



Sumaiya, 14, studies in grade 9 in a UNICEF learning centre in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh in May 2025.

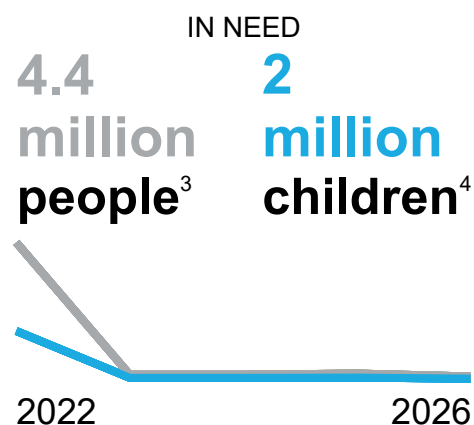
unicef 
for every child

Humanitarian Action for Children

Bangladesh

HIGHLIGHTS^{1,2}

- The humanitarian situation in Bangladesh, including the protracted Rohingya crisis and climate-related disasters such as floods, cyclones and landslides, has been negatively impacted by ongoing conflict in Myanmar, which is expected to drive approximately 150,000 new arrivals into Bangladesh by end of 2025.
- In 2026, an estimated 4.4 million people, including 1.9 million children and 1.2 million Rohingya refugees (52 per cent children) will require humanitarian assistance in Bangladesh. Yet the shrinking humanitarian funding environment has negatively impacted the ability to respond to critical needs.
- UNICEF aims to reach 1.3 million people, including 650,000 Rohingya refugees, with life-saving assistance in health, nutrition, WASH, education, child protection and social protection services, while strengthening the resilience of both refugee and host communities.
- After an extensive prioritization exercise emphasizing sustainability, localization and cost efficiency, UNICEF is appealing for \$108 million to provide child- and equity-sensitive humanitarian support for refugees and vulnerable populations affected by displacement, public health emergencies and climate-related disasters in 2026.



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



456,296

children and women
accessing primary health
care



327,130

children screened for
wasting



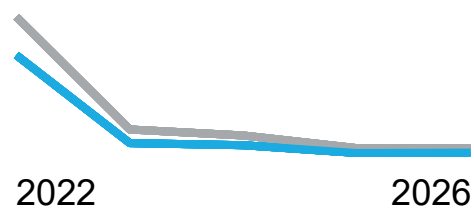
676,487

children, adolescents and
caregivers accessing
community-based mental health
and psychosocial support



711,000

people accessing a
sufficient quantity and
quality of water for drinking
and domestic needs



HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

The protracted humanitarian crisis among Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh continues with no durable solutions in sight, as the ongoing conflict and instability in Myanmar drives new arrivals into Bangladesh, further adding to and worsening humanitarian needs. Since 2017, the refugee population has increased to 1,156,000 (52 per cent children) due to an unstable security environment in Myanmar that prevents safe and voluntary returns. Reduced funding for the Rohingya response is driving prioritization of interventions and other operational changes.

Conditions in the congested camps remain dire, with needs increasing as funding declines. Refugees remain highly dependent on external humanitarian aid to meet their basic needs. As a result of funding cuts, up to 236,000 refugee children aged 5–17 were out of school, exposing children to risks such as child labour, child marriage, trafficking and other protection risks. Peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities is threatened due to decreased funding to provide critical services to both refugees and host communities to promote social cohesion.

Every year, cyclical drought impacts water availability in Cox's Bazar, exerting additional pressure on humanitarian actors to ensure continued supply of water for drinking and domestic use. At the same time, regular outbreaks of such diseases as dengue, scabies and acute watery diarrhoea, along with malnutrition, continue to affect refugees and host communities, requiring constant vigilance and quality health services for the most vulnerable women and children.

Bangladesh remains highly exposed to such climate-related disasters as floods, cyclones, landslides and other public health emergencies. These shocks frequently displace communities and disrupt children's education and their access to essential services.

Vulnerable refugees and women and children impacted by climate-related hazards require safe drinking water, quality health and nutrition services, access to education and learning and protection from risks including child marriage, child labour and trafficking.

UNICEF will continue delivering quality life-saving interventions in WASH, education, nutrition, child protection, health, social protection and social and behaviour change communication.

Investments in sustained and innovative solutions for service delivery and systems are essential to address the immediate needs of vulnerable refugees in the camps. It is also crucial to strengthen resilience and promote sustainable development for Rohingya refugees and host communities in this difficult humanitarian context.

SECTOR NEEDS



2.7 million
people in need of
health assistance⁸



400,834
people in need of
nutrition assistance⁹



3 million
children, adolescents,
caregivers accessing
MHPSS¹⁰



1.7 million
children in need of
education support¹¹



4.4 million
people lack access to
safe water¹²

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Nasrin, 18, sits outside her maternal home in Comilla, Bangladesh.

Nasrin got married at age 17, after her parents arranged her marriage. When the 2024 floods in southeastern Bangladesh submerged her village, she was pregnant and in the middle of a disaster, with a serious concern eating her alive.

"I kept thinking...if something happens to me or if I give birth earlier than my due date, how will I reach the hospital? All the roads and vehicles were underwater. I could not stop thinking about how I was going to get treatment." When the water receded, Nasrin delivered her baby, Muntaha, at the same health complex where she now comes for check-ups.

She participates in a UNICEF-supported flexible humanitarian cash programme that focuses on mothers with children under two years old, using government health records to find those who regularly attended antenatal check-ups or delivered their babies in public health facilities. The flexible cash allowance gave her not only some financial relief, but also the dignity to make her own choices.

HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

UNICEF prioritizes the delivery of critical, life-saving health, nutrition, WASH, education, child protection and social protection interventions, ensuring coherent, efficient and cost-effective approaches. In response to the global funding crisis, UNICEF is adapting key elements of the Rohingya response and national emergency programming to maintain critical life-saving services and focus on the most vulnerable populations, while progressively transitioning towards more sustainable solutions.

There is a stronger focus on resilience for both refugees and host communities, with a new social contract being developed among key partners, including the Government of Bangladesh, local partners and international community to ensure delivery of essential services that benefit both refugees and host communities.

For host communities and other vulnerable populations, UNICEF continues to strengthen national and subnational disaster preparedness and response systems to respond rapidly to climate-related shocks, including cyclones and floods, while also building people's resilience.

UNICEF has elaborated a Minimum Service Package¹³ to prioritize and sustain essential, life-saving services for children and women across sectors, in line with the Inter-Sector Coordination Group Joint Response Plan June 2025 prioritization. It emphasizes rationalization and localization through operational efficiencies, integration, co-location of services and the increased engagement of Rohingya volunteers, with approximately 78 per cent of services now delivered by local partners, up from 54 per cent in 2021.

The 2026 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal ring-fences Priority 1¹⁴ interventions for Rohingya refugees and critical response activities for vulnerable host communities. It is aligned with the inter-agency response plan for the Rohingya refugee response and the Humanitarian Response Plan for Cyclone and Monsoon Floods in Bangladesh, June 2024 to March 2025.

Humanitarian actors are simplifying the humanitarian coordination structure by reducing and merging the number of sectors and working groups in line with the Humanitarian Reset. This includes merging the health and nutrition clusters, reducing the number of technical working groups and streamlining the Inter-Sector Coordination Group to enhance efficiency.

UNICEF will implement the primary health care approach for the integration of health and nutrition, ensuring greater efficiency and continuity of essential care for children and women. Various complaints and feedback mechanisms will be integrated to ensure a more systematic and efficient system that enhances safeguarding efforts while community outreaches across various sectors, including health, WASH, nutrition and social and behaviour change, will be strengthened to ensure timely information flow and accountability.

UNICEF will strengthen activities across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus, enhancing the resilience of communities affected by climate-related disasters and supporting advocacy for Rohingya refugees to be able to acquire portable skills, learning opportunities and key services that prepare them for safe, voluntary and dignified return when conditions allow.

2026 PROGRAMME TARGETS¹⁵



Health (including public health emergencies)

- 456,296 children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities¹⁶
- 154,062 children aged 0 to 11 months who have received pentavalent 3 vaccine¹⁷
- 25,318 live births delivered in health facilities in UNICEF-supported areas¹⁸
- 17,030 children and adults who were treated for dengue in UNICEF supported health facilities¹⁹



Nutrition

- 327,130 children 6-59 months screened for wasting²⁰
- 250,100 primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling²¹
- 18,802 children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment²²



Child protection and GBViE

- 676,487 children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support²³
- 306,609 women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions²⁴
- 19,498 children who have received individual case management²⁵



Education

- 424 teachers and facilitators trained in basic pedagogy and/or mental health and psychosocial support²⁶
- 267,838 children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning²⁷
- 98,665 children receiving individual learning materials²⁸
- 7,040 children and adolescents accessing skills development programmes²⁹



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- 711,000 people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs³⁰
- 657,156 people accessing appropriate sanitation services³¹
- 832,531 people reached with critical WASH supplies³²
- 411,198 people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes³³



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

- 10,000 households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers³⁴
- 165,000 people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms³⁵



PSEA

- 907,726 people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations³⁶

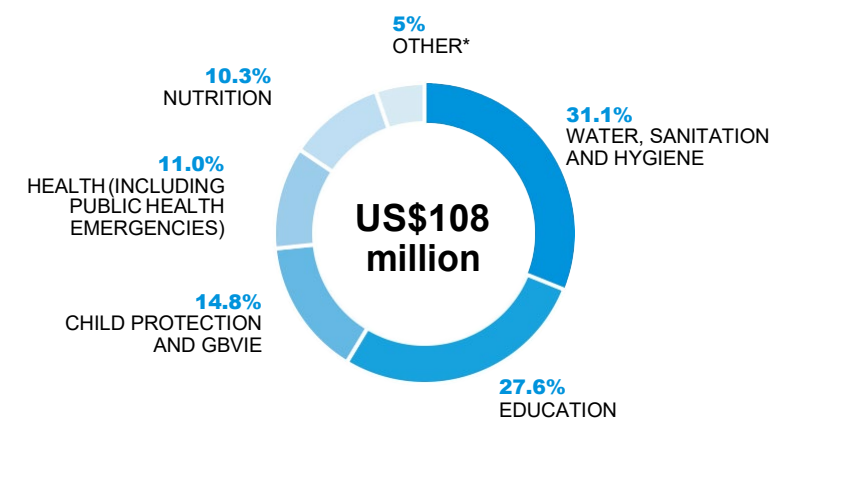
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2026

UNICEF requires \$108 million in 2026 to deliver integrated, multisectoral interventions for Rohingya refugees, vulnerable host communities and those impacted by climate-related emergencies. This 2026 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal is part of broader inter-agency efforts, including the Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis for 2026, currently under development, and the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025.

UNICEF has narrowed its targeting to the most vulnerable children and communities, mitigating the impact of future funding cuts, while aligning with the prioritization (led by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group) of the Joint Response Plan in mid-2025. UNICEF has considered the current constrained funding landscape and the urgent need to prioritize critical, life-saving interventions for children, while exploring transition strategies to increase the long-term sustainability of the response.

Underfunding threatens to limit the delivery of essential services to nearly 1 million refugees and to vulnerable host communities, heightening tensions and undermining social cohesion, and interrupting essential services in camps that not only safeguard children’s health and protection but also give them hope for a safer, more stable future.

Sustained, predictable funding is critical to protect children, preserve stability and safeguard the fragile humanitarian gains achieved since 2017. UNICEF calls on the international community to help sustain Priority 1 and other enabling interventions in the camps and prevent the disruption of essential, life-saving services such as education in learning centres and access to clean water and soap. Given sharp reductions in funding, UNICEF will prioritize the allocation of available resources to sustain education and WASH services, which remain the most pressing needs for children in 2026. Sustained funding for the Rohingya response and the response to other climate-related emergencies will lessen the impact of the global funding crisis on the stability in the camps and the future well-being of Rohingya children. It will ensure that children remain in school, protecting them from the risks of child marriage, child labour, trafficking and recruitment by armed groups. Increased investments in health, water and sanitation will reduce the risks of disease outbreaks, morbidity and mortality while promoting peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities.



Sector	2026 requirements (US\$) ^{37,38}
Health (including public health emergencies)	11,897,834 ³⁹
Nutrition	11,159,674 ⁴⁰
Child protection and GBVIE	15,943,129 ⁴¹
Education	29,777,021 ⁴²
Water, sanitation and hygiene	33,571,953 ⁴³
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	4,036,800 ⁴⁴
PSEA	433,944
Emergency preparedness	1,200,307 ⁴⁵
Total	108,020,662

*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) (3.7%), Emergency preparedness (1.1%), PSEA (<1%).

The 2026 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal funding requirement is fully aligned to the UNICEF share of inter-agency response plans.

ENDNOTES

1. Rohingya refugees figures are rounded based on Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Fact Sheet as of August 2025, UNHCR, 9 September 2025, available at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/114223>.
2. The planning for this Humanitarian Action for Children appeal has incorporated the ring-fencing of Priority 1 life-saving interventions for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char; Cox's Bazar host community; and flood- and cyclone-prone districts, including the hotspot areas impacted by such public health emergencies as dengue and acute watery diarrhoea across Bangladesh. This appeal has been aligned with the Inter-agency response plan (Joint Response Plan 2025–2026) for the Rohingya refugee response and the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025.
3. The total number of people in need includes 1.4 million flood-affected people (605,780 children); 1.3 million cyclone-affected people (502,320 children) affected by Cyclone Remal, based on the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; 1,156,001 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent children), including 37,088 in Bhasan Char (56 per cent children), based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet: Age and gender breakdown by camp, as of 31 August 2025; and 568,000 people of Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas in the Cox's Bazar District host community as per the 2025 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis. People in need due to the Norther Riverine/Jamuna Basin floods and the eastern floods, which were part of the 2024–2025 Humanitarian Response Plan, were not included in the number of people in need in the 2026 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal, because current climatological trends and hydrological modeling, indicate the probability of recurrence of these floods in 2026 remains minimal. The numbers of people in need in this appeal will be aligned with the 2026 Humanitarian Response Plan after it is finalized.
4. The total number of children in need is 1,953,838 children (50.5 per cent girls). Of these, 605,780 (50.5 per cent girls) are children affected by floods; 502,320 (50.5 per cent girls) are children affected by cyclones as per Bangladesh Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; 599,965 (52 per cent girls) are Rohingya refugees, including 19,232 in Bhasan Char, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet, as of 31 August 2025; and 245,774 (50.5 per cent girls) are children in Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas in the Cox's Bazar District host community, based on the 2025-26 Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet: Age and gender breakdown by camp, as of 31 August 2025.
5. The number of people to be reached in 2026 has only slightly increased (by 1,062) compared with the revised 2025 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal, but there is a significant reduction in overall funding requirements. This has been achieved through the prioritization of life-saving interventions under Priority 1 in the Rohingya Refugee Response. It is also a result of anticipated efficiency gains from integrating health and nutrition services in Cox's Bazar; advancing localization and greater engagement of government institutions; better coordination among the volunteer workforce; and focusing assistance on the most vulnerable population exposed to floods, cyclones and public health emergencies at the national level, based on the 2025 Multi-dimensional Poverty Index.
6. The total number of people to be reached is 1,269,880 (consisting of 641,163 females, 621,104 children and 17,397 people with disabilities). This is comprised of 612,531 Rohingya refugees, including Bhasan char (321,281 children, 52 per cent female); 198,731 host community members; and 458,618 people exposed to natural disasters, including dengue and other public health emergencies. The total calculation considers the maximum target of each geographic location across the UNICEF programme to avoid double-counting in the targeting; 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 single or multiple services.
7. The number of children to be reached is 621,104 (50.5 per cent girls, 1.37 per cent children with disabilities). This is comprised of 321,281 Rohingya children, including Bhasan char (52 per cent girls); 125,131 host community children; and 174,692 children affected by floods, cyclones and such public health emergencies as dengue and acute watery diarrhoea. The total calculation considers the maximum target of each geographic location across the UNICEF programme to avoid double-counting in the targeting; 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 single or multiple services.
8. This includes 317,909 children affected by floods and cyclones based on the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; 1,474,795 children in Cox's Bazar district host communities, based on the 2025 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis; and 900,409 refugee children living in Bangladesh, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet: Age and gender breakdown by camp, as of 31 August 2025.
9. This includes 108,000 people affected by floods and cyclones based on the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; and 292,834 people in Rohingya camps, Bhasan Char and Cox's Bazar District host communities based on the 2025 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis.
10. This includes 1,293,350 people affected by floods and cyclones based on the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; 551,097 people in Cox's Bazar District host communities, based on the 2025 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis; and 1,156,001 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent children), living in Bangladesh, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet: Age and gender breakdown by camp, as of 31 August 2025.
11. This includes 1,108,100 school-aged children affected by floods and cyclones based on the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; and 570,510 refugee children living Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet: Age and gender breakdown by camp, as of 31 August 2025.
12. This includes 2,700,000 affected by floods and cyclones based on the Bangladesh Cyclone & Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Plan: June 2024 to March 2025; 568,000 affected communities in Cox's Bazar District host communities, based on the 2025 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis; and 1,156,000 Rohingya refugee living in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh–UNHCR Population Factsheet: Age and gender breakdown by camp, as of 31 August 2025.
13. The minimum service package (MSP) includes each sector's currently agreed Priority 1 activities, further defined as time critical and life-saving. Funding breaks in Priority 1 interventions may result in death or severe harm or risks to affected children and their families. At a minimum the MSP includes: In education, this includes volunteer teacher incentives and rehabilitation of learning centres after distress (fires and floods), to ensure that vulnerable children are kept in school and protected from risks such as child marriage and recruitment into armed groups. In WASH, this includes hygiene supplies or non-food items; operation & maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities; solid waste management and hygiene promotion. In child protection, this includes case management for at-risk children and gender-based violence referrals and survivor-centred support (including psychosocial support); the Child Rights Monitoring Mechanism; and community-based child protection mechanisms. In health, this includes immunization; primary and secondary healthcare centres; special care newborn unit; referral services and the health management information system. In nutrition, this includes treatment of severe wasting and prevention of malnutrition. The MSP includes priority 2 and 3 activities as well if they are critical for enabling the delivery of Priority 1 interventions. Additional details factored in are estimated coverage (children/persons/mothers/care givers etc.), including current and any additional caseloads in the event UNICEF acts as a provider of last resort.
14. Priority 1 activities are critical life-saving activities that are absolute red flags for funding gaps, meaning funding breaks would result in death or severe harm/risks to refugees. In education, volunteer teacher incentives have been prioritized to ensure that vulnerable children are kept in school and protected from risks such as child marriage and recruitment into armed groups. In water, sanitation and hygiene, hygiene supplies, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities, solid waste management and hygiene promotion are prioritized. In child protection, priorities include case management for at-risk children and gender-based violence referrals and survivor-centred support (including psychosocial support), the Child Rights Monitoring Mechanism and community-based child protection mechanisms. In health, immunization, primary and secondary healthcare centres, special care newborn unit, referral services and the health management information system are prioritized. In nutrition, treatment of severe wasting and prevention of malnutrition are Priority 1 interventions.
15. Beyond the UNICEF targets for these interventions, other humanitarian partners and the Government of Bangladesh are expected to reach the remaining children/families in need.

16. This includes 128,741 children (63,172 girls) and 30,240 women affected by floods and cyclones; 125,131 children (60,853 girls) and 12,524 women in Cox's Bazar host communities; and 109,051 Rohingya refugee children (52,776 girls) and 50,609 Rohingya refugee women, in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char. The total target includes 7,629 children and women with disabilities.
17. This target includes 27,000 children (13,384 girls) affected by floods and cyclones; 36,818 children (17,877 girls, 3,084 with disabilities) Rohingya refugee children in Cox's Bazar District and Bhasan Char; and 90,244 (44,300 girls) children in Cox's Bazar District host community.
18. This target includes 13,736 children (6,801 girls) affected by floods and cyclones; 3,668 children (1,753 girls, 378 with disabilities) Rohingya refugee children in Cox's Bazar District; and 7,914 (3,989 girls, 222 children with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District.
19. This target includes 9,452 (4,773 girls, 233 with disabilities) children and 7,578 women affected by floods and cyclones. The total target includes 233 women and children with disabilities.
20. This target includes 127,440 children (64,358 girls, 4,035 children with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 189,590 children (88,044 girls, 4,035 children with disabilities) Rohingya refugee children in Cox's Bazar District; and 10,100 (5,151 girls) children in the Cox's Bazar District host community.
21. This includes 122,500 Rohingya refugee women, 73,600 women in Cox's Bazar (2,953 with disabilities) and 54,000 women impacted by floods and cyclones.
22. This target includes 2,982 children (1,506 girls, 257 with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 14,890 Rohingya children (7,296 girls) Rohingya refugee children in Cox's Bazar District; and 930 (456 girls) children in Cox's Bazar District host community.
23. This target includes 440,728 caregivers and children (170,297 children) affected by floods and cyclones; 165,557 Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char (102,183 children, 53,106 girls); and 70,202 children (42,405 children, 21,410 girls, 2.8% with disabilities with disabilities) in Cox's Bazar District host community.
24. This target includes 255,703 women, girls and boys (89,625 girls, 23,753 boys), affected by floods and cyclones; 43,979 Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char (18,472 children, 9,323 girls); and 6,927 children (2,997 girls) in Cox's Bazar District host community.
25. This target includes 2,544 children in Cox's Bazar host community (1,285 girls, 241 with disabilities), 16,954 Rohingya Refugee children in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char (8,409 girls, 1 per cent children with disabilities).
26. This target includes 424 Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar (104 females, 4 persons with disabilities).
27. This includes 9,867 children (5,032 girls and 2,649 children with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones; 257,971 children (126,406 girls) in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char.
28. This includes 98,665 children (50,319 girls, 691 children with disabilities) affected by floods and cyclones.
29. This target includes 600 males and females in Cox's Bazar host community (400 females, 81 persons with disabilities), 6,440 Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char (3,220 females).
30. This includes 300,000 people (50% women) affected by floods and cyclones; 366,000 Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, and 45,000 people in Cox's Bazar District host communities.
31. This includes 110,000 people (34,078 women and 42,504 children, 21,461 girls) affected by floods and cyclones; 517,156 Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char (131,043 women, 271,311 children, 132,800 girls) and 30,000 people in Cox's Bazar District host communities.
32. This includes 190,000 people (58,863 women and 73,416 children, 37,068 girls) affected by floods and cyclones; 612,531 Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char (155,231 women, 321,281 children, 157,189 girls) and 30,000 people in Cox's Bazar District host communities (6,192 girls).
33. The target includes 366,198 Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char (92,519 women and 191,378 children, 93,820 girls) and 45,000 people in Cox's Bazar District host communities (9,288 girls), 4,922 with disabilities.
34. This includes 5,000 flood-affected and 5,000 cyclone-affected households.
35. The target includes 15,000 flood and cyclone-affected people, 14,000 affected by public health emergencies, 150,000 Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char (75,000 women and 6,000 children, 3,000 girls).
36. This includes 300,000 people (92,942 women and 115,920 children) affected by floods and cyclones; 562,726 Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char (142,981 women, 293,124 children) and 45,000 people in Cox's Bazar District host communities (9,248 girls), and overall, 15,287 persons with disabilities.
37. The following are the inter-agency funding requirements: Joint Response Plan 2025: nutrition (\$44,900,000); Health (\$92,300,000); child protection (\$25,000,000); gender-based violence (\$27,400,000); education (\$71,500,000); WASH (\$73,400,000). Total JRP 2025 requirement is \$334,500,000. Humanitarian Response Plan 2024–25: nutrition (\$306,730); health (\$3,610,000); child protection (\$3,800,000); gender-based violence (\$5,740,000); education (\$1,050,000); WASH (\$21,400,000). Total HRP 2024–25 requirement is: \$35,906,730.
38. For the health and child protection sectors, the minimal decrease in cost per beneficiary in the 2026 appeal compared with revised 2025 appeal is due to non-negotiable cost drivers for critical activities and to the introduction of essential, high-impact activities across the sectors. Health (12 per cent reduction in 2026 compared with revised 2025 appeal) and child protection (3 per cent reduction in the 2026 appeal compared with the revisions 2025 appeal) have not decreased proportionately compared with other sectors because the health programme interventions are part of Priority 1 in the Joint Response Plan (primary health care in six camps and immunization to the entire population in addition to support to host communities in ensuring quality newborn care with World Bank and GAVI funds). The child protection sector has become more critical given the increased vulnerability of children to child rights violations, including trafficking, sexual exploitation and child labour. High per capita costs for case management, gender-based violence referrals and mental health and psychosocial support mean that cost decreases are minimal. UNICEF is also strengthening the Child Rights Monitoring Mechanism, with costs related to case management being a major cost driver.
39. This funding includes \$920,757 for anticipated small responses and \$670,706 for anticipatory action.
40. This budget includes \$116,000 for anticipatory action.
41. This budget includes \$3,179,175 for response to gender-based violence in emergencies; \$1,151,257 for anticipated small responses; and \$1,515,526 for anticipatory action.
42. This budget includes \$150,000 for anticipated small responses and \$354,000 for anticipatory action.
43. This budget includes \$1,606,983 for anticipated small responses and \$2,400,759 for anticipatory action.
44. This budget includes \$765,600 for humanitarian cash transfers; \$1,241,200 for accountability to affected populations; and \$2,030,000 for social and behaviour change and risk communication and community engagement.
45. This budget includes costs for overall coordination, communication and project monitoring and evaluation.