



unicef 
for every child

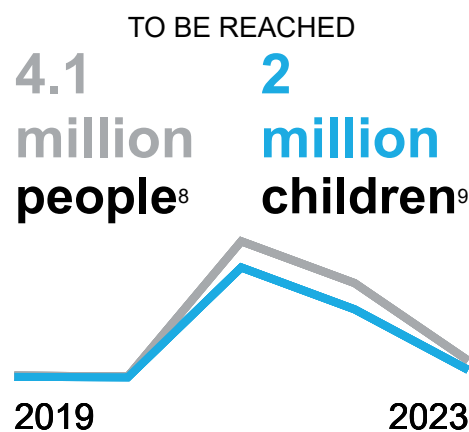
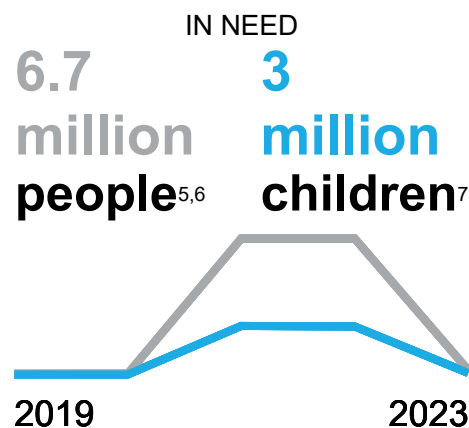
Humanitarian Action for Children

Hobyb, 4, holds his new textbooks at a UNICEF-supported learning centre in a Rohingya refugee camp. The Myanmar Curriculum has rolled out and will eventually reach more than 166,000 refugees.

Bangladesh

HIGHLIGHTS¹

- Five years into the Rohingya crisis, Bangladesh hosts 943,529 Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar District, including 490,635 children. The refugees rely heavily on international aid and humanitarian assistance. As of August 2022, 26,043 Rohingya refugees had been relocated to Bhasan Char Island.³
- More than 8 million people in Rangpur, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Barishal, Khulna and Chattogram Divisions (43 per cent of them children) are affected by devastating floods and cyclones every year.⁴ It is predicted that by 2050, one in seven people will be displaced due to climate change.²
- UNICEF will continue to invest in government-led preparedness and humanitarian response in line with the Rohingya Refugee Crisis Joint Response Plan 2022 and the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team Nexus Strategy for climate-related disasters 2021-2025, focusing on floods, landslides and cyclones.
- UNICEF is appealing for US\$173.8 million to provide child-focused and gender-sensitive humanitarian assistance in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, nutrition, child protection and education for refugees, host communities and the most vulnerable people in flood- and cyclone-affected districts.



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



2.2 million
children and women
accessing primary
healthcare



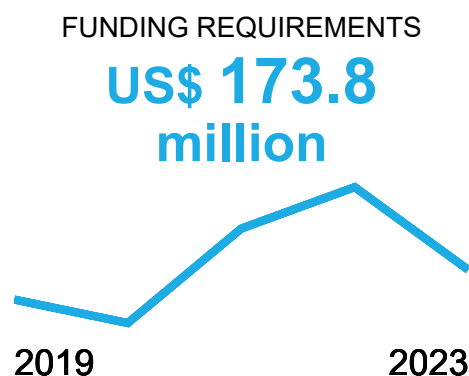
3.6 million
children/caregivers
accessing community-
based mental health and
psychosocial support



602,022
children receiving individual
learning materials



1.2 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 is facing a complex humanitarian situation due to the protracted Rohingya refugee crisis and also because of people's vulnerability to such climate-induced disasters as cyclones, floods, landslides and thunderstorms. Public health emergencies such as diphtheria, measles, cholera and dengue also pose risks. Compounding all these vulnerabilities are global economic challenges: While in Bangladesh a strong recovery from the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic continued in 2022, rising commodity prices and a surge in imports in the second half of the year are accelerating inflation¹⁰ and making it more difficult for the most vulnerable people to meet their basic needs.

As the Rohingya refugee crisis enters its fifth year, Bangladesh is hosting 943,529 Rohingya refugees (including 490,635 children) who fled the extreme violence in Myanmar and settled in Cox's Bazar District. As of 31 August 2022, approximately 26,043 refugees had been relocated to Bhasan Char island to decongest the camps.¹¹ The complex conditions and limited services in the Rohingya camps and in Bhasan Char continue to increase people's needs. Some 115,519 Rohingya refugee and host community children are in need of immunization services; 655,025 Rohingya refugee and host community children require access to education, and 1,143,529 Rohingya refugees and members of affected host communities lack access to safe water. Negative coping mechanisms persist, disproportionately affecting Rohingya women, girls and boys, who face risks of abuse, exploitation and gender-based violence.

The adverse impacts of climate change (including unprecedented cyclones and intensified annual floods) have become key drivers of humanitarian needs. In June 2022, the northeastern region of Bangladesh suffered the worst flood in 122 years, severely affecting 7.2 million people, including 3.5 million children.¹² The flooding damaged water and sanitation facilities, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases, including acute watery diarrhoea. Access to health care and nutrition services was significantly reduced because 90 per cent of the health-care facilities were damaged. More than 3,300 primary schools and 2,400 learning centres required repair work and replenishment of learning materials for children.¹³ More than 2.2 million children in flood- and cyclone-prone districts need psychosocial support. Despite humanitarian efforts and a gradual improvement of basic services several weeks after the flooding, significant needs remain unmet across sectors, with only 1.25 million people having received any humanitarian assistance or service.

SECTOR NEEDS



2.4 million children in need of immunization services¹⁴



23,701 children in need of severe wasting treatment¹⁵



3 million children need psychosocial support¹⁶



2.7 million children in need of education support¹⁷



6.3 million people lack access to safe water¹⁸

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Kazi Dil Afroza Islam, UNICEF Chief of Field Office, teaches flood-affected families cut off from clean drinking water how to use water purification tablets in Sylhet, Bangladesh, in June 2022.

The epic floods struck northeastern Bangladesh at a time when people were still recovering from flooding in May. The new waters swept away homes, inundated farmlands and disrupted power supplies. More than 400,000 people were evacuated to safety centres with support from the military. Thousands of schools were damaged and are now closed - further disrupting the education of millions of children who missed out on learning due to school closures during the pandemic.

Since the flooding started, UNICEF has delivered more than 1 million water purification tablets, thousands of water containers, dignity and hygiene kits and therapeutic milk for affected families. UNICEF helped disseminate prevention messages within communities to protect children, whom the flooding placed at high risk of abuse, violence, drowning and separation.

[Read more about this story here](#)

UNICEF will reach crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh with an integrated package of life-saving services that includes health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection services, humanitarian cash transfers and risk communication activities. UNICEF will invest in preparedness, build communities' resilience and strengthen humanitarian and development linkages.

UNICEF will be part of the interagency Rohingya Refugee Crisis Joint Response Plan 2023, which focuses on the refugee response in Cox's Bazar District, including meeting the humanitarian needs of those refugees who have been relocated to Bhasan Char. In addition to the existing 12 programmatic areas of work,²² the newly created livelihoods/skills development sector will provide appropriate technical skills to improve the employability of adolescents. In response to the refugee crisis, UNICEF will support the continuity of services in all sectors, with a specific focus on 1) scaling up the Myanmar Curriculum;²¹ 2) maintaining resilient water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; 3) enhancing primary health care and improving the coverage of immunization services; 4) expanding the community-based nutrition programme; and 5) supporting community-based structures to identify vulnerable children in need of protection and provide them with adequate care and psychosocial support. Following the Government's plan to relocate an additional 75,000 Rohingya people to Bhasan Char in 2023, of whom 33 per cent will be school-aged children, UNICEF will keep the strategic focus on maintaining the functionality and quality of education and WASH services, while prioritizing emergency preparedness for public health emergencies.

Beyond the Rohingya crisis, and in response to the recurrent climate-related hazards that impact Bangladesh, UNICEF will partner with the Government of Bangladesh and other partners to anticipate and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters and to restore and improve the quality of essential services. As part of these efforts, UNICEF will support the Government in providing uninterrupted, safe water supply and sanitation services and hygiene promotion activities to be more climate resilient. UNICEF will support partners in keeping schools and learning centres operational by providing learning materials and supporting the implementation of risk mitigation-linked protocols. Following an increase in the number of social workers linked with UNICEF programmes, UNICEF will implement a more holistic approach to addressing gender-based violence, including strengthening social workers' capacity to prevent, report and respond to cases of violence against children and women in vulnerable and disaster-prone districts. UNICEF will work with the Government to reinforce existing coordination mechanisms and support the improvement of essential maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health services through the provision of vaccines, cold chain logistics, and other essential commodities to reach children under age 5. UNICEF will also assist the Government in sustaining the quality of nutrition services at the community and facility levels, facilitating the treatment of children with severe wasting to strengthen preparedness and build more resilience.

UNICEF will continue leading the nutrition, WASH and child protection sectors/clusters and co-leading the education sector/cluster. Particularly in Bhasan Char, UNICEF will lead the coordination of the education, WASH and child protection sectors. UNICEF will prioritize gender responsiveness and community engagement to ensure the participation of women, girls and people with disabilities in decision-making, and to ensure accountability to the affected population. UNICEF will also raise awareness among local humanitarian actors on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, and strengthen mechanisms for reporting and for supporting survivors.

Progress against the latest programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation

This appeal is aligned with the revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.



Health

- **2,164,610** children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities²⁴
- **1,012,073** children aged 0 to 11 months who have received pentavalent 3 vaccine²⁵



Nutrition

- **10,172** children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment²⁶
- **200,508** primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling²⁷



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **3,586,905** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support²⁸
- **1,481,852** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions²⁹
- **1,888,373** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations³⁰



Education

- **342,134** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning³¹
- **602,022** children receiving individual learning materials³²



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **1,189,211** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs³³
- **505,831** people accessing appropriate sanitation services³⁴



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

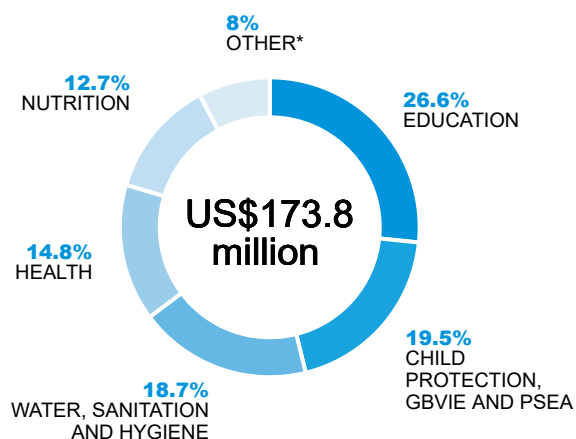
- **12,000** households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers across sectors³⁵
- **3,184,912** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services³⁶
- **111,552** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms³⁷

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

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2023

UNICEF is requesting US\$173.8 million to support the continuity of life-saving services and meet the needs of Rohingya refugees, host communities and flood- and cyclone-affected people in Bangladesh. Compared with 2022, the funding requirement for 2023 has decreased due to the removal of COVID-19-related response needs, which will be supported through UNICEF's regular (non-humanitarian) programme activities. Essential water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, health, education, child protection and gender-based violence prevention and response services, along with humanitarian cash transfers, will be provided at scale.

This appeal includes the US\$122.8 million required to support critical needs of Rohingya refugees and host communities in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char. The other US\$51 million will support work linked to the inter-agency Nexus Strategy for climate-related disasters. With the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related disasters, urgent donor support will be life-saving for the children and families in Bangladesh.



| Sector | 2023 requirements (US\$) ³⁸ |
|---|--|
| Health | 25,698,387 |
| Nutrition | 22,026,730 |
| Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA | 33,930,737 |
| Education | 46,269,606 |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | 32,430,036 |
| Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) | 6,482,690 |
| Emergency Preparedness | 7,000,000 |
| Total | 173,838,186 |

*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Emergency Preparedness (4.0%), Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) (3.7%).

Who to contact for further information:

Sheldon Yett
UNICEF Representative, Bangladesh
T +8802 5566 8088
syett@unicef.org

Manuel Fontaine
Director, Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS)
T +1 212 326 7163
mfontaine@unicef.org

June Kunugi
Director, Public Partnerships Division (PPD)
T +1 212 326 7118
jkunugi@unicef.org

ENDNOTES

1. COVID-19 remains a Public Health Emergency of International Concern as declared by the World Health Organization in January 2020. On 1 July 2022, UNICEF deactivated its Level 3 Sustained Phase for the global COVID-19 pandemic response. All activities related to COVID-19 pandemic response, including programme targets and funding requirements, have been shifted into regular development programming and operations. While UNICEF's Level 3 emergency response phase of the COVID-19 pandemic was deactivated, the organization is continuing to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on children, their families and their communities and on the social systems they rely on.
2. Chowdhury, Alif et al., "Climate change impacts and adaptations on health of internally displaced people (IDP): An exploratory study on coastal areas of Bangladesh", Heliyon, vol. 6, no. 11, November 2020, available at <<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S240584202318612>>.
3. Joint Government of Bangladesh-United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Population fact sheet (as of 31 August 2022), 31 August 2022, available at <<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/95381>>.
4. United Nations, HCTT Nexus Strategy (2021-2025): Humanitarian-Development Collaboration for Climate-Related Disasters in Bangladesh, Humanitarian Coordination Task Team, 22 August 2021, available at <www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/hctt-humanitarian-development-nexus-strategy-2021-2025?_gl=1*psnfm*_ga*MTY1NTgzNmZmNS4xNjU0NTc3SMtk4*_ga_E60ZNX2F68*MTY1NTczMzAyNy4zLjEuMTY1NTczMzIwM42MCAwLjA>.
5. In line with the Nexus Strategy, the total 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); 943,529 Rohingya refugees, including 26,043 in Bhasan Char, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population fact sheet (as of 31 August 2022); and 541,021 people in Cox's Bazar District host community, based on the Rohingya Refugee Response Joint Response 2022. The number of people in need has decreased from 173.7 million in 2022 to 6.7 million in 2023 due to the removal of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic response needs from the 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for Bangladesh. The COVID-19-related needs and response are now integrated into UNICEF's regular development programming in Bangladesh.
6. 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.
7. In line with the Nexus Strategy, the number of children in need includes 2,241,386 children in Bangladesh affected by natural hazards (1,748,108 in 20 flood-prone districts and 493,278 in 11 cyclone-prone districts); 234,100 children in Cox's Bazar District host communities, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population fact sheet (as of 31 August 2022); and 489,635 Rohingya refugee children living in Bangladesh (including those in Bhasan Char), based on the population fact sheet. The number of children in need has decreased from 62 million in 2022 to 3 million in 2023 due to the removal of COVID-19 pandemic response needs from the 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for Bangladesh. The COVID-19-related needs and response are now integrated into UNICEF's regular development programming in Bangladesh.
8. The total number of people to be reached is 4,084,414 (52 per cent women and girls, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities and 339,228 Rohingya refugees). This is the sum of the maximum number of people to be reached across the programme in flood- and cyclone-prone areas, refugee camps and host communities (1,956,453 adults receiving mental health and psychosocial support in flood- and cyclone-prone districts and refugee camps, 74,314 adults receiving health consultations in Cox's Bazar District host communities, 11,571 adult having access to safe water in Bhasan Char and 2,042,077 children receiving services through all UNICEF interventions). The people to be reached figure has decreased by nearly 17 million compared with 2022, due to the removal of the COVID-19 pandemic response needs from the 2023 appeal. In 2023, COVID-19-related needs will be addressed through regular development programming. 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 2,042,077 (51 per cent girls, 2.8 per cent children with disabilities and 201,961 Rohingya refugee children). This is the sum of the maximum number of children to be reached across the programme in flood- and cyclone-prone areas, refugee camps and host communities (1,793,109 children receiving health consultation services in flood-prone and cyclone-prone districts, 187,489 children receiving learning materials in Rohingya camps, 47,007 children receiving mental health and psychosocial support in Cox's Bazar District host communities and 14,472 having access to safe water in Bhasan Char). The number of children to be reached has decreased by nearly 13.2 million compared with 2022, due to the removal of the COVID-19 pandemic response needs from the 2023 appeal. In 2023, COVID-19-related needs will be addressed through regular development programming. 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.
10. The World Bank, The World Bank in Bangladesh, overview, updated 6 October 2022, available at <www.worldbank.org/en/country/bangladesh/overview#1>.
11. Joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population fact sheet (as of 31 August 2022).
12. Humanitarian Coordination Task Team Needs Assessment Working Group, North Eastern Flash Flood, May-June 2022: Key immediate needs and situation analysis, Third update, 26 June 2022, available at <www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/kin_and_preliminary_analysis_situation_update_26_june_2022_final.pdf>.
13. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Asia and the Pacific Weekly Regional Humanitarian Snapshot, 14-20 June 2022, 22 June 2022, available at <<https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/asia-and-pacific-weekly-regional-humanitarian-snapshot-14-20-june-2022>>.
14. This includes 31,173 Rohingya refugee children aged 0-11 months living in refugee camps and in Bhasan Char, based on the Rohingya Refugee Crisis Joint Response Plan 2022; 84,346 children in host communities; and 2,241,386 Bangladeshi children under 1 year of age in flood- and cyclone-prone areas, based on the Nexus Strategy.
15. This includes 12,291 Rohingya refugee children aged 6-59 months in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char and 1,045 children in the host community, based on the Rohingya Refugee Crisis Joint Response Plan 2022; and 10,365 Bangladeshi children aged 6-59 months in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy. The total target includes 575 children with a disability. Due to the removal of the COVID-19 pandemic response from the 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for Bangladesh, geographical coverage has been reduced from 64 districts to 20 flood-prone districts, 11 cyclone-prone districts, and the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar District along with Bhasan Char.
16. This includes 2,241,386 children in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 317,224 children in Cox's Bazar District host communities, based on the Rohingya Refugee Crisis Joint Response Plan 2022; and 410,539 refugee children living in Bangladesh, based on the Joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population fact sheet (as of 31 August 2022).
17. This includes 2,029,798 school-age children in flood- and cyclone-prone districts in Bangladesh, based on the Nexus Strategy; 426,785 school-age refugee children, including those in Bhasan Char; and 228,240 school-age children of 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; 943,529 Rohingya refugees, including those in Bhasan Char; and 200,000 members of affected host communities, based on the Rohingya Refugee Crisis Joint Response Plan 2022.
19. This appeal is aligned with the revised 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. A more localized response will improve humanitarian action and is fundamental to achieving better accountability to affected populations.
21. While the Myanmar Curriculum is being scaled up, UNICEF will continue providing services providing via the Learning Competency Framework and Approach Curriculum (LCFA). In 2022, the LCFA is still being provided to grades 3, 4 and 5, as well as to those children who will transition to the Myanmar Curriculum in 2023.
22. The Rohingya humanitarian response is led and coordinated by the Government of Bangladesh. For humanitarian actors, the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) provides overall guidance for the Rohingya refugee humanitarian response and engages with the Government of Bangladesh at the national level. The United Nations Resident Coordinator, the UNHCR Representative and the International Organization for Migration Chief of Mission Chief of Mission serve as the SEG co-chairs. At the field level in Cox's Bazar, the Principal Coordinator of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Secretariat ensures the overall coordination of the response, including liaison with the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner, Cox's Bazar District Deputy Commissioner and government authorities at the upazila (subdistrict) level. The ISCG convenes the sector/Working Group meetings to ensure inter-sectoral coordination in the response. The ISCG sectors are: food security; health, shelter and non-food items; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); site management and site development; protection (child protection and gender-based violence are subsectors); education; nutrition; communication with community; emergency telecommunications; logistics; coordination; health care for humanitarian personnel and other frontline workers; and livelihoods/skills development.
23. With the removal of COVID-19 from the 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for Bangladesh, geographical coverage has declined from 64 to 31 districts and overall programme targets are lower. The residual COVID-19-related response needs will be addressed by the Government and development partners and supported through UNICEF's regular programme activities.
24. This includes 1,793,109 children (51 per cent girls) and 99,456 women in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 108,129 Rohingya refugee children (52 per cent girls) and 46,758 women, including in Bhasan Char; and 117,158 children and women in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 52,993 children with disabilities.
25. This includes 896,554 Bangladeshi children (51 per cent girls, 2.80 per cent children with disabilities) aged 0-11 months in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 31,173 Rohingya refugee children (52 per cent girls), including in Bhasan Char; and 84,346 children aged 0-11 months in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 27,777 children with disabilities.
26. This includes 1,886 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; 7,554 Rohingya refugee children (52 per cent girls), including in Bhasan Char; and 732 children in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 200 children with disabilities.
27. This includes 77,700 women (2.8 per cent with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts as per the Nexus Strategy; 51,808 Rohingya refugee women (1 per cent with disability), and 71,000 women in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 3,938 children with disabilities.
28. The target includes 269,367 Rohingya refugees (including 7,500 in Bhasan Char) in camps and 90,398 people from the host community in Cox's Bazar District to be reached under the Joint Response Plan; and 3,227,140 Bangladeshi children and parents/caregivers (51 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts. The target is higher than the number of children in need listed for this sector because the sector needs cover children only, while the UNICEF target includes, in addition, 50 per cent of the parents/caregivers.
29. The target includes 23,928 Rohingya refugee children and women in the camps (including 2,550 in Bhasan Char) and 7,524 children and women from the host community in Cox's Bazar District to be reached under the Joint Response Plan; and 1,450,400 Bangladeshi children and women (51 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy. The target has increased significantly compared with 2022, when UNICEF largely focused on high-cost supply delivery (e.g., dignity kits) during the response. In 2023, with an increase in the number of social workers, the child protection team is using a more holistic approach to gender-based violence that now includes service delivery. This has resulted in a lower unit cost, extending the reach of interventions to more beneficiaries in disaster-prone areas.
30. The calculation is based on 660,470 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent female) in the camps, including 18,230 in Bhasan Char; 378,715 people (51 per cent female) from host communities in Cox's Bazar District to be reached, based on the 2022 Joint Response Plan; and 849,188 Bangladeshi people (51 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy. This target is based on the availability of various safe reporting channels and community-based mechanisms, among other channels. The target has increased compared with 2022, when only the Rohingya refugees and host community members in Cox's Bazar District were covered. In 2023, the overall target includes the flood- and cyclone-affected population as well.
31. The target includes 129,945 Bangladeshi children (aged 4-18 years) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 199,864 Rohingya refugee children and adolescents in Cox's Bazar District camps, and in Bhasan Char (12,375), who will access the Myanmar Curriculum and life skills education. Another 12,325 vulnerable children and adolescents from the host community will be supported through accelerated ability-based learning and vocational education skills training.
32. The target includes 389,833 Bangladeshi children (aged 4-18 years) from flood- and cyclone-prone districts; 199,864 Rohingya refugee children and adolescents in camps in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char (12,375), and 12,325 vulnerable children and adolescents from the host community in Cox's Bazar District. The Bangladeshi children will be reached with individual learning materials as a way to continue their education.
33. This includes 849,188 people (51 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 290,023 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent children, 52 per cent female) in eight camps of UNICEF's area of responsibility, including in Bhasan Char; and 50,000 people in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 27,694 people with disabilities.
34. This includes 165,808 people (51 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 290,023 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent children, 52 per cent female) in eight camps of UNICEF's area of responsibility, including in Bhasan Char; and 50,000 people in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 8,559 people with disabilities.
35. The target includes 12,000 households/families with children aged 0-4 years in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy. UNICEF will apply the government's selection criteria for mother and child benefits to identify beneficiaries who will receive the humanitarian cash transfer in flood- and cyclone-prone districts.
36. This includes 2,331,000 people (51 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 703,912 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent children, 52 per cent female); and 150,000 people in affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 74,719 people with disabilities.
37. This includes 46,552 people (51 per cent female, 2.8 per cent people with disabilities) in flood- and cyclone-prone districts, based on the Nexus Strategy; 50,000 Rohingya refugees (52 per cent children, 52 per cent female); and 15,000 people of affected host communities in Cox's Bazar District. The total target includes 3,847 people with disabilities.
38. While COVID-19-related needs have been removed from the 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for Bangladesh, UNICEF will maintain and expand support for continuity of services within the targeted 20 flood-prone districts and 11 cyclone-prone districts, and in Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar District and in Bhasan Char.