Dhaka, speaks to the community about dengue prevention during a massive nationwide outbreak of the disease.

Sheuli Khatun, a field supervisor at the Dhalpur Aalo Clinic in Jatrabari, Dhaka, works in the communities living around clinic to spread life-saving messages in the midst of Bangladesh's alarming dengue outbreak. "Our current area of focus is dengue, as it has spread all around Dhaka," Sheuli says.

Densely populated Dhalpur has seen continuous rainfall and subsequent pooling of water that has created a potential breeding ground for Aedes mosquitoes, a vector for dengue.

Sheuli and her team conduct door-to-door awareness visits and take to the streets riding rickshaws. They distribute pamphlets and use hand mics to make announcements. Their relentless efforts, supported by UNICEF, help to equip the community with the knowledge to protect themselves from dengue and show the importance of awareness and community engagement in fighting the outbreak.

To address the needs of crisis-affected people in Bangladesh, UNICEF implements an integrated package of life-saving health, nutrition, WASH, education, child protection, humanitarian cash transfers and risk communication interventions. In a country with such recurring disasters as cyclones, floods and landslides, UNICEF invests in building communities' preparedness and resilience and works to strengthen ties between humanitarian and development work.

UNICEF is supporting the implementation of the 2023 inter-agency Joint Response Plan for Rohingya refugees and will be a key contributor to the 2024 Plan.²² UNICEF will support the inter-sectoral coordination group in streamlining sector activities, focusing on promoting collaborations and partnerships to fill in gaps in the current response and improve the quality of service delivery, to enhance efficiency and operational effectiveness in the camps.

In line with Grand Bargain commitments and in response to the local context and opportunities, localization is of key importance in the Rohingya response (as well as in the national disaster response strategy). UNICEF works to strengthen the capacity of local actors to take a greater and more predictable leadership role in humanitarian response, including on humanitarian principles, safeguarding and increasing their influence in the partnership and the response – including through improved resource mobilization. UNICEF has achieved significant progress in its localization efforts, increasing the proportion of national and local non-governmental partners from 54 per cent in 2021 to 71 per cent in 2023. In partnership with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and national civil society organizations, UNICEF will strengthen national and subnational emergency structures charged with emergency preparedness and response and continue piloting new and innovative approaches to disaster preparedness and response, including the Today and Tomorrow Initiative (a parametric insurance disaster risk financing scheme); use of Central Emergency Response Fund anticipatory action resources for floods and cyclones responses; and humanitarian cash transfers.

UNICEF continues to foster multisectoral collaboration and integration to ensure that people receive an integrated package of high-impact interventions in disaster response. As the co-lead of the national accountability to affected populations working group, UNICEF will enhance focus on such accountability in humanitarian action and promote a harmonized and efficient approach to it.

UNICEF will contribute to the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team, the inter-sectoral coordination team and the disaster risk reduction, accountability to affected populations and risk communication and community engagement working groups. As the cluster lead for the Nutrition, WASH, and Education Clusters and the Child Protection subcluster, UNICEF will prioritize gender responsiveness, inclusion, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and participation and community engagement to ensure the participation of women, girls and persons with disabilities in decision-making.



Health (including public health emergencies)

- **171,988** children 0-11 months receiving pentavalent 3 vaccine²⁴
- **511,622** children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities²⁵
- **61,624** children and adults treated for dengue in UNICEF supported health facilities²⁶
- **1,381** healthcare providers trained in detecting, referral and appropriate management of dengue cases²⁷



Nutrition

- **15,423** children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment²⁸
- **205,838** primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling²⁹



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **2,529,139** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support³⁰
- **1,207,656** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions³¹
- **1,431,913** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations³²



Education³³

- **384,745** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning³⁴
- **644,633** children receiving individual learning materials³⁵



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **735,654** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs³⁶
- **474,399** people accessing appropriate sanitation services³⁷
- **1,800** volunteers/government staff trained on effective WASH responses for public health emergencies³⁸
- **466,289** people accessing basic hygiene services³⁹



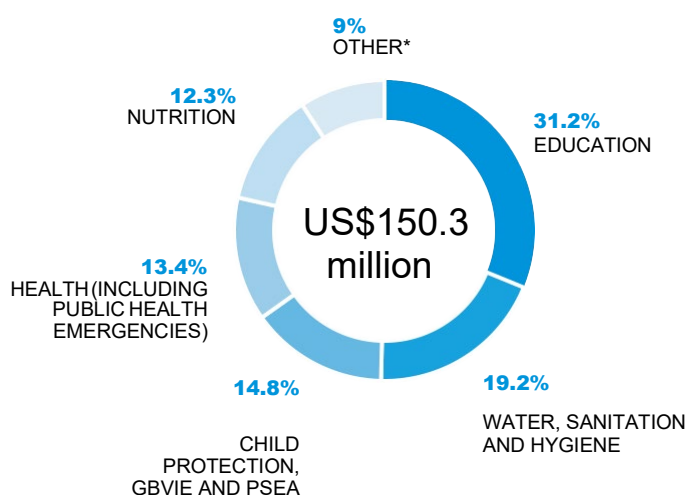
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)

- **205,904** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms⁴⁰
- **10,000** households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers across sectors⁴¹
- **1,739,753** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services⁴²
- **310,500** people engaged in discussion and prevention actions on public health emergencies⁴³

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2024

UNICEF is requesting \$150.3 million to support life-saving services and meet the other needs of Rohingya refugees, host communities and flood- and cyclone-affected people in Bangladesh. The funding requirement for 2024 has decreased by 13 per cent compared with the revised 2023 appeal but may be readjusted based on the anticipated Multi-Sector Needs Assessment and the 2024 Joint Response Plan for Rohingya refugees, which are currently being developed. This appeal incorporates potential hazards in 2024 (including floods, cyclones, fire and dengue outbreaks). Essential water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, health, education, child protection and gender-based violence prevention and response services, along with humanitarian cash transfers, are included in this appeal.

This appeal includes \$35.1 million for national-level hazards (floods and cyclones), \$6.5 million for public health emergencies, including the dengue response, and \$108.7 million to support the critical needs of Rohingya refugees and host communities in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char. Part of the funds in the appeal will support work linked to the inter-agency nexus strategy for climate-related disasters. With the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related disasters in Bangladesh, donor financing is urgently needed to support integrated multisectoral life-saving interventions and protect more women, children and other vulnerable people from the impact of climatic and other hazards. Without sufficient and timely funding, UNICEF will be unable to support the national response to the country's continuing crises, including providing support to the Rohingya refugees.



Sector	2024 requirements (US\$) ⁴⁴
Health (including public health emergencies)	20,069,268
Nutrition	18,418,690
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	22,259,089 ⁴⁵
Education	46,868,698
Water, sanitation and hygiene	28,846,083
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	6,613,384 ⁴⁶
Emergency Preparedness	7,248,001
Total	150,323,213

⁴⁴This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Emergency Preparedness (4.8%), Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) (4.4%).

ENDNOTES

1. United Nations Bangladesh in collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, HCTT Nexus Strategy 2021–2025: Humanitarian-development collaboration for climate-related disasters in Bangladesh, United Nations Bangladesh, August 2021.
2. Government of Bangladesh and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Rohingya Refugee Response/Bangladesh: Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet (as of 31 August 2023).
3. The humanitarian financial support to the Rohingya refugee response declined by 30 per cent in 2023.
4. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.
5. In line with the Nexus Strategy, the total number of people in need includes 5,180,000 people in Bangladesh affected by natural hazards (4,040,000 in 20 flood-prone districts, 1,140,000 in 11 cyclone-prone districts); 963,038 Rohingya refugees, including 30,607 in Bhasan Char, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population Factsheet (as of 31 August 2023); and 541,021 people of Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas in the Cox's Bazar District host community, based on the Rohingya refugee 2023 Joint Response Plan.
6. In line with the Nexus Strategy, the number of children in need includes 2,976,266 children in Bangladesh affected by natural hazards (1,748,108 in 20 flood-prone districts and 493,278 in 11 cyclone-prone districts); 500,780 Rohingya refugee children including 15,916 in Bhasan Char, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population Factsheet (as of 31 August 2023); and 234,100 children of Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas in the Cox's Bazar District host community, based on the Rohingya refugee 2023 Joint Response Plan.
7. The total number of people to be reached is 3,162,137, including 373,937 Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, 192,590 host community, 40,000 Rohingya refugees in Bhasan Char and 2,555,610 people impacted by natural disasters (49 per cent women, 2.2 per cent people with disabilities). The total calculation considers the maximum target of each geographic location across the UNICEF programme area to avoid double counting in the targeting; and is composed of the maximum target population in flood- and cyclone-prone areas, refugee camps and host communities, where people are targeted for one or more services.
8. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.
9. The total number of children to be reached is 1,731,558, including 245,000 Rohingya refugee children, 78,000 host community children, 21,923 Rohingya refugee children in Bhasan Char and 1,386,635 children impacted by natural disasters (42 per cent girls, 1.9 per cent children with disabilities). This is the sum of the target population of children in flood- and cyclone-prone areas, refugee camps and host communities, where children are targeted for one or more services.
10. United Nations Bangladesh in collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, HCTT Nexus Strategy 2021–2025.
11. Ibid.
12. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Bangladesh.
13. Sector targets from the 2023 Joint Response Plan haven't been released to guide sector targets in 2023. Therefore, those targets used in 2022 remain in this 2024 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal.
14. This includes 38,318 Rohingya refugee children aged 0–11 months living in refugee camps and in Bhasan Char, based on the 2023 Joint Response Plan; 87,910 children in host communities; and 183,040 Bangladeshi children under 1 year of age (2.2 per cent of the total affected population) in flood- and cyclone-prone areas, based on the Nexus Strategy. This is reported based on the number of women receiving ANC-1 and for children under age 5, the number of children receiving integrated management of childhood illness services. This avoids double or triple counting.
15. This includes 12,404 Rohingya refugee children aged 6–59 months in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char and 2,500 children in the Cox's Bazar host community, based on the 2023 Joint Response Plan; and 2,289 Bangladeshi children aged 6–59 months in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy.
16. This includes 2,241,386 children in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 234,100 children in Cox's Bazar District host communities, based on the 2023 Joint Response Plan; and 500,780 refugee children living in Bangladesh, based on the joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population Factsheet (as of 31 August 2023).
17. This includes 2,029,798 school-age children in flood- and cyclone-prone districts in Bangladesh, based on the Nexus Strategy; 427,852 school-age refugee children, including those in Bhasan Char; and 228,240 school-age children in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District.
18. This includes 5,180,000 people in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 963,038 Rohingya refugees, including those in Bhasan Char; and 322,446 members of affected host communities in Cox's Bazar, based on the 2023 Joint Response Plan.
19. This appeal is aligned with the UNICEF Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.
20. UNICEF is committed to empowering local responders in humanitarian crises in a variety of ways. The revised Core Commitments made investing in strengthening the capacities of local actors in the humanitarian response a mandatory benchmark for UNICEF action in line with the Grand Bargain. A more localized response will improve humanitarian action and is fundamental to achieving better accountability to affected populations.
21. UNICEF is committed to supporting the leadership and coordination of humanitarian response through its leadership or co-leadership of cluster coordination for the WASH, Nutrition and Education Clusters and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. All cluster coordinator costs are included in sectoral programme budgets.
22. The Joint Response Plan for 2024 is yet to be elaborated.
23. Beyond the UNICEF targets for these interventions, other humanitarian partners are expected to reach the remaining children/families in need.
24. This includes 45,760 Bangladeshi children (49 per cent girls, 2.8 per cent children with disabilities) aged 0–11 months in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 38,318 Rohingya refugee children (52 per cent girls), including in Bhasan Char; and 87,910 children aged 0–11 months in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 4,126 children with disabilities. This is reported based on the number of women receiving ANC-1 and for children under age 5, the number of children receiving integrated management of childhood illness services. This avoids double or triple counting.
25. This includes 218,400 children and 52,000 women in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 46,600 Rohingya refugee children and 45,074 women, including in Bhasan Char; and 34,958 children and 114,590 women in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 49 per cent women/girls and 12,675 children with disabilities.
26. This includes 60,271 Bangladeshi people and 1,353 Rohingya refugees living in camps. The total target includes 18 per cent children and 1,701 people with disabilities.
27. This includes 524 female health-care providers.
28. The total is 15,423 which includes 1,602 children (51 per cent girls, 2.8 per cent children with disabilities) aged 6–59 months in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 13,035 Rohingya refugee children (52 per cent girls), including in Bhasan Char; and 786 children in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 183 children with disabilities.
29. The total is 205,838 which includes 68,459 women (2.8 per cent with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts as per the Nexus Strategy; 57,367 Rohingya refugee women (1 per cent with disability), and 80,012 women in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 3,859 women with disabilities.
30. The total target is 2,529,139 which includes 2,205,610 Bangladeshi children and parents/caregivers (50 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, 173,529 Rohingya refugees (including 15,425 in Bhasan Char) in camps, and 150,000 people from the host community in Cox's Bazar District to be reached under the Joint Response Plan 2023. The total target includes 69,428 persons with disability.
31. The target includes 1,160,320 Bangladeshi children and women (79 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy, 38,321 Rohingya refugees in camps (including 2,267 in Bhasan Char), and 9,015 people from the host community in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 33,508 persons with disabilities.
32. The target includes 320,000 Bangladeshi people (50 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 674,127 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent female) in camps, including 21,425 in Bhasan Char; 437,786 people (51 per cent female) from host communities in Cox's Bazar District, based on the 2023 Joint Response Plan. This is based on the availability of various safe reporting channels and community-based mechanisms, among other channels.
33. In 2024, the section has reduced the expenditure on hardware, which will be implemented by the Government for most of the schools. The Government is constructing new climate-resilient classrooms, so less damage is expected to the newer facilities, which are replacing old structures.
34. The target includes 129,945 Bangladeshi children aged 4–18 years in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 250,800 Rohingya refugee children and adolescents in camps (including 5,800 in Bhasan Char) who will access the Myanmar curriculum and life skills education; and 4,000 vulnerable children and adolescents from the host community who will be supported through accelerated ability-based learning and vocational education skills training. The total target includes 6,260 children with disabilities.
35. The target includes 389,833 Bangladeshi children aged 4–18 years in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 250,800 Rohingya refugee children and adolescents in camps (including 5,800 in Bhasan Char); and 4,000 vulnerable children and adolescents from the host community. The total target includes 13,537 children with disabilities.
36. This includes 362,993 people (50 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 308,171 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent children, 52 per cent female) in eight camps of UNICEF's area of responsibility, including in Bhasan Char; and 64,490 people in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 15,051 people with disabilities.
37. This includes 72,599 people (50 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 308,171 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent children, 51 per cent female) in eight camps of UNICEF's area of responsibility, including in Bhasan Char; and 93,629 people in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 7,736 people with disabilities.
38. This includes 1,000 volunteers/government staff (50 per cent female) at the national level and 800 volunteers/government staff (50 per cent female) in Rohingya camps, including in Bhasan Char and in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District.
39. This includes 308,171 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent children, 51 per cent female) in eight camps of UNICEF's area of responsibility, including in Bhasan Char; and 158,118 people in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 7,509 people with disabilities.
40. This includes 82,904 people (50 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood-prone and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 103,000 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent children, 52 per cent female); and 20,000 people in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 3,911 people with disabilities.
41. The target includes 10,000 households/families with children aged 0–4 years in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy. UNICEF will apply the government selection criteria for mother and child benefits to identify beneficiaries who will receive the humanitarian cash transfer in flood-prone and cyclone-prone districts.
42. This includes 611,705 people (50 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 500,000 people in dengue hotspot areas (mainly urban areas); 503,048 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent children, 52 per cent female); and 125,000 people in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 39,658 people with disabilities.
43. This includes 120,000 people in dengue hotspot areas (mainly urban areas); 153,000 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent children, 52 per cent female), including Bhasan Char; and 37,500 people in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 5,940 people with disabilities.
44. UNICEF will maintain and expand support for the continuity of services within the targeted 20 flood-prone districts and 11 cyclone-prone districts. The dengue response is in the hotspot areas, in Cox's Bazar host community and in Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char.
45. The breakdown for this line item is \$14,483,962 for child protection; \$7,714,923 for gender-based violence in emergencies activities; and \$60,204 for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.
46. The breakdown for this line item is \$1,292,175 for humanitarian cash transfers and \$5,321,209 for social and behaviour change.