



Sumaya cares for her baby, 13 months, who is recovering from flood-related diarrhoea at Feni District Hospital, in eastern Bangladesh. UNICEF provides life-saving oral rehydration solution and zinc.

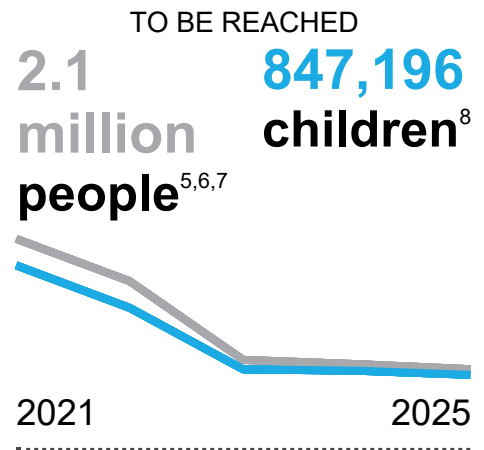
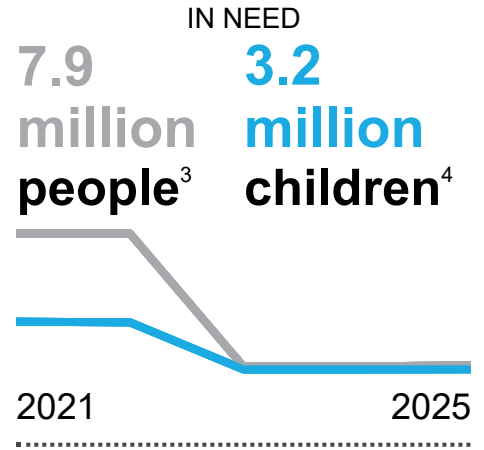


Humanitarian Action for Children

Bangladesh

HIGHLIGHTS^{1,2}

- Bangladesh is grappling with multiple crises, including such climate-related disasters as floods, cyclones and landslides, as well as the protracted crisis affecting nearly 1 million Rohingya refugees. By 2025, an estimated 7.9 million people, including 3.2 million children and 1,004,986 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent of children in Cox’s Bazar camps and 56 per cent of children in Bhasan Char) will need humanitarian aid across key sectors.
- UNICEF employs a dual strategy of providing urgent, integrated life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people while strengthening the capacity of national and subnational structures on disaster risk reduction, preparedness and emergency response for sustainability.
- UNICEF aims to reach 2.1 million people, including 529,623 Rohingya refugees, with an integrated multisectoral package in health, nutrition, education, WASH, child protection and risk communication, while connecting humanitarian and development needs.
- UNICEF is appealing for \$188.2 million to provide child-focused and equity-sensitive humanitarian support for refugees, host communities and vulnerable populations at risk of public health emergencies and climate disasters in 2025.



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



578,133

children and women accessing primary health care



1.1 million

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



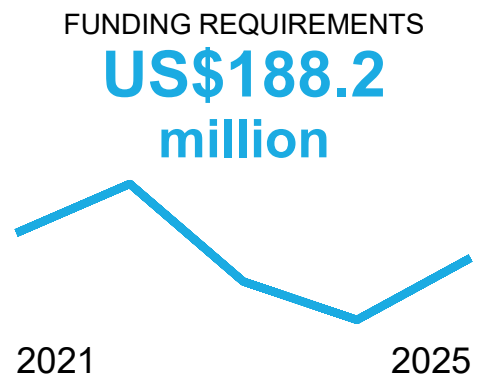
410,867

children receiving individual learning materials



1.7 million

people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water



Figures are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency planning documents.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

Bangladesh continues to suffer from escalating humanitarian challenges, driven by civil unrest, natural disasters and public health crises. Climate-induced emergencies do not affect all people evenly, with pre-existing gender inequalities worsening the adverse impacts on women, children, people with disabilities and gender-diverse individuals. By September 2024, a total of 18.4 million people had been impacted by a cyclone and floods, with an estimated 6.4 million in need of immediate assistance such as food and clean water. Nearly 2.5 million people were targeted in the Humanitarian Response Plan for monsoon and floods.⁹ Cyclone Remal, which struck on 26 May 2024, left 1.3 million people in urgent need of humanitarian aid. Severe flooding hit six districts in the northeastern regions, affecting an additional 3.74 million people (including 1.65 million children) in locations that had not previously been impacted by severe flooding and where households were not prepared for the disaster. These crises have deepened inequalities in affected areas, while recent civil unrest has weakened coordination structures.

The protracted humanitarian situation of the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh remains complex. As of 31 October 2024, Bangladesh was hosting 1,004,986 Rohingya refugees (52.8 per cent children). To ease overcrowding in the Cox's Bazar refugee camps, the Government relocated 35,890 refugees to Bhasan Char Island beginning in late 2020. Yet conditions in the camps remain dire, with limited access to such essential services as education, protection, health care, food, water and shelter. These inadequacies heighten the risks of mortality, morbidity and protection violations, particularly for women and children. Despite decreased humanitarian funding over the past year, refugees still depend heavily on international assistance to meet basic needs and maintain dignity.

Public health emergencies, particularly regular disease outbreaks, including dengue, threaten vulnerable populations in Bangladesh. In 2024, there were around 1.7 million reported cases of acute watery diarrhoea nationwide as of 29 September, 45 per cent more compared with the same period in 2023 (when there were 755,543 cases).¹⁰ Additionally, 193 cholera cases emerged in the Rohingya camps between 23 June and 30 September 2024, caused by stagnant water from cyclones and floods.¹¹ These outbreaks are causing a strain on the health system and highlight the critical need for ongoing investment to address these challenges.

Despite significant government efforts to implement risk-informed development strategies, the recurrence of climate-related disasters and public health emergencies demands enhanced stakeholder collaboration. Thus, innovative human, environmental and economic interventions are critical to building resilience and ensuring sustainable development in this challenging humanitarian context.

SECTOR NEEDS



3.5 million people in need of health assistance¹²



2.9 million people in need of nutrition assistance¹³



3.2 million children in need of MHPSS services¹⁴



2.4 million children in need of education support¹⁵



7.2 million people lack access to safe water¹⁶

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Pramita and her husband walk to the hospital for her antenatal checkup in August 2024, in Jelekhali, Munshiganj, Bangladesh. A multipurpose cash transfer helps bolster her health after Cyclone Remal.

“If I were not pregnant, we all would have attempted to move to a safer place before the cyclone struck,” said Pramita, 18, an expectant mother and recipient of a UNICEF-supported humanitarian cash transfer.

Pramita lives in Jelekhali, Munshiganj, with her husband, Debashish, who works at a decorator shop, and his parents and two siblings. Every morning, Pramita would walk barefoot in her yard, feeling the cool, damp earth beneath her feet. She would then have rice and lentils for breakfast, prepared by her mother-in-law. After that, Pramita would go about her household chores and tend to their cow and goats.

Then Cyclone Remal changed everything.

UNICEF implements a comprehensive package of life-saving interventions across health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, child protection, humanitarian cash transfers and risk communication. With the country's high vulnerability to disasters, UNICEF is committed to fostering community preparedness and resilience, an approach that bridges humanitarian and development efforts, focusing on climate resilience and sustainable development.

Given the prolonged Rohingya crisis and constrained funding for the humanitarian response, the humanitarian strategy centres on localization in line with Grand Bargain commitments, ensuring that more responsibilities for service delivery are taken up by local organizations. The percentage of national and local non-governmental partners delivering humanitarian assistance to help meet UNICEF targets has increased from 54 per cent in 2021 to 75 per cent in 2024. These more localized efforts also strengthen local adherence to humanitarian principles, safeguarding and resource mobilization.

In Cox's Bazar, UNICEF is instrumental in implementing the 2024 inter-agency Joint Response Plan for Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis and the Humanitarian Response Plan addressing cyclone and monsoon floods in Bangladesh. As part of a long-term strategy, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group is in discussions with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief on the elaboration of a multi-year joint response plan for fundraising that will ultimately provide an option for more predictable funding for the Rohingya response. Other key strategic priorities of the joint response plan include advocacy with the Government, through donor partners, for permission for Rohingya refugees to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities, along with continuous advocacy for dignified, long-term solutions that encompass education, skills development and psychosocial support.

Systems strengthening for national disaster management authorities is critical in ensuring sustainable structures for preparedness and response at the national and subnational levels. In partnership with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and national civil society organizations, in 2025 UNICEF will roll out capacity building of subnational disaster management committees on disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response. Additionally, the Today and Tomorrow Initiative – a parametric insurance scheme – is being piloted to provide predictable funding for cyclone response.

As co-lead of the national accountability to affected populations working group, UNICEF prioritizes accountability, advocating for a harmonized, effective approach to humanitarian action. UNICEF also contributes to the humanitarian coordination task team and various disaster risk reduction, accountability and community engagement groups. As cluster lead for nutrition, WASH and education, UNICEF emphasizes gender responsiveness, inclusion and the active participation in decision-making of women, girls and persons with disabilities.



Health (including public health emergencies)

- **578,133** children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities¹⁸
- **173,244** children 0-11 months receiving pentavalent 3 vaccine¹⁹
- **161,016** pregnant women including adolescents who received antenatal care (ANC) services in UNICEF-supported health facilities²⁰
- **11,403** sick newborns who received quality care in UNICEF-supported health facilities²¹
- **828** healthcare providers trained in detecting, referral and appropriate management of dengue cases²²



Nutrition

- **24,799** children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment²³
- **313,940** primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling²⁴



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **1,116,520** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support²⁵
- **600,602** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions²⁶
- **1,519,769** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations²⁷



Education

- **278,061** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning²⁸
- **410,867** children receiving individual learning materials²⁹



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **1,730,575** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs³⁰
- **672,632** people accessing appropriate sanitation services³¹
- **1,587,002** people reached with handwashing behaviour-change programmes³²
- **511,500** people reached with critical WASH supplies³³



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

- **45,000** households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers (including for social protection and other sectors)³⁴
- **160,266** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms³⁵
- **4,338,862** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services³⁶
- **675,562** people engaged in discussion and prevention actions on public health emergencies e.g., Dengue/Cholera/heatwave/MPOX³⁷

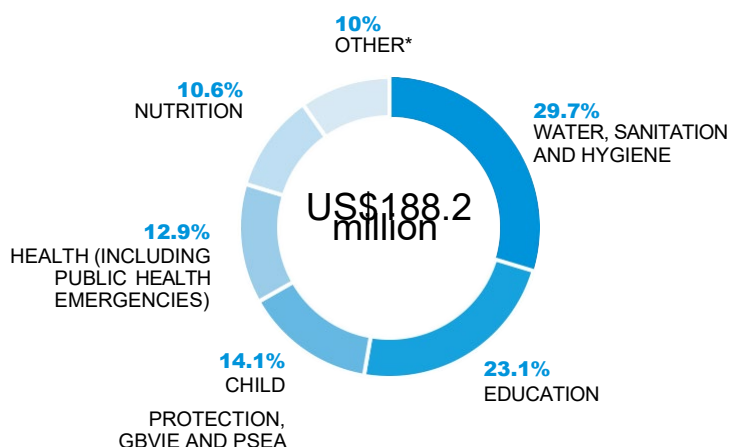
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2025

The 2025 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal funding requirements have increased by 25 per cent compared with the 2024 appeal, despite a 35 per cent reduction in coverage. This change is largely due to the escalating costs of essential service delivery and to UNICEF's expanded responsibilities, particularly in Cox's Bazar, and to recurrent disasters repeatedly affecting the same populations in flood- and cyclone-prone regions.

In Cox's Bazar, UNICEF has expanded its scope of operations significantly, assuming responsibility for WASH services in 15 camps (45 per cent of camps), up from 8 camps. Additionally, the number of integrated nutrition facilities in the camps has increased by four. In education, UNICEF has taken over an additional 980 learning facilities from UNHCR, raising the total from 3,363 to 4,343. These increased responsibilities have raised the Rohingya response budget from \$108.7 million in 2024 to \$136.2 million in 2025, a 25 per cent increase, echoing the increase in the number of Rohingya individuals UNICEF hopes to reach from 413,937 in 2024 to 529,623 in 2025, a 28 per cent increase.

For the natural disasters response, the 2025 appeal now aligns with the 2024–2025 Humanitarian Response Plan for flood and cyclone interventions, which provides more precise data than the HCTT (Humanitarian Coordination Task Team) Nexus Strategy (2021–2025) framework used for the 2024 appeal. Consequently, while the overall funding requirement has risen from \$150.3 million in 2024 to \$188.2 million in 2025 (a 25 per cent increase), the total population targeted is lower. Driving costs are the frequent and recurrent disasters impacting the same populations in such priority regions as Sylhet, Rangpur and Khulna, where multiple floods and cyclones have repeatedly impacted the same areas and populations, necessitating successive rounds of assistance for the same families.

The increased budget for the Rohingya response, combined with a modest budget increase for natural disaster responses, contributes to the rise in the UNICEF funding request in 2025. This funding will allow UNICEF to provide a comprehensive, high-impact response to the most vulnerable while strengthening local resilience.



Sector	2025 requirements (US\$)
Health (including public health emergencies)	24,239,719
Nutrition	19,902,413
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	26,514,089 ³⁸
Education	43,392,978 ³⁹
Water, sanitation and hygiene	55,842,256
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	10,643,848 ⁴⁰
Emergency preparedness	7,705,408
Total	188,240,711

*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) (5.7%), Emergency preparedness (4.1%).

ENDNOTES

1. Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet: Age and gender breakdown by camp, as of 31 October 2024.
2. The increase in the appeal budget in 2025 compared with 2024 is driven by the following factors: 1. Beginning in 2025, UNICEF WASH responsibility will increase from 8 to 15 Rohingya refugee camps (14 in Ukhiya upazila and 1 in Teknaf upazila), or 45 per cent of all camps. UNICEF has taken five camps from UNHCR and two from IOM. 2. UNICEF is taking over (from UNHCR) four additional integrated nutrition facilities in four camps, for an increased caseload. 3. The number of educational facilities covered by UNICEF has increased from 3,363 to 4,343 due to receiving 335 learning centres and 645 community-based learning facilities from UNHCR for 2025. 4. In 2024, Bangladesh experienced recurrent flooding and a cyclone in the same geographical locations (three episodes of flooding in Sylhet and Rangpur; and flooding and a cyclone in Khulna), impacting the same population repeatedly. So although the number of impacted households and people remained the same, disasters affected the same households more than once. We anticipate the same to occur in 2025 based on inter-agency predictions and the early warning system. In addition, we have used the accurate data from the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan appeal planning, whereas previously we relied on the estimates in the HCTT Nexus Strategy (2021–2025) for planning figures.
3. The total number of people in need includes 5,100,000 (1,970,640 children) flood-affected people; 1,300,000 (502,320 children) cyclone-affected people based on the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; 1,004,986 Rohingya refugees, including 35,890 in Bhasan Char, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet: Age and gender breakdown by camp, as of 31 October 2024; and 544,000 people of Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas in the Cox's Bazar District host community as per the 2024 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis.
4. The total number of children in need includes 1,970,640 children (50.5 per cent girls) affected by floods; 502,320 (50.5 per cent girls) affected by cyclones as per Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; 530,729 (52 per cent girls) Rohingya refugees, including 20,198 in Bhasan Char, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet: Age and gender breakdown by camp, as of 31 October 2024; and 210,202 (50.5 per cent girls) children in Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas in the Cox's Bazar District host community, based on the 2024 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis.
5. The estimate of people to be reached in 2025 is derived from data in the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025. This number reflects the actual impact of cyclones and multiple floods in 2024. This estimate is lower than previous projections under the HCTT Nexus Strategy (2021–2025).
6. The total number of people to be reached is 2,053,692 (consisting of 1,104,137 females, 847,196 children, with 1.37 per cent people with disabilities). This number includes 529,623 Rohingya refugees (253,123 children, 52 per cent female), including 22,589 in Bhasan Char; 247,514 people in the host community; 100,000 people in public emergency hotspots; and 1,176,555 people affected by floods and cyclone disasters. The total calculation considers the maximum target of each geographic location across the UNICEF programme to avoid double counting; the total is the sum of the maximum target population in flood- and cyclone-prone areas, Rohingya refugee camps and Cox's Bazar host communities, where people are targeted for one or more services.
7. The people/children to be reached in 2025 is lower than in 2024, despite a higher budget. This is because the 2025 appeal (for floods and cyclone response) is aligned with Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025, rather than the HCTT Nexus Strategy (2021–2025), which was used for the 2024 appeal. Cost drivers include the need for repeated life-saving/urgent assistance in areas affected by multiple disasters over time; and expanded UNICEF responsibility in the Rohingya refugee camps for WASH services, integrated nutrition facilities and an increased number of learning centres handed over by UNHCR for 2025.
8. The number of children to be reached is 847,196 (consisting of 420,797 girls, 1.37 per cent children with disabilities), including 253,123 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent girls), among them 13,123 in Bhasan Char; 96,182 host community children; 43,270 children in public emergency hotspots; and 454,621 children affected by floods and cyclone disasters. The total calculation considers the maximum target of each geographic location across the UNICEF programme to avoid double counting; the total is the sum of the maximum target population in flood- and cyclone-prone areas, Rohingya refugee camps and Cox's Bazar host communities, where people are targeted for one or more services.
9. Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025.
10. Directorate General of Health Services, Health Dashboard, available at <<https://dashboard.dghs.gov.bd/pages/index.php>>.
11. UNICEF Bangladesh Country Office, disease outbreak update for management (updated as of 30 September 2024 with data from the Directorate General of Health Services), health sector, Cox's Bazar.
12. This includes 1,960,093 people affected by floods and cyclones based on the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; and 1,515,510 people in Rohingya camps, Bhasan Char and Cox's Bazar District host communities based on the 2024 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis.
13. This includes 2,472,135 people affected by floods and cyclones based on the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; and 467,891 people in Rohingya camps, Bhasan Char and Cox's Bazar District host communities based on the 2024 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis.
14. This includes 2,472,960 children affected by floods and cyclones based on the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; 210,202 children in Cox's Bazar District host communities, based on the 2024 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis; and 518,924 refugee children living in Bangladesh, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet: Age and gender breakdown by camp, as of 31 October 2024.
15. This includes 1,739,589 school-aged children affected by floods and cyclones based on the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; 231,029 children in Cox's Bazar District host communities, based on the 2024 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis; and 438,965 refugee children living in Bangladesh, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet: Age and gender breakdown by camp, as of 31 October 2024.
16. This includes 5,538,947 people affected by floods and cyclones based on the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; 656,500 people in Cox's Bazar District host communities, based on the 2024 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis; and 994,124 Rohingya refugees living in Bangladesh, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet: Age and gender breakdown by camp, as of 31 October 2024.
17. Beyond the UNICEF targets for these interventions, other humanitarian partners are expected to reach the remaining children/families in need.
18. This includes 257,920 children (127,851 girls) and 52,000 women affected by floods and cyclones; 16,957 children (6,650 girls) and 151,332 women in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 59,716 Rohingya refugee children and 40,208 Rohingya refugee women, in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char. The total target includes 8,909 children and women with disabilities.
19. This target includes 45,760 children (22,683 girls, 1.37 per cent children with disabilities) children affected by floods and cyclones; 89,166 children (44,216 girls, 2.6 per cent children with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 38,318 Rohingya refugee children (19,505 girls, 905 children with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (1,347). The total target includes 3,315 children with disabilities.
20. This includes 52,000 women affected by floods and cyclones, 103,188 women in Cox's Bazar District host communities, and 5,828 Rohingya refugee women in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (398). The total target includes 2,264 women with disability.
21. This includes 3,952 children (1,959 girls) affected by floods and cyclones; 6,938 children (2,796 girls) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 513 Rohingya refugee children (199 girls) living in Cox's Bazar District or in Bhasan Char (138).
22. This includes 314 female health-care providers.

23. This target includes 8,999 children (4,544 girls, 1.37 per cent children with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 1,000 children (490 girls, 9 children with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 14,800 Rohingya refugee children (7,548 girls, 208 children with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (300). The total target includes 340 children with disabilities.
24. This target includes 130,940 women (1.37 per cent women with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 77,300 women (1,322 women with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 105,700 Rohingya refugee women (1,057 women with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (4,700). The total target includes 4,173 women with disabilities.
25. This target includes 776,018 people (299,853 children, 1.37 per cent persons with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 151,898 people (96,182 children, 2.8 per cent persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 188,604 Rohingya refugees (127,750 children, 2 per cent persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (20,941). The target includes 18,657 persons with disabilities.
26. This target includes 481,331 children and women (185,986 children, 1.37 per cent persons with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 50,462 people (30,020 children, 2.8 per cent persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 68,809 Rohingya refugee children and women (40,508 children, 2 per cent persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (4,301). The total target includes 9,383 persons with disabilities.
27. This is based on the availability of various safe reporting channels and community-based mechanisms, among other channels. This target includes 776,018 people (299,853 children, 1.37 per cent persons with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 214,128 people (96,182 children, 2.8 per cent persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 529,623 Rohingya refugees (253,123 children, 2.36 per cent persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (22,589). The total target includes 29,126 persons with disabilities.
28. This target includes 26,561 children (13,413 girls' children, 1.37 per cent persons with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 3,000 people (1,700 girls, 1.37 per cent children with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 248,500 Rohingya refugee children (119,450 girls, 2,485 children with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (8,500). The total target includes 2,890 children with disabilities.
29. This target includes 159,367 children (80,481 girls, 1.37 per cent children with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 3,000 children (1,700 girls, 1.37 per cent children with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 248,500 Rohingya refugee children (119,450 girls, 2,485 children with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (8,500). The total target includes 4,709 children with disabilities.
30. This target includes 1,176,555 people (50.5 per cent female, 1.37 per cent persons with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 52,520 people (50.5 per cent female, 1 per cent persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 501,500 Rohingya refugees (243,547 female, 20,066 children with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar and in Bhasan Char (21,500). The total target includes 37,656 children with disabilities.
31. This target includes 196,092 people (50.5 per cent female, 1.37 per cent persons with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 105,040 people (50.5 per cent female, 1 per cent persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 371,500 Rohingya refugees (180,575 female, 14,866 children with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar and in Bhasan Char (21,500). The total target includes 20,494 children with disabilities.
32. This target includes 980,462 people (50.5 per cent female, 1.37 per cent persons with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 105,040 people (50.5 per cent female, 1 per cent persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 501,500 Rohingya refugees (243,547 female, 20,066 children with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (21,500). The total target includes 36,440 children with disabilities.
33. This target includes 10,000 people (4,844 female, 280 persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 501,500 Rohingya refugees (243,547 female, 20,066 persons with disability) in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (21,500). The total target includes 20,346 children with disabilities.
34. The target includes 20,000 households/families with children aged 0–4 years affected by floods; 20,000 households/families with children aged 0–4 years affected by cyclones; and 5,000 households from the Cox's Bazar host community. UNICEF will apply the government selection criteria for mother and child benefits to identify beneficiaries who will receive humanitarian cash transfers in flood- and/or cyclone-affected areas.
35. This target includes 35,266 people (50.5 per cent female, 1.37 per cent persons with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 20,000 people (50.5 per cent female, 2.4 per cent persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 105,000 Rohingya refugees (59,620 female, 2,478 persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (5,000). The total target includes 3,443 children with disabilities.
36. This target includes 1,763,300 people (50.5 per cent female, 1.37 per cent persons with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 110,000 people (50.5 per cent female, 1 per cent persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; 465,562 Rohingya refugees (239,686 female, 10,987 children with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar and in Bhasan Char (10,000); and 2,000,000 people in public health emergency (dengue, cholera, etc.) hotspots (50.5 per cent female, 1.37 per cent persons with disabilities). The total target includes 65,195 children with disabilities.
37. This target includes 100,000 people (50.5 per cent female, 1.37 per cent persons with disabilities) in public health emergency (dengue, cholera, etc.) hotspots; 110,000 people (50.5 per cent female, 2.4 per cent persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host communities; and 465,562 Rohingya refugees (239,686 female, 10,987 persons with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (10,000). The total target includes 15,008 children with disabilities.
38. This includes \$16,424,186 for child protection; \$8,019,790 for prevention and response to gender-based violence in emergencies; and \$2,070,113 for work related to protecting affected populations from sexual exploitation and abuse.
39. There are two key aspects to consider understanding the funding changes in the education line item in 2025: the national context of natural hazard response and the Rohingya refugee crisis. At the national level (natural hazard response), the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education played an active role in repairing infrastructure damage in affected primary schools in the wake of natural disasters. This was a critical cost driver, and the Ministry used its revenue budget to significantly reduce both the target and cost for these repairs. While MoPME has a dedicated budget for education emergency response, there are substantial challenges in releasing these funds from the government. The Directorates, which are the government's implementing arm, remain largely dependent on external funding from humanitarian actors for procurement and distribution of learning materials, minor repairs, cleaning and school feeding. Additionally, dengue-related interventions have significantly decreased compared to 2023, thanks to increased efforts from the government and other sectors that have raised public awareness. These factors have contributed to a notable reduction in the funding appeal for natural hazard response efforts at the national level. In contrast, the Rohingya crisis response requires an increase in funding, primarily due to the transfer of additional educational facilities from UNHCR to UNICEF as a result of funding constraints. This has led to a 7 per cent increase in the funding appeal for the Rohingya refugee response, particularly to support expanded educational infrastructure and the provision of formal education through the Myanmar Curriculum. These factors have shaped the overall education budget in Bangladesh, leading to a 38 per cent decrease in the target (primarily reflecting national-level goals) but only an 8 per cent decrease in overall funding requested, because the budget for the education response for Rohingya refugees has increased.
40. This budget includes \$4,021,683 for humanitarian cash transfers; \$6,086,010 for social and behaviour change and risk communication and community engagement; and \$536,155 for accountability to affected populations. The cross-sectoral appeal has increased due to the planned expansion of humanitarian cash transfers from 10,000 households in 2024 to 45,000 households in 2025.