

Annual Results Report

2022

Bangladesh

Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

[Contact us](#)

www.unhcr.org

Downloaded date: 03/05/2023

Table of Contents

Section 1: Context and Overview

- 1.1 - Changes to the Operational Context
- 1.2 - Progress Against the Desired Impact
- 1.3 - Challenges to Achieving Impacts
- 1.4 - Collaboration and Partnerships

Section 2: Results

- 2.1 - Outcomes and Achievements
- 2.2 - Age, Gender and Diversity

Section 3: Resources

- 3.1 - Financial Data
- 3.2 - Resources Overview

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Some 952,000 Rohingya refugees from Myanmar were residing in Bangladesh by year end, representing an increase of 33,000 people compared to 2021. 923,000 were hosted in 33 highly congested camps in Cox's Bazar District vulnerable to climate shocks while the remaining 29,000 refugees lived on the island of Bhasan Char.

The Government of Bangladesh reaffirmed its position that voluntary returns in safe, dignified and sustainable conditions was the only solution for Rohingya refugees. In this regard, Bangladesh and Myanmar held technical meetings on a return pilot although little progress was made. UNHCR's position on returns of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar remains unchanged since conditions in Myanmar's Rakhine State are currently not conducive to the sustainable return of Rohingya refugees.

UNHCR and its partners continued to support the government's response to the humanitarian and protection needs of Rohingya refugees who remained entirely reliant on humanitarian assistance for protection, food, water, shelter and health. A comprehensive approach in pursuit of durable solutions was also pursued to mitigate this and some promising gains were made in bolstering refugees' skills and resilience to enable them to rebuild their lives upon return to Myanmar once conditions allow. UNHCR worked with the government and partner States to explore third country solutions for some of the most vulnerable refugees and scaled up the transition to the Myanmar Curriculum. Two frameworks promoting self-reliance and livelihoods opportunities for Rohingya refugees and host communities through strategic and targeted skills development were endorsed by the government in 2022.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Persons of concern enjoy legal and social protection to realise their rights

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	100.00%

Access to Bangladeshi territory continued to remain restricted after the introduction of tighter border controls in 2022. Against this backdrop, UNHCR stepped up advocacy and sensitization workshops on access to asylum and international protection targeting government officials and enhanced awareness amongst the refugee community on the available reporting mechanisms. These combined efforts saw a reduction in the number of refugees detained on migration-related charges. UNHCR engaged with camp authorities on the provision of protection assistance to refugees in various ways, including through legal aid provided by UNHCR's camp-based legal partner organizations. In 2022, the number of refugees who benefited from legal assistance increased to 24,873 (of whom 56 per cent women and girls) – up from 20,104 in 2021. The number of cases referred to camp-based lawyers for follow-up and cases filed by the authorities also increased.

Civil status documents, including marriage and death certificates, were provided to refugees by the government and issued by camp authorities. However, the timely issuance of these certificates in some camps was noted. Ensuring efficient and prompt civil registration and documentation for refugees was also sometimes challenging although some promising steps were made in this regard. In June 2022, the government introduced a new procedure intended to preserve the right to return whereby birth certificates issued to Rohingya children born in Bangladesh needed to be endorsed by the courts. At the same time, UNHCR continued efforts to sensitize refugees on the importance of civil documentation.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

Persons of concern enjoy their rights in safe environment

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	80.00%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	79.69%

80 per cent of refugees resided in safe and secure settlements while the remaining 20 per cent resided in areas at risk of flooding or landslides. To tackle this, UNHCR developed an improved shelter design with treated bamboo and metal footing which saw the construction of 922 improved shelters by year end.

UNHCR gradually moved away from traditional on-site sanitation systems via the implementation of two large-scale fecal sludge plants with a daily treatment capacity up to 180,000 m³. This cost-effective sanitation solution is expected to reduce public health risks and mitigate the environmental impact of traditional sanitation systems.

By year end, 88 per cent of Rohingya refugees said they were able to successfully access health services. However, an uptick in cases of dengue, scabies, conjunctivitis and diphtheria led to overcrowding and long wait times in health facilities.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Persons of concern thrive as part of empowered community

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	91.34%	32.96%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.02%	0.60%

Under the Government of Bangladesh's leadership, promising progress was made towards implementing two sets of skills development frameworks for refugees intended to facilitate their eventual return and sustainable reintegration in Myanmar once conditions are conducive. These frameworks have created a platform to ensure access to vocational and technical skills and capacity building for Rohingya refugees.

Increasing access to education saw improved literacy and numeracy levels in 2022 through the scale up of the Myanmar Curriculum in Cox's Bazar and on Bhasan Char, which resulted in an additional 37,415 learners being enrolled in formal primary education. Together with partners, UNHCR continued to provide informal education to 6,871 learners who have yet to transition to Myanmar curriculum.

Agricultural activities in the camps focused on homestead gardening to improve nutrition and reduce dependency of the most vulnerable population continued while group-based skills development benefitted both refugee and host community women.

UNHCR worked with the Government of Bangladesh and partners to strengthen safety within the camps in various ways. This included police support and training, provision of solar lighting, and ensuring safe and confidential legal, GBV and child protection services. Peaceful co-existence initiatives and violence prevention campaigns were also implemented. Gender equality programmes supported women and youth empowerment through community representation initiatives. Some 40 per cent of participants were women. Community outreach members conducted awareness raising to provide information to the community and support to persons with specific needs (PSNs). In 2022, UNHCR and partners also provided targeted support to 1,328 people with disabilities and trained 280 partner staff and volunteers on disability inclusion.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

Persons of concern receive support in securing solutions

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	110

UNHCR continued efforts to preserve Rohingya refugees' right to safe, dignified and voluntary return to Myanmar in coordination with the Government of Bangladesh once conditions are conducive. With opportunities for return in safety and with dignity remaining elusive, UNHCR reoriented its advocacy towards other effective and sustainable complementary solutions. In this regard, the government supported the resumption of resettlement for some of the most vulnerable refugees following constructive consultations with UNHCR and other key stakeholders. A small resettlement pilot was carried out whereby a limited number of refugees were submitted for resettlement to third countries based on their specific protection needs and vulnerabilities. Refugees who were in the resettlement pipeline prior to the programme's suspension in 2010 were also considered.

While resettlement continues to be limited for Rohingya refugees, the potential for family reunification pathways was explored. Several refugees were processed and departed under various family reunification schemes initiated by family members in the destination countries in 2022.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Bangladesh is neither signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention nor its 1967 Protocol. The absence of a national asylum framework for refugees and refugees' lack of formal legal status leaves them in a vulnerable position and limits their access to rights and services, including access to legal remedies, civil administration, certified education, or social protection.

Limited land allocation and the absence of approval for more sustainable shelter solutions has led to congestion in the camps, resulting in various protection, health, and safety threats. Refugees also remain particularly vulnerable to natural disasters (floods and landslides during cyclone and monsoon seasons) and other emergencies (fires and disease outbreaks). The price of fuel and basic commodities increased drastically in 2022 because of inflation while restrictions on multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) reduced the number of households who could benefit from this support.

Refugees faced various protection risks and challenges, including camp insecurity (which affected female refugees in particular), trafficking, domestic violence, and criminal activities. Reduced access to resources and services for PSNs and insufficient access to socio-economic activities for youth and other marginalized groups continued. Strengthening women's participation via enhanced access to vocational training were some of the ways UNHCR sought to advance gender equality although systemic bias against certain occupations not aligned with the traditional understanding of occupations women can participate in continued to persist.

Conditions for voluntary repatriation in Myanmar remain precarious due to the absence of the right conditions in Myanmar while opportunities for third country resettlement and complementary pathways were limited.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR continued to engage with the relevant authorities, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and its Cox's Bazar-based Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) and other line ministries to maximize benefits for refugees. UNHCR worked closely with Camp-in-Charge (CiC) officials, district level authorities, including the Office of the District Deputy Commissioner, to ensure coordination and monitoring of services in camps and host community.

The UN Resident Coordinator, UNHCR and IOM continued to co-chair the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) in the Joint Response Plan. UNHCR collaborated on a capacity sharing initiative with camp officials to improve camp coordination mechanisms as part of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and also led or actively participated in various inter-agency coordination structures, including the SEG, UN Rohingya Response, UN Country Team, Security Management Team, Programme Management Team and the Operations Management Team, as well as led the Protection and Shelter/non-food item (NFI) sectors. Wherever possible, UNHCR participated in joint assessments, planning, and delivery.

UNHCR signed 27 partnership agreements with 15 national NGOs and 12 international NGOs to support the implementation of activities and ensure the efficient and effective delivery of services to refugees while considering the best value for money for its resources.

UNHCR coordinated with operational partners to cover gaps in service delivery and fostered strategic partnerships with national and local government, development agencies, the private sector, civil society, academia and media. These partnerships generated funding opportunities for the Rohingya refugee response and maximized synergy among stakeholders.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Asylum seekers and refugees have access to territory and can access registration services

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Joint registration activities by the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR continued throughout the year, targeting all refugees in the 33 camps in Cox's Bazar District and on the island of Bhasan Char. UNHCR and the government maintained seven registration sites in Cox's Bazar and one on Bhasan Char. The Office of the RRRC maintained the overall operational responsibility for registration while, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) has, since 2017, seconded staff to the registration sites to process and issue unique individual registration numbers. UNHCR also continued to conduct registration activities, maintain the joint proGres database and provide the required technical infrastructure, tools, resources and personnel.

The data of some 232,700 individuals (24 per cent of the population) was updated in proGres with 41,372 individuals registered by year end. These included the registration of some 38,830 births (17,664 of whom were born before 2022 and 21,166 in 2022). Although the registration of new arrivals has not been possible since May 2022 because of the prevailing policy, 2,539 new arrivals were registered, most of whom (2,279) had arrived in previous years while 260 arrived in 2022. The biometrics of some 37,700 individuals were newly enrolled or updated, bringing the proportion of individuals aged five years and above registered with biometrics to 89.3 per cent. 24,240 individual identity cards and 72,344 family attestations were printed and issued during the year, including those issued as replacements for lost, defaced or destroyed documents, particularly following several large fires in the camps.

New-born children were added to their parents' case in the joint registration database based on the various documentation issued by health facilities in the camps such as antenatal cards, vaccination cards and birth notifications. A new procedure guiding the issuance of birth certificates for Rohingya refugees was introduced in June 2022 which required all birth certificates issued to refugees by the camp authorities to be endorsed by the courts. UNHCR also continued to actively engage with authorities by providing technical advice to support the new procedure's implementation.

Marriage and divorce certificates were issued to refugees by CiC officials at the camp level. UNHCR continued to provide marriage and divorce registration forms and registers to CiCs in all 33 camps. In 2022, 5,472 marriages and 262 divorces were registered with the relevant certificates issued to the required parties.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

There was a backlog of 6,100 applications for birth registration with a further estimated 7,000 births yet to be submitted for registration according to the annual average of registered births. This is attributed to delays in birth notification procedures and cases carried forward from previous years because of reduced processing due to COVID-19 restrictions.

In May 2022, the government issued a moratorium on the registration of all new arrivals from neighboring countries. As a result, some 1,400 individuals who arrived from India in 2022 are still pending registration and continue to be accommodated at the Transit Center.

The number of children turning 12 who are yet to receive ID cards increased to about 60,000 by year end. In addition, most ID cards currently in circulation were issued over two years ago and a significant number are torn, defaced or illegible due to constant use.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Refugee status determination procedure is in place

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Bangladesh is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention and does not have national refugee legislation or an asylum mechanism. As such, UNHCR conducted mandate Refugee Status Determination (RSD) for non-Rohingya asylum seekers. All registered individuals are issued with UNHCR documents which offer some degree of protection. Among the non-Rohingya urban caseload, 76 are refugees and 28 asylum seekers. This includes nine asylum seekers registered in 2022 while the RSD of six individuals is pending review and three individuals are waiting for their first instance interview.

29 asylum applications which were pending mainly due to the impact of COVID-19 were carried forward from previous years and prioritized for RSD to help clear the backlog. Among them, 15 applications were decided at the first instance (11 recognized and four rejected) with decision notifications issued as per the SOPs. The remaining 14 (carried over from previous years) are currently pending and at various stages of the RSD process (review, complimentary interviews and appeal).

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Not all assessments were finalized within 135 days (as per the RSD SOPs) for various reasons such as the lack of interpreters, difficulties in obtaining information on complex cases, no shows and need for complimentary interviews. For interpretation services, UNHCR relied on the region's pool of interpreters which delayed the RSD process. Priority was given to finalizing RSD applications pending determination at various stages from previous years due to the impact of COVID-19 which saw the suspension of RSD processes for a considerable period (2020, 2021, 2022). In some cases, applicants could not turn up for interviews due to lockdown restrictions or had no access to reliable alternative means for interviews.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

Administrative Institutions, practice developed to ensure effective protection for the persons of concerns

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR's engagement with academic institutions, students, and researchers continued through interventions such as courses on refugee law, workshops, lectures and research interviews. UNHCR entered a three-year (2022-2025) partnership with the Department of Law at Dhaka University formalizing regular academic engagement. By year end, 200 university students were trained by UNHCR on international protection. UNHCR also engaged with other institutions and departments, including Independent University of Bangladesh, Dhaka University's Department of Peace and Conflict and North South University in various capacities.

With the gradual lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, UNHCR stepped up its engagement with key civil society actors (human rights advocates, opinion leaders and specialized organizations) to advocate for refugees' enhanced access to education, skills development, livelihoods, civil registration and justice. UNHCR renewed its strategic network to influence policies and administrative practices in favor of refugees' rights via regular information sharing with civil society actors through periodic bilateral and multi-lateral interactions.

UNHCR collaborated in BRAC's Community of Practice (CoP) – a knowledge-sharing platform aimed at encouraging research and facilitating evidence-based advocacy on priority areas affecting Rohingya refugees. The first event was held on Rohingya refugees' access to education, a priority area identified through multi-stakeholder consultations. The CoP is expected to continue in 2023 and beyond, focusing on research and evidence gathering on livelihoods GBV.

UNHCR engaged with different national inter-agency platforms, including Counter Trafficking in Persons Technical Working Group, Bangladesh UN Migration Network, UN Human Rights Working Group and GBV National Cluster. Through these platforms, UNHCR ensured that aspects of refugees' rights are appropriately taken into consideration by relevant actors to the extent possible.

In addition to regular engagement with the Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training (BIPSOT) through which UNHCR trained 25 potential national and international peacekeepers, UNHCR is in discussions with Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training to further expand and institutionalize bilateral collaboration.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The operation sought to rebuild ties with Judicial Training Institute in 2022 and organize trainings for judges and prosecutors. UNHCR's planned advocacy and outreach with other stakeholders was also impacted, including with the Public Administration Training Institution and Coast Guard. Against the backdrop of escalated conflict in northern Rakhine State, the government publicly announced that the borders would be closed. UNHCR continued to advocate for Rohingya refugees approaching Bangladesh's borders to be able to seek safety and protection on its territory.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Persons of concern are safe from gender-based violence (GBV)

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.00%	80.00%	57.22%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.87%	10.00%	64.90%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	80.00%	80.24%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

To assess the safety and security of displaced people in Bangladesh, UNHCR implemented a series of GBV safety audits to identify potential risks of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and GBV among different groups. Continuous community assessments and structured focus group discussions were undertaken in the Cox's Bazar camps and on Bhasan Char island through multi-functional teams. Utilizing the age, gender, and diversity (AGD) approach, UNHCR was able to identify GBV and SEA risks, particularly those affecting women and girls.

In 2022, UNHCR and its partners implemented structured and evidence based GBV prevention activities, focusing on behavior change and increasing safety and protective environments. A baseline survey conducted in the camps revealed that 45 per cent of men and women responders agreed that violence against women had negative consequences for both women and men. Around 35 per cent of women and men believed that men's power over women is the primary reason why violence occurs. In addition, a mid-phase analysis confirmed that diverse, inspirational and creative activities led by around 900 potential community activists, leaders and allies positively influenced the communities' attitudes and practices on GBV.

Since its inception, the "Girl Shine" programme – whereby adolescent girls receive life skills education, together with their male and female caregivers – has been upscaled and implemented in 16 camps. Post-test assessments show that 74 per cent of graduating girls strongly believe in their decision-making capacity. In comparison, 55 per cent of participating caregivers said that girls' achievements could equal those of boys if given equal opportunities, representing a massive shift toward positive perceptions compared to the pre-test result. Furthermore, 70 per cent of participating caregivers said that the curriculum helped them improve their knowledge of girls' specific needs and how to provide a supportive and safe environment during this transition period. During the post-survey, 68 per cent of female caregivers said they had a better understanding of adolescent girls' need and the importance of girls' empowerment.

Some male Rohingya refugees or male role models (MRM) also volunteered as active change agents by addressing issues related to GBV prevention. MRM sessions tackled polygamy, child marriage, toxic masculinity, dowry practices, positive family relationships, and domestic violence. MRM reached out to 6,142 men and boys (3,562 men and 2,580 boys) last year and educated them on equitable gender roles.

Capacity-building components included a minimum training package for caseworkers on case management, confidential referrals, comprehensive follow-up, supervision and safeguarding GBV cases. Such approaches streamlined UNHCR's services and improved access to key populations and increased community safety.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Cultural barriers and ascribed gender-determined responsibilities by family and community members meant that the number of individuals reached through GBV outreach activities, prevention methodologies and empowerment initiatives was limited. Some women and girls were unable to access these sites because they needed to request permission to visit communal spaces from male family members. In addition, community perceptions of gender norms also presented a challenge in the implementation of empowerment activities. Although community assessments found that refugees know where to access GBV services, it is important to highlight that cases of GBV/SEA are extremely underreported globally due to various factors, including fear of retaliation, impunity and social stigmatization.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Refugee children are safe and enjoy their rights

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%	100.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	20.00%	88.64%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%	0.59%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and its partners worked closely with refugee communities to ensure safety and access to child protection services and other specific services for children. Community-based child protection networks (CBCPNs) such as child protection committees, child and adolescent clubs and parent groups were in place to ensure child protection starts within the community. CBCPNs played an important role by identifying at-risk children, providing peer support, tracing missing children and raising awareness of child protection issues such as child marriage. Additionally, community-led initiatives contributed to a safer environment for children via information sharing on referral services and prompt responses during emergencies such as fires and flooding.

Multi-purpose centres for children and adolescents in 21 camps provided safe spaces for children to play, relax, express themselves and learn essential skills. These centres offered integrated case management and referral services. Adolescent clubs were supported with activities, including a gender-specific life skills curriculum.

Moreover, members of community-based structures, volunteers and communities participated in awareness-raising sessions on a wide range of topics, including child protection, referral pathways, SEA prevention, child marriage, child labor and trafficking. They also learnt about working with children with disabilities, emergency preparedness, risks of family separation and psychosocial support.

Jointly with UNICEF and the Department of Social Services under the Ministry of Social Welfare, UNHCR worked on the Bengali and Myanmar translations and contextualization and mainstreaming of the Child Protection Minimum Standards to better support children with mental health and psychosocial issues, promote the socio-ecological approach to child protection programming and provide child protection training for service providers.

Child protection caseworkers were trained on UNHCR Best Interests Procedures (BIPs) that include Best Interest Assessment (BIAs), Best Interest Determination (BIDs) and case management. BIPs informed recommendations and decision-making for children at risk. A BID panel based on global guidelines was established to cover all 33 camps. Most child protection cases reported include children experiencing neglect, psychological distress, and physical and sexual violence – which in some cases are linked to trafficking, child marriage and child labor. Psychosocial support from UNHCR-trained refugee volunteers and partner organizations was provided as well as positive parenting sessions to tackle neglect and psychosocial distress resulting from family conflicts. UNHCR also provided psychosocial support and referrals to mental health services.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The first child protection mechanism in the community is the family. However, the lack of better economic opportunities often results in family breakdowns and exposes children to risks, including child labor, child marriage or trafficking. Relocations to Bhasan Char saw an increase in the number of separated children from their families for a variety of reasons and this created additional child protection challenges.

Despite efforts to apply child protection at the community level, incidents such as drownings and road accidents, child marriage and child labor, continue to affect children. Furthermore, the lack of documentation of children following mixed marriages between Rohingyas and Bangladeshis exposes children to further risks and limits their access to services and assistance.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

POCs are safe and have access to justice

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

As a result of regular advocacy interventions and sustained engagement with law enforcement authorities and the judiciary by UNHCR and partners, the number of refugees arrested or detained owing to immigration controls or legal status under the Foreigners Act or the Control of Entry Act decreased from 307 in 2021 to 74 in 2022.

To enhance legal assistance and support national mechanisms, UNHCR continued to provide legal aid to refugees through its legal support programme in all camps and on Bhasan Char through 69 lawyers and 73 legal outreach volunteers. Some 25,000 refugees benefitted from legal aid, including legal counselling and representation, in order to access their rights while some 35,000 women, girls, boys and men, including people with disabilities, were reached through awareness sessions on critical legal topics. 179 refugees were assisted to file cases through lawyers' direct interventions while legal representation before courts was provided to refugees in 176 cases. To build the capacity of lawyers and legal outreach volunteers, UNHCR conducted several workshops covering the principles of international protection, UNHCR's mandate, UNHCR's Legal Aid programme and the basic principles of humanitarian response. Interventions by the authorities to identify and rescue victims of trafficking, investigate cases and prosecute perpetrators significantly increased in 2022 as a result of UNHCR's engagement with camp administration officials to bolster refugees' access to the justice system and provide support to refer and assist cases at police stations. To enhance access to justice and legal remedies, 573 officials from the District Police and members of the Armed Police Battalions were trained, and the cooperation of UNHCR's camp-based legal partners with camp authorities increased, resulting in a larger number of cases filed by authorities. UNHCR, through its partners, increased community awareness of access to justice, the legal system and due process, and referral mechanisms for refugees requiring legal advice/assistance were strengthened. Further to this, UNHCR provided support to the District Legal Aid Office to increase the capacity of the national free legal aid system and sponsored the participation of the district legal aid officer in the San Remo online Refugee Law Course.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite a reduction in arrests in 2022, authorities continued to arrest refugees for violating the Foreigners Act. This was mostly in cases where refugees had moved outside the camps or left Bhasan Char. As such, ongoing advocacy with the government is necessary.

Furthermore, the judicial capacity remains limited and the number of cases filed has increased. This has created a backlog which has led to significant delays. Considering this, advocacy with CiCs and police to receive and register cases and ensure prompt investigation is needed.

The current encampment policy means that refugees need to obtain an exit pass each time they leave the camp. However, many face challenges securing these exit passes at the camp level and this has sometimes resulted in refugees leaving without authorization which often leaves them susceptible to arrest. As such, legal assistance is required for these cases either by partners or UNHCR.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

Community mobilization is strengthened and expanded

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	80.00%	100.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	50.00%	39.60%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR continued to facilitate engagement with Rohingya refugees by adopting a community-based approach in all areas of its work. UNHCR conducted over 70 community consultations with refugees across all camps and on Bhasan Char in 2023. An AGD approach was applied to inform consultations with women, girls, boys and men of a various ages and backgrounds. This feedback was then used to follow-up on priority issues and improve existing services and programmes.

UNHCR also supported the capacity-building of thousands of refugee volunteers across multiple sectors and engaged these volunteers as agents of their own protection. These volunteers enabled UNHCR to reach the most hard-to-reach refugees at the block level, identify the most vulnerable individuals at the household level and connect them with appropriate support, help determine community priorities for intervention and follow-up, and design and implement refugee-led projects to address key protection issues.

In addition to outreach and engagement, UNHCR established, maintained and supported efforts improve a Complaints, Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) system which includes multiple access points for refugees across the UNHCR-managed camps. 23 Information Service Centers (ISCs) were established at community centers and other accessible spaces to allow refugees to provide feedback and receive counselling and support. Complaints boxes were established in every camp. UNHCR is currently working to review, update and streamline the complaints and feedback system to promote more consistent response times.

UNHCR also mainstreamed women's empowerment by regularly meeting with women and girls to better understand and develop solutions to their main challenges. Volunteer groups were established with the aim of ensuring at least 50 per cent participation by women and girls. Some volunteer groups, such as community groups, are women and girls-only, and receive training and support specific to the needs of the women and girls involved. UNHCR also promoted women's leadership – over 70 of the current 150 elected camp representative members were women – and built relationships with over 700 female religious teachers across the camps to engage women in key protection discussions at the community level.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Cultural and religious factors represented significant barriers to women's and girls' engagement. Many women are forbidden from taking part in activities at the community level while others may not engage openly in activities involving or in the presence of men. Furthermore, many women are prevented from engaging in community activities due to household responsibilities while access by women to education and other opportunities is in general more restricted. UNHCR sought to improve this situation by raising awareness by systematically engaging women in community activities and raising awareness of the importance of women's empowerment.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Persons of concern are provided with sufficient assistance to meet their basic needs

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR continued to distribute in-kind assistance to meet the basic needs of Rohingya refugees. Monthly distributions of hygiene items covered the entire population while female hygiene kits were seasonally distributed (twice a year) to all women and girls aged 11-59 years. Seasonal distributions of tie-down kits prior to the monsoon season were also carried out, targeting the entire population. Winterization kits (blankets) were also distributed to each household while sleeping mats were provided to households with elderly family members. Emergency distributions to new arrivals took place as well as those affected by disasters such as floods, landslides, fires and windstorms. In such cases, an individual assessment of the damage was carried out with items provided based on the household's replenishment requirement.

Following relocation to Bhasan Char, UNHCR provided CRIs to newly arrived refugees on the island to meet their basic needs. Items included kitchen sets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, buckets, solar lanterns and blankets.

UNHCR provided blanket coverage of clean cooking fuel refills (LPG) as well as new cooking stoves and LPG cylinders to all Rohingya refugee households in 16 camps in 2022. In addition, UNHCR piloted the use of fuel-efficient technology among 6,000 households. The results of the pilot indicated a positive correlation between the introduction of fuel-efficient technology and decreased the monthly need for LPG at the household level. UNHCR aims to distribute fuel-efficient technology to the remaining households in 2023.

In 2022, UNHCR continued to provide multi-purpose cash assistance to 32,621 refugees and individuals from the host community through refugee volunteer schemes and social safety net programme.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

NFI distributions will continue given the policy restrictions on cash assistance and livelihood activities. As prices of basic goods skyrocketed in 2022 due to global inflation, it became increasingly difficult for UNHCR to allocate resources for blanket distributions.

Regarding Bhasan Char, the unpredictability for continuous LPG funding hindered refugees' access to sufficient energy during 2022.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Access to physically safe and secure settlements with basic facilities is ensured.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.54%	100.00%	7.95%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR and partners provided life-saving emergency shelter support to 39,996 households affected by natural hazards and other sudden onset events. UNHCR closely coordinated with the Shelter-NFI and Site Management and Site Development sectors and other stakeholders on shelter improvement initiatives. In the absence of sustainable shelter solutions, the maintenance of the 90,430 shelters remained a heavy financial burden to UNHCR. The shelter package was revised following a targeted approach, whereby only materials immediately required were provided to the respective household. This approach improved cost-efficiency and enabled UNHCR to cover the shelter repair needs of 30 per cent of shelters with fewer materials compared to previous years. Additionally, 5 per cent of households received specific improved shelter repair and maintenance support, including distribution and support with installation of metal footing and treated borak bamboo. This is expected to substantially extend the life span of the repaired shelters.

Alongside these shelter initiatives, site development approaches were equally enhanced through the introduction of improved slope protection procedures. This improved the longevity of slope stabilization while modified designs for bamboo access bridges ensured minimal drainage and canal blockages. UNHCR worked on mainstreaming the principles of the Master Plan Approach to Settlement Planning through the Macro Settlement Plan (MSP), which guides site development interventions in the UNHCR-managed camps such as the repair and maintenance of roads, drains, stairs and slope stabilization.

In 2022, multiple infrastructure development projects were delivered and solar lighting was implemented in the camps thereby extending access to basic services to many refugees. Six primary health facilities and two major referral facilities were constructed in the Cox's Bazar camps, expanding health services to more than 120,000 refugees and host community members. On Bhasan Char, 24 facilities were successfully constructed and handed over to the government for service delivery through improved internal coordination with public health, WASH and energy and environment technical units. To align shelter and settlement planning priorities with the Multi-Year Protection and Solutions Strategy, the Shelter and Settlement

Planning Strategy was revised to address holistically the needs by transitioning the self-settled camps into planned settlements while at the same time recognizing that the implementation of sustainable shelter assistance is subject to strict government policies.

On Bhasan Char, where the government is taking the lead role in infrastructure management, UNHCR implemented community-led projects to engage, support and empower the refugee community to identify and implement prioritized maintenance activities such as repairing roof leakage and minor road repairs through cash for work.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The shelter and settlement situation remained challenging due to the precarious nature of the settlement sites, unsustainable shelter construction materials and limited space and budget. As the displacement entered its sixth year, the situation is becoming more protracted and continued advocacy for long-term solutions for Rohingya refugees and host communities will need to be sustained. Maintaining existing facilities on Bhasan Char has also been challenging due to the continuous need for repairs and government's limited response capacity.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

Persons of concern have access to health and nutrition services

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.03%	90.00%	93.67%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.02%	85.00%	68.01%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR provided 761,224 primary healthcare consultations through 25 facilities. Two COVID-19 isolation and treatment facilities and four health facilities were closed as part of the rationalization exercise. 6,850 medical referrals for secondary healthcare were provided with UNHCR supporting refugees' access by establishing a specialized hospital and outpatient department in Sadar District Hospital (the main government referral hospital in Cox's Bazar) in coordination with the Ministry of Health (MOH). UNHCR contributed to the World Health Organization (WHO)-led health response to disease surges, including dengue and scabies, supported 604 community health workers (CHWs) and led the coordination of the entire refugee community-based health response. Vaccination campaigns were implemented in coordination with MoH, WHO, UNICEF and others, resulting in over 90 per cent coverage for COVID-19, cholera, pentavalent, diphtheria and tetanus. CHWs conducted over 8.8 million household visits while 75 per cent of births in the Cox's Bazar camps and 55 per cent of births in Bhasan Char occurred in health facilities, representing a notable increase from 70 per cent in Cox's Bazar and 22 per cent in Bhasan Char during 2021. Anti-retroviral therapy (ART) treatment was also initiated on Bhasan Char.

Awareness sessions covering positive parenting skills, basic emotional support and promotion of well-being was provided to 483,751 refugees while 120,694 children were supported through child-peer-support groups.

Focused one-to-one counselling was provided through 70,081 sessions to 15,288 refugees. 9,866 people with serious conditions were referred for more specialized care and medication when needed. Two inpatient mental health units were established to provide secondary psychiatric services in the absence of this level

of care in Cox's Bazar. Five mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) units were merged with other existing centres providing education, protection and health services.

UNHCR supported the provision of nutrition services in 21 nutrition and two stabilization centres. Community screening, identification of malnutrition and referrals reached 59,067 children with 19,422 children aged 6-59 months with severe acute and moderate malnutrition admitted for treatment. Blanket supplementary feeding programmes and WFP's nutrition-sensitive eVoucher programme implemented with support from UNHCR, and the infant and young child feeding (IYCF) programme reached 57,391 and 29,642 mothers, pregnant and lactating women respectively. An average of 1,500 new arrivals per month received nutritious hot meals.

UNHCR led the Nutrition Survey in collaboration with partners. In 2022, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) reduced from 13.7 per cent in 2021 to 12.3 per cent. Nayapara registered camp had the lowest GAM of 9.2 per cent within the UNHCR standard of <10 per cent. Severe acute malnutrition reduced from 1.3 per cent in 2021 to 0.7 per cent. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) was 41 per cent among those classified as critical/high according to the WHO/UNICEF classification, increasing from 30.2 per cent.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The increase in dengue, scabies, diphtheria, measles and conjunctivitis cases partly due to increasing congestion levels in the camps burdened the healthcare system. In addition, more funding was needed to enhance the provision of maternal and neonatal health care. Malnutrition levels also remained high. COVID-19 guidelines remained in place until May 2022 and this affected the implementation of nutrition programmes in the first and second quarter of the year until the standard nutrition guidelines resumed in the second half of the year. Due to the isolation of Bhasan Char, it was difficult to recruit medical staff, particularly psychiatrists and specialist staff, to the island.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Persons of concern have optimal access to equitable quality education

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and partners continued to ensure access to equitable learning opportunities for 69,236 learners (33,672 girls) aged 3 – 24 years through 573 learning centers and 1,235 community-based learning facilities in 16 camps and on Bhasan Char island. This figure represents a 22 per cent coverage of the overall education enrolment requirements. At the same time, 37,588 children (18,409 girls) transitioned from the informal Learning Competency Framework Approach (LCFA) to the Myanmar Curriculum and 10,254 adolescents and youth (5,134 girls) accessed basic numeracy, literacy, and life skills. Additionally, 89 adolescents and youth enrolled in online courses through Coursera and a further 625 were enrolled in various online platforms. 39 learning centres were newly reconstructed with gender-segregated WASH facilities.

UNHCR, in collaboration with UNICEF, provided technical and strategic leadership within the Education Sector, co-chaired the Strategic Advocacy Group, acted as a member of all thematic working groups and led teachers' professional development initiatives for the entire sector. In collaboration with the BRAC Institute of Educational Development (IED), BRAC University and Bard College, UNHCR facilitated the third phase of mentorship training for 72 master trainers, including 48 from the Rohingya community, resulting in 172 refugees participating in certified mentorship training. Additionally, 2,501 teachers (including 1,602 Rohingya) from a range of education partners participated in a two-month blended teacher training on pedagogy. To enhance teaching learning processes and facilitate quality education, UNHCR provided ongoing professional development activities through its partners for 1,476 facilitators (1,027 Rohingya), including monthly refreshers, peer learning opportunities through teacher learning circles, workshops on disaster risk reduction, PSEA, child safeguarding, and trauma care and orientation on the Myanmar Curriculum. Jointly with the IED, Dhaka University, UNHCR facilitated an effectiveness study on certified training on pedagogy to identify areas for improvement. Furthermore, together with the BRAC Centre for

Peace and Justice, BRAC University and Bard College, UNHCR launched a bridging programme targeting 120 adolescents and youth as a pilot for facilitating refugees' future access to higher education opportunities.

UNHCR partners supported 639 Community Education Support Groups (CESG) comprising 3,713 members (1,278 females) who were trained on learning center management and cross-cutting issues. Moreover, 66,863 refugee parents (37,820 females) participated in peaceful co-existence activities through meetings, parenting sessions, CESG meetings and community-based programme sessions. An additional 2,504 secondary students and adolescents in host communities benefitted from access to four community technology access centers.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Lengthy approval procedures regarding the construction of additional classrooms, along with limited space in the camps, slowed the transition from a three-shift to two-shift approach in some of the Learning Centres. The lack of approval regarding the use of education technology such as tablets prevented the full and efficient utilization of the available education workforce, particularly in the camps where Learning Centers are unevenly distributed.

The retention of girls at higher grades was negatively impacted by the absence of girls' classrooms due to a lack of resources, shortage of qualified Rohingya female teachers and restrictive cultural practices. Furthermore, low teacher capacities in pedagogy, subject content, and the Myanmar language negatively impacted the quality of the implementation of the Myanmar Curriculum, as the cessation of the National Curriculum remained a major cause of poor enrolment and attendance rates in the registered camps.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Persons of concern have access to adequate and safe water, sanitation and hygiene services

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	100.00%	100.00%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.00%	20.00%	17.78%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR delivered essential WASH services to 375,350 individuals in Cox's Bazar and 14,320 individuals on Bhasan Char. UNHCR's leadership role in coordination was reinforced at the camp and inter-agency levels, including with the donors and Government of Bangladesh partners. Access to potable water supply was sustained through the operation and maintenance of 17,521 boreholes and tube wells and 225 piped water networks. To address sanitation needs, 702 shared household latrines, 994 shared household bathing cubicles and 70 household latrines for PSNs were constructed in line with the government's policy and WASH Sector standards. 18,722 functional latrines and 11,585 functional bathing cubicles exist in the 14 camps under UNHCR's area of responsibility for WASH. The WASH assessment conducted in December 2022 reported an 85 per cent functionality rate of tube wells and 94 per cent functionality rate of latrines.

As a result of these interventions, 100 per cent of Rohingya refugees had access to basic drinking water with an average of 31 liters per person per day with the average of 1:20 people per latrine meeting the SPHERE minimum standard. Although the average amount of water is higher than the UNHCR standard,

gaps still exist with safe water availability ranging from 18-33 liters per person per day depending on the camp locations. The Teknaf area faces water scarcity during the dry season in February – April with daily water access maintained through rationing at 15 liters per person per day. Access to bathing facilities remain far below the 20 person per bathing cubicle with 32 people sharing one bathing cubicle by the end of 2022. Solutions to the seasonal water shortage in the camps in Teknaf Sub-District continue to be explored with the government, WASH partners and other UN agencies.

In response to public health emergencies, UNHCR strengthened community engagement, hygiene promotion and environmental sanitation services, including camp cleaning, garbage collection, cleaning and latrine disinfection. This contributed to an integrated and multi-sectoral response to COVID-19, acute watery diarrhea, cholera, scabies, dengue, among others. Outbreaks were contained and public health risks minimized through appropriate WASH and multi-sectoral interventions. 72 per cent of households were able to access the 35 material recovery facilities across the 14 UNHCR camps.

To ensure the safety and sustainability of fecal sludge management, the first mega treatment plant was upgraded, increasing its capacity from 120 to 180 cubic meters of fecal sludge per day. The second large-scale treatment plant was operationalized and the design of the third treatment plant was completed. Three intermediate fecal transfer networks (IFSTNs) were completed covering 13 camps. Following the operationalization of the piped network, maintenance costs for fecal sludge collection and transport and the public health and environmental pollution risks refugees face are expected to decrease.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Delays in obtaining approvals from authorities affected the implementation of some activities such as the construction of new latrines, bathing facilities and IFSTNs. Limited space in the camps and inappropriate land allocation for facilities were other challenges which contributed to the geographical disparity in WASH service delivery. Pocket gaps exist in chlorinated water, bathing facilities and latrines for PSNs. The main challenges to solid waste management are topography, population density, inadequate operational resources and socio-cultural practices. As such, community engagement and ownership will be strengthened to bring sanitation facilities at the household level and enhance solid waste disposal and drain maintenance.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Persons of Concern have access to self-reliance and livelihoods interventions

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13.84%	37.00%	20.56%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

It is important that support for the government is sustained in order to capacitate and develop refugees' vocational skills in preparation for a future in Myanmar once conditions for return allow. Although the current policy does not allow Rohingya refugees to formally access employment, the government endorsed two

sets of frameworks: the Government of Bangladesh – United Nations Framework on Skills Development for Rohingya Refugees and Host Communities related to refugee vocational skills development and Guidance on the Engagement of Volunteers for the Rohingya Refugee camps covering refugee volunteer services and incentives within the camps.

Livelihoods and skills development interventions in 2022 focused on farm activities with the aim of improving nutrition standards and enabling a certain level of resources available to Rohingya refugees. In 2022, UNHCR worked with partners to support 8,500 refugee and host community households (around 39,100 people) to promote their self-reliance and ensure household nutritional security. Due to land scarcity, these households learnt about environmentally sustainable farming techniques and were supported to grow vegetables through innovative approaches on their small piece of land.

Skills-based activities were implemented in ten camps. Under these projects, 907 refugee women were involved in production activities as semi-skilled volunteers and produced various items such as jute bags, sanitary napkins, female underwear and hand embroidery for clothes. More than 600,000 jute bags and over 350,000 sanitary napkins and female underwear were produced in 2022. UNHCR continued a self-reliance project focused on garment production and engaged 379 women in the host community who received regular income throughout the year.

Under the Joint ILO, UNHCR and BRAC Project on Vocational Skills Development, which targets male and female youth aged 18–24, UNHCR implemented a baseline needs assessment covering the 33 camps in Cox's Bazar, as well as in Bhasan Char, to explore the education and skills level of youth in the camps, identify refugee demand for vocational skills training and productive engagement as well as potential future employment/self-employment following their repatriation to Myanmar once conditions are conducive. Gender-specific barriers that would prevent women's participation in non-traditional occupations were also considered under the assessment, which identified five trades and 10 vocational occupations which are of interest to refugees. Three out of 10 vocational curriculums following Myanmar standards were developed, comprising 360 hours of formal training. In December 2022, 550 refugee youth began participating in accredited vocational trainings based on developed formal curriculums.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The Joint UNHCR, ILO and BRAC Project on Skills Development began later than anticipated. In addition, while the government's endorsement of two skills development frameworks is a positive step, restrictions on refugee movement and policies preventing their meaningful engagement in the livelihood sector posed serious challenges.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Refugees can make informed decisions on VolRep

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
14.2 Proportion of PoC who wants to receive the CoO information actually receives it.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable repatriation remains the desired goal for most Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. As such, UNHCR will preserve refugees' right to safe return in close coordination with the government. Refugees continued to regularly highlight the need to for material change in the conditions on the ground in Rakhine State to enable return, particularly in key areas such as safety and security, access to citizenship and documentation, the ability to move freely, and access land, livelihoods and education.

Opportunities to facilitate dialogue with and generate political engagement of key stakeholders in finding solutions to the crisis in Myanmar and sustain support to the Government of Bangladesh continue to be explored by UNHCR with ASEAN and other countries in the region playing a key role.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Following the military takeover in Myanmar in February 2021, progress towards creating conditions conducive to the return of the Rohingya refugees were stalled and prospects of large-scale repatriation in 2022 remained elusive. Nevertheless, refugees continued to express the need for clear prospects for voluntary return in safety and with dignity to Myanmar. Through constructive engagement with Government of Bangladesh, UNHCR supported efforts to ensure refugees were consulted and fully informed to make a decision regarding return. Nevertheless, UNHCR remains committed to providing support to the government, assessing opportunities for leveraging this renewed interest to advocate for improved conditions in Myanmar conducive to return, and analyzing the protection risks related to this or future return pilots.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Refugees benefit from resettlement and complementary pathways

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	Unknown	1082

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Through a multi-stakeholder approach to advocacy and in the spirit of international solidarity and responsibility-sharing, resettlement and complementary pathways such as family reunification resumed in Bangladesh for Rohingya refugees. By year end, some cases were submitted to three resettlement countries (USA, Canada and Sweden) as a pilot initiative.

The recommencement of resettlement provided further opportunities to use resettlement strategically to improve access to other durable solutions. The operation also redoubled efforts to search for complementary pathways to third countries to ensure a comprehensive approach for the search of safe and regulated means by which refugees may reach sustainable solutions.

The integrity of UNHCR resettlement processing activities was critical to sustaining the operation's ability to fulfil its mandate. The operation continued to mitigate and minimize the likelihood of fraud related resettlement. Anti-fraud SOPs were drafted in accordance with the 2017 Global Anti-Fraud Guidelines.

The operation intends to recruit staff to support the resettlement upscale in 2023 for the protracted refugee population. Ahead of this, a thorough joint verification exercise will be carried out to ensure personal data and biometric collection is updated.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

2022 was marked by challenges, resilience and innovation in Bangladesh as resettlement resumed after a 12 year suspension. Unlike other operations, Bangladesh had to scale up resettlement activities from a very low baseline and quickly established infrastructure, SOPs, staffing and capacity building initiatives.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2022, UNHCR promoted greater accountability to Rohingya refugees by encouraging more meaningful engagement in all areas of programming. A core part comprised the mainstreaming of an AGD approach in all work areas. UNHCR also supported capacity building of partner staff and refugee volunteers on AGD principles and the systematic collection of AGD-disaggregated data to promote greater representation by women and people with disabilities as well as other often-marginalized groups. Positive steps were made to improve data collection and programming for people with disabilities by utilizing an in-house disability inclusion expert to provide comprehensive training to UNHCR staff, build strategic relationships with specialized organizations, and to advance these efforts at an inter-sectoral level via the Age and Disability Working Group.

UNHCR utilized paid and unpaid volunteers to engage the community and help the operation connect with the hardest to reach individuals. These volunteers worked to raise awareness of key issues and promote greater inclusivity of and sensitivity to vulnerable groups. Alongside this outreach, UNHCR sought to strengthen and diversify two-way communication channels with refugees by upgrading and improving community feedback and response mechanisms, expanding information service centres (27 across the camps and in Bhasan Char), and working across sectors to provide refugees with feedback more regular feedback.

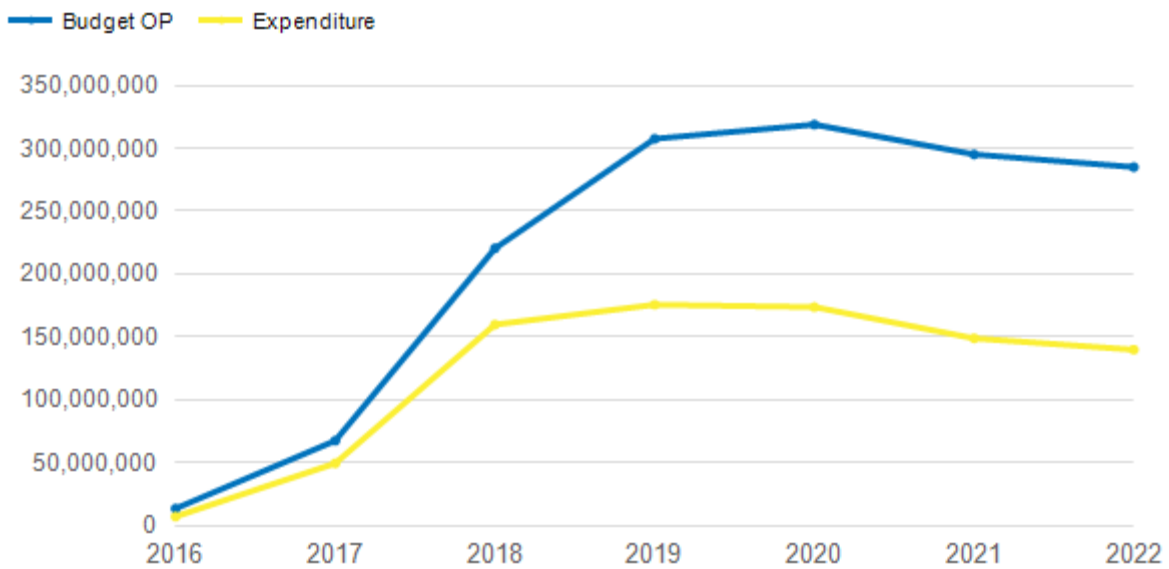
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

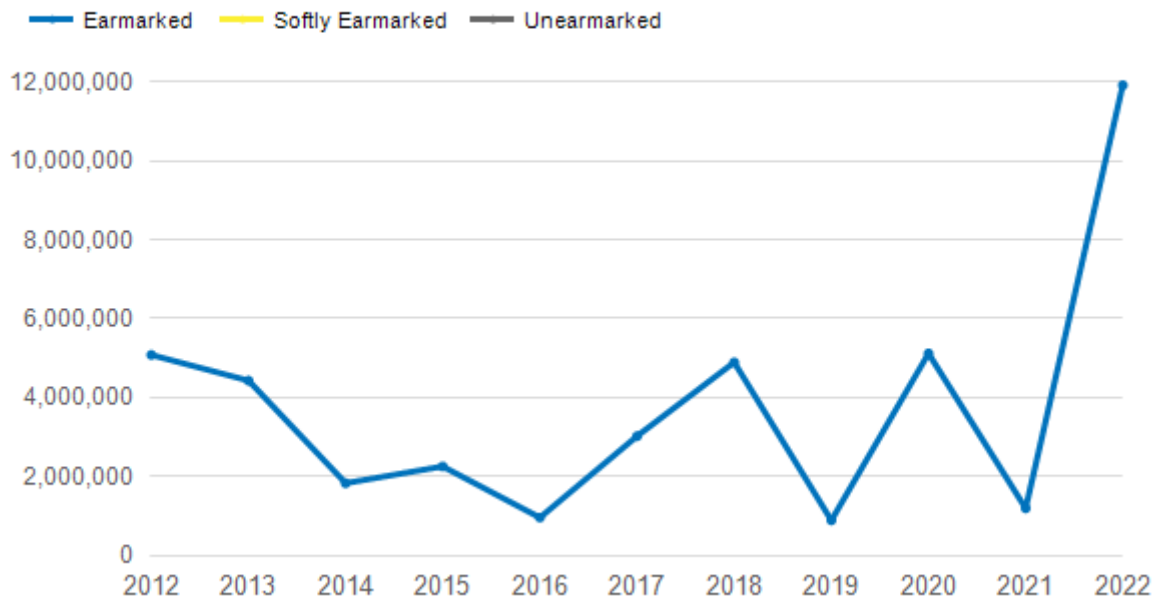
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	22,969,994	13,367,369	58.19%	13,367,369	100.00%
IA2: Respond	186,170,848	90,282,535	48.49%	89,868,165	99.54%
IA3: Empower	65,318,684	29,552,379	45.24%	29,254,734	98.99%
IA4: Solve	10,567,950	7,461,007	70.60%	7,461,007	100.00%
All Impact Areas		755,491	0.00%		0.00%
Total	285,027,476	141,418,781	49.62%	139,951,274	98.96%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	10,713,548	4,814,767	44.94%	4,814,767	100.00%
OA2: Status	1,912,593	1,056,304	55.23%	1,056,304	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	4,329,780	3,993,643	92.24%	3,993,643	100.00%
OA4: GBV	7,409,593	3,400,109	45.89%	3,400,109	100.00%
OA5: Children	10,719,767	5,173,474	48.26%	4,875,829	94.25%
OA6: Justice	6,014,073	3,498,879	58.18%	3,498,879	100.00%
OA7: Community	13,538,508	6,439,439	47.56%	6,439,439	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	30,672,280	24,473,373	79.79%	24,011,883	98.11%
OA9: Housing	50,177,009	18,591,997	37.05%	18,591,997	100.00%
OA10: Health	49,239,829	24,943,262	50.66%	24,829,993	99.55%
OA11: Education	15,696,639	7,642,516	48.69%	7,642,516	100.00%
OA12: WASH	38,555,112	14,159,625	36.73%	13,564,524	95.80%
OA13: Livelihood	17,954,177	6,947,674	38.70%	6,947,674	100.00%
OA14: Return	5,506,575	3,697,063	67.14%	3,697,063	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	5,061,375	3,763,943	74.37%	3,763,943	100.00%
EA17: Systems	10,042,673	5,232,432	52.10%	5,526,432	105.62%
EA18: Support	5,084,862	1,765,470	34.72%	1,765,470	100.00%
EA20: External	2,399,082	1,530,808	63.81%	1,530,808	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		294,002	0.00%		0.00%
Total	285,027,476	141,418,781	49.62%	139,951,274	98.96%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2022, UNHCR Bangladesh was only 49 per cent funded by year end, resulting in gaps in the provision of basic needs such as WASH, Shelter, Health, Livelihoods and Protection in the camps. With the response becoming more protracted, coupled with the situations in Ukraine and Afghanistan, it became even more challenging to maintain donors’ attention or expand fundraising efforts. While UNHCR’s resource mobilization was aligned with the JRP for the Rohingya crisis, efforts were made to collaborate with other UN agencies, development actors and operational partners to coordinate resource mobilization for delivery of assistance and protection, maximize use of limited resource and to pre-empt overlapping or duplication. UNHCR undertook several prioritization exercises to align available limited resources to respond to the urgent basic needs of Rohingya refugees.



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

www.unhcr.org