



Bangladesh

Humanitarian Situation report No.52 (Rohingya influx)

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 January to 30 June 2019

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In the first half of 2019, UNICEF and its partners have:
 - Admitted 8,598 Rohingya children to 35 outpatient therapeutic programmes for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition;
 - Fully immunized 56,494 infants in camps and host communities, protecting them against measles, diphtheria and other diseases;
 - Reached 250,000 Rohingya refugees with safe water. Fourteen piped water networks have been completed, meaning 84,500 or one-third of the refugees in the UNICEF's area of responsibility are accessing water chlorinated during distribution;
 - Provided psychosocial support for 58,427 children to contribute to the mental, social and emotional well-being;
 - Ensured access to learning for 192,063 (49 per cent girls) Rohingya children aged 4 to 14 years in 2,167 learning centres.
- In June, 7,796 Rohingya refugees were affected by 130 weather-related incidents including floods, wind storms and landslides. UNICEF is working closely with partners to provide essential WASH, health, nutrition, education and child protection services to the affected population.

22 July 2019

683,000

Children in need of humanitarian assistance (UNICEF HAC 2019)

1.2 million

People in need - including both refugees and host community (UNICEF HAC 2019)

502,324

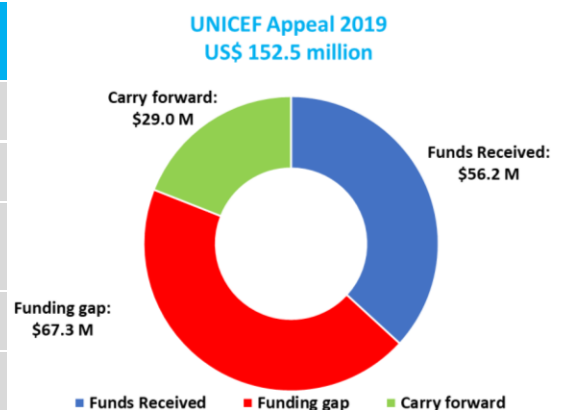
Rohingya children in need of assistance (estimation based on ISCG SitRep for April 2019)

913,316

Total Rohingya population in need of assistance (Based on ISCG SitRep for June 2019)

UNICEF's Response with Partners

Key Programme Indicators	Sector		UNICEF and IPs (Refugees and Host Communities)	
	Target	Total Results (June 2019)	Target	Total Results (June 2019)
Nutrition: Children under 5 years with SAM admitted for treatment	34,550	13,045	24,500	8,868
Health: Children 0-11 months who have received Pentavalent 3 vaccine			105,152	56,494
WASH: People benefiting from safe water to agreed standards that meets domestic demands	1,242,441	948,218	550,000	487,535
Child Protection: Children reached with psychosocial support services	343,206	82,730	160,000	58,397
Education: Children (4-14) who have accessed non-formal education, including early learning ¹	306,031	280,660	221,000	192,063



¹ For Education, figures include only non-formal education for refugees in camps and not in host community for sector and UNICEF.

UNICEF Humanitarian Situation Report (Rohingya Influx) Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

According to the ISCG, 7,796 refugees were affected by 130 weather-related incidents in June. UNICEF is working closely with partners to provide essential WASH, health, nutrition, education and child protection services to the affected population. As the monsoon is expected to intensify in coming months, UNICEF is scaling up its preparedness measures by reinforcing, decommissioning or relocating facilities identified to be at high-risk. Contingency stock is being prepositioned and hygiene promotion activities have been intensified across the camps, including for diarrhea prevention. This includes a mass awareness campaign at field-level focused on the intensification of safe water chain-related activities such as household-level water treatment and storage paired with the distribution of water treatment products.

June 2019

	Total refugee population	913 316
	Child refugees	55%
	Refugee women and girls	52%
	Refugees with disabilities	4%
	Total affected population	1,200,000
	Total affected children	683,000

Note: ISCG

	Incidents (1-30 June)	Affected households (1-30 June)	Affected people (1-30 June)
Flood	3	16	71
Landslide	66	335	1,645
Wind	53	1,255	6,080
Total	122	1,606	7,796

ISCG/Site Management

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The humanitarian response for the Rohingya refugee crisis is facilitated by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) in Cox's Bazar. The ISCG Secretariat is guided by the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) that is designed to be an inclusive decision-making forum consisting of heads of humanitarian organizations.² On the government side, a National Task Force, established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been leading the overall coordination of the Rohingya crisis. Since the August 2017 influx, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MODMR) has been assigned to coordinate the Rohingya response with support from the Bangladesh Army and Border Guard Bangladesh. At the Cox's Bazar level, the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) continues to be responsible for day-to-day coordination of the Refugee operation, while the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the development of the Bangladeshi community throughout the district of Cox's Bazar. UNICEF leads the nutrition, WASH sector and child protection sub-sector, and co-leads the education sector with Save the Children from humanitarian partner side in coordination with the concerned government counterparts.

In Cox's Bazar, UNICEF's actions are focused on four key strategies. Firstly, saving lives and protecting children and their families in the refugee camps continues to remain paramount. Secondly, UNICEF is promoting social cohesion and confidence building in the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Sub-Districts. Thirdly, systems are being strengthened and programme implementation accelerated in the rest of the district of Cox's Bazar. Finally, UNICEF will apply the lessons learnt from its work in the refugee camps and the district of Cox's Bazar to development of national strategies and its work in other parts of the country.

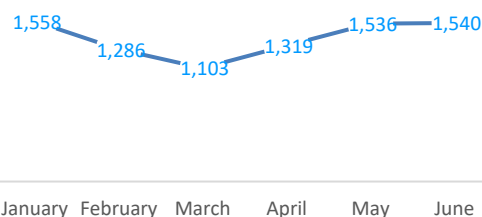
Summary Analysis of Programme Response (January to June 2019)

Nutrition: Since January 2019, UNICEF and partners have operated 35 outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) sites, 7 CMAM-I (community-based management of at-risk mothers and infants) sites, two stabilization centres and 49 infant and young child feeding (IYCF) support centres. An average of 134,640 children were screened each month for the early detection of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). So far, 8,598 children under 5 (55 per cent girls) with SAM have been admitted to OTPs while 256 children with SAM and medical complications have been admitted to stabilization centres. The overall cured rate of the 35 OTPs was 96.5 per cent with a 1.2 per cent defaulter rate, and less than 1 per cent death rate. When compared to Sphere Standards (2011) benchmarks, all key performance indicators are well within the globally acceptable range.

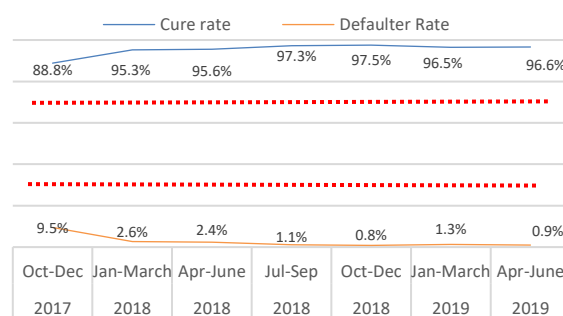
A SAM relapse rate of seven per cent was recorded as children with SAM were being discharged before they fully recovered. SAM management protocols have now been aligned to the WHO global guidelines. Children will be treated in OTPs until they recover completely followed by four weeks in a targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP). This is expected to reduce relapse rates.

To prevent malnutrition, 17,903 pregnant and lactating women were counselled on IYCF while 16,394 pregnant and lactating women and 26,614 adolescent girls were supplemented with iron folic acid to prevent iron

SAM admission trends 2019



Performance Trends: 2017 to 2019



² The SEG meets weekly, chaired by the Resident Coordinator and co-chaired by IOM and UNHCR. The membership includes UN agencies, INGOs (ACF, MSF and Save the Children), and the Red Cross/Crescent movement (ICRC, IFRC).

deficiency anaemia. Moreover, 12,909 children (51 per cent girls) received micro-nutrient powder to support their survival, growth and development. Finally, sensitization meetings, cooking demonstration sessions and courtyard meetings have reached 7,031 adolescents, 2,290 community leaders and 11,725 caregivers, contributing to increased nutrition service uptake and improved dietary habits.

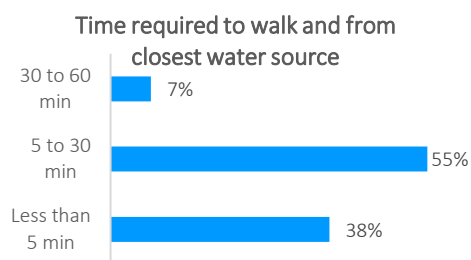
Host Community: UNICEF-supported community nutrition volunteers have screened 34,042 children (48 per cent girls) for acute malnutrition, helping to identify and admit 270 children (52 per cent girls) for inpatient treatment in the district hospital and Teknaf, Moheshkhali, Pekua and Ramu sub-district health complexes. Additionally, 40,427 pregnant and lactating mothers were reached through IYCF counselling. UNICEF supported a SMART survey in Pekua sub-district in April, revealing a global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 12.4 per cent and a SAM rate of 1.2 per cent, similar to rates in the refugee population. UNICEF is planning to support the Pekua health and family planning authority to improve IYCF awareness, promote dietary diversity and engage social safety nets and income generating activities for improved food security.

Health: UNICEF supports 16 health facilities in Rohingya refugee camps: 11 health posts, 4 primary health centres and 1 diarrhoea treatment centre (DTC) in Teknaf which covers both host and refugee communities. This is a decrease from 19 facilities and 5 DTCs in 2018. The decrease follows the results of the Health Sector rationalization exercise, undertaken to ensure adequate and equitable coverage of services. The quality of health services varies widely across the 218 health facilities in the camps, and there is a need to intensify supportive supervision. From January to June 2019, UNICEF-supported facilities provided 168,472 consultations (57 per cent females) including 88,866 (51 per cent girls) for Rohingya children under 5. This includes 1,929 patients (956 children under 5 years) suffering from acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) treated in the DTC. The number of AWD patients increased slightly from May to June 2019, though it was in line with the overall increase in consultations after Ramadan. A Joint Assessment Team led by WHO with participation from UNICEF conducted field investigations in response to the increased the number of cases. While there has been no evidence of local transmission or epidemiological links among reported cases, UNICEF has intensified its AWD prevention messaging.

Meanwhile, 16,936 children aged 0 to 11 months (50 per cent girls) received three doses of pentavalent vaccine, including 3,025 children in June. UNICEF provided 3,388 Rohingya women with HIV counselling and testing as part of prevention of the mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) in nine of its clinics in the camps. The services include confidential counselling, referrals, linkage with treatment and counselling for institutional deliveries.

Host Community: From January to June 2019, 14,184 (66 per cent females) consultations were provided in 18 UNICEF-supported government health facilities, community clinics and the union sub-centres in Ukhiya and Teknaf. This included 2,409 children under 5 years (54 per cent girls). In terms of PMTCT, 3,829 pregnant women were counselled and tested for HIV in two government facilities. The Cox’s Bazar District Hospital Special Care Newborn Unit and the Newborn Stabilization Units (NSUs) in Ukhiya and Teknaf cared for 2,139 newborn (including 136 Rohingya refugees). Thirteen per cent of newborns admitted to the SCANU did not survive; however, a system to fully follow-up discharged patients is still required to better understand trends and underlying causes. UNICEF established two new 4-bed NSUs in Ramu and Chakaria Sub-Districts, which opened in June.

WASH: UNICEF provides safe water and sanitation for 250,000 Rohingya refugees in eight camps under UNICEF’s area of responsibility, as agreed with the WASH Sector. UNICEF has constructed 14 piped water networks, meaning 84,500, or one-third of the refugees in its area of responsibility, are accessing water chlorinated during distribution, lowering the chance of contamination and the need to frequently repair hand pumps. In May and June, UNICEF third party monitors surveyed 699 households in the eight camps. Eighty-four per cent of the respondents stated their water source is functioning properly and 93 per cent that their water collection time was 30 minutes or less.



To protect public health, nine non-functioning faecal sludge management (FSM) facilities have been shut down and two improved facilities built so far to replace them using Anaerobic Biological Reactors technology, with others planned to replace the rest. UNICEF has constructed 52 FSM sites throughout the camps and is planning to construct an additional 30 sites in 2019. An efficiency study of FSM sites is underway to identify the best practices which will be incorporated into the new sites.

A gender, gender-based violence (GBV) and inclusion audit of the WASH sector was concluded in January. To roll out the recommendations, so far, 500 women from 50 sub-blocks in camp 7 and 8E have been engaged in safety audits of water points, latrines and bathing cubicles. The feedback from these consultations will feed into the WASH programme in the coming months. Hygiene promotion-related activities have focused on intensive data collection exercises as a first step in the RANAS (Risks, Attitudes, Norms, Abilities, Self-Regulation) methodology to identify behavioural and contextual factors affecting handwashing with soap, safe water collection and chlorination at household level, open defecation and menstrual hygiene management. RANAS trainings in April, May and June reached 150 WASH Officers from 14 sector partners. UNICEF and Clown Without Borders have engaged 1,800 children on adopting appropriate personal hygiene practices. This will be scaled up throughout UNICEF camp areas.

Host Community: In May 2019, UNICEF partners constructed 89 new deep handpumps in Cox's Bazar Sadar, Moheshkhali, Chakaria, Pekua and Teknaf, to serve 22,250 people. In 2019, UNICEF has supported 237,535 members of the host community with access to safe water and 107,950 with improved sanitation facilities while 170,503 host community people were reached with hygiene messages, of whom 51,150 were adolescent girls and women who received messages on menstrual hygiene management.

Child Protection: Since January 2019, UNICEF psychosocial support services have directly reinforced the mental, emotional and social wellbeing of 51,653 children (52 per cent girls). The programme works to strengthen social relationships, connectedness and support structures for children. During field monitoring, children reported improved positive feelings and attitude, and hope about their future. Protective mechanisms for the prevention and response to abuse, exploitation and violence against children include 57 Children's Clubs, 72 Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs), 58 Adolescent-Friendly Spaces (AFSs), 11 multipurpose centres and 366 community-based child protection committees (CBCPCs). Case management services have been extended to 4,647 at-risk children (54 per cent girls). In March, UNICEF and the Child Protection Sub-Sector launched the CPIMS+ with 15 agencies. This web-based system collects, organizes, stores and disseminates case management data in a safe and confidential manner.

UNICEF, in partnership with the Department of Social Services, is supporting 4,100 foster families caring for 5,771 unaccompanied and separated children through an integrated case management and cash assistance programme to minimize risks associated with secondary separation and the likelihood of families engaging in negative coping mechanisms that could harm the children.

Through 15 safe spaces for women and girls, 4,144, women and adolescent girls have benefited directly from GBV prevention and response services. In addition, 21,424 (64 per cent female) community members were reached with awareness raising sessions on GBV risks, prevention and information on available services, by community groups and volunteers. To improve the quality of GBV services, 351 social workers/case workers and other non-GBV actors, were trained on GBV case management and caring for the child survivors. Forty police officers (50 per cent female), were trained on GBV and using a survivor-centred approach and strengthening of the systems at the police stations is on-going.

Host Community: In host communities this year, psychosocial support has reached 6,774 children (51 per cent girls). Host community Adolescent Clubs and CBCPCs have also reached out to 1,727 community members (44 per cent females) and 1,817 parents and caregivers with key messages on protection issues, and to help them to access services that affect their lives.

Integrated Programming for Adolescents: As of end June 2019, 3,826 adolescents (56 per cent female) in camps were enrolled in a six months' training programme aimed at equipping them with the life skills they need to protect themselves from violence, abuse and exploitation; make informed decisions; and participate more meaningfully in their communities. Concurrently, the adolescents are learning vocational skills that will enable them to get a paying job or engage in income generating activities within their communities. Foundational literacy and numeracy skills are also included in the programme to enable them access lifesaving information.

Education: UNICEF in collaboration with its partners ensured access to learning for 192,063 (49 per cent girls) Rohingya children aged 4-14, including 359 children (35 per cent girls) with disabilities, enrolled in 2,167 (against the target of 2,500) learning centres (LCs). The achievement so far represents 87 per cent of the 2019 UNICEF target and 68 per cent of the overall education sector result to date. A recent education assessment shows that 76 per cent LCs have at least 1 toilet each for girls and boys; UNICEF is working with its partners to increase this to 100 per cent by the end of the year.

In January 2019, UNICEF and partners rolled out the learning competency framework and approach (LCFA) to provide quality education for Rohingya children. All children in LCs were grouped by their competencies (levels 1-4) and over 4,000 teachers trained on effective pedagogies to support the delivery of the LCFA. The LCFA has made possible the provision of progressive and measurable learning, however, recurrent costs, including salaries and repair of LCs are key challenges to the sustainability of education at scale in the Rohingya camps. UNICEF has developed a semi-permanent, double storey LC design to minimize the cost of repair and to lessen the financial burden to continued learning for children. LCs will be upgraded as resources and approvals are received.

Host Community: UNICEF has now trained 216 school management committees to more effectively support access to equitable, quality education for children in their communities. As a next step, UNICEF has provided cash grants to 50 of these public primary schools to enable them implement plans that will contribute to improvement of the learning environment for 13,571 students (53 per cent girls); the remaining schools in the district received these grants from government funds. UNICEF has provided learning materials to 23,000 (53 per cent girls) pre-primary and lower primary students to lessen the increasing cost of education, especially on families negatively impacted by the Rohingya refugee crisis.

UNICEF has further supported vocational training for 3,742 (57 per cent female) host community adolescents, including 1,000 (57 per cent female) who have completed the six-month vocational skills training programme in April 2019 and are currently taking part in a job

placement. The new enrollees are expected to complete the six-month government accredited courses in various trade areas by end of this year which will enable them to get a job or start small scale business in the local informal market.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement and Accountability: In the first half of 2019, UNICEF focused on disseminating five key behavioural messages (antenatal care, immunization, breastfeeding, safe water and disaster risk reduction), while supporting mass mobilization campaigns and urgent messaging on acute waterborne diarrhea, cyclone preparedness and chicken pox. These messages were disseminated through repeated household visits by 1,300 community mobilization volunteers to 725,000 people. Additionally, 82,111 people were engaged through 355 community consultations, 157 advocacy meetings, 147 interactive popular theatre shows and 162 film shows while 12,218 religious and community leaders were sensitized to cascade messages to 109,566 community members. To improve the quality of these interventions, UNICEF trained 5,741 staff and volunteers from the Communicating with Communities Sector on interpersonal communication skills, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and community accountability.

UNICEF radio partners developed and broadcasted 108 episodes radio shows for children in camps, and adults in camps and the host community. This includes six episodes of Betar Sanglap produced allowing 450 host community members to raise concerns and grievances around the refugee crisis. Additionally, 5,400 adolescent boys and girls in 216 adolescents radio listeners clubs, including 63 in host communities listen to radio programmes, discuss relevant issues and are engage their communities on lifesaving messages. The 15 UNICEF-operated Information and Feedback Centres (IFCs) have received 3,070 pieces of feedback, 6,020 complaints and 24,874 queries in camps in 2019. The majority of these issues were on health, non-food items and WASH issues, and the refugees referred to the relevant service.

Host Community: In the host community, three IFCs have received 1,553 pieces of feedback and 1,863 queries on topics such as employment, vocational training, health and social services. Additionally, 288 Ward level child-focused micro-plans, 32 Union-level consolidated micro-plans, four sub-district Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Plans and one District-level SBCC plan were developed around UNICEF 15 key behaviors for host communities. These plans were reviewed by local government institutions and integrated into annual plans and budgets for 2019-2020. To create awareness about these plans and how to implement them, 64 elected public representatives and local level department government officials attended a two-day orientation.

Funding

As of the end of June 2019, US\$ 85.2 million has been received. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to Canada, the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, Denmark, Education Cannot Wait, the European Union, France, GAVI, Germany, Global Partnership on Education, Japan, KfW Development Bank, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, the United Kingdom, King Abdullah Foundation, UN OCHA, the World Bank and various UNICEF National Committees for their generous contributions to this response. Continuous donor support in 2019 will be critical to provide essential WASH, Health, Nutrition, Child Protection and Education services to children of Rohingya refugees and host communities.

Appeal Sector	Funding Requirements	Funds available*					Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year		Total	Carry-Over emergency funds	Carry-Over other funds	\$	%
		Emergency funds	Other funds					
Nutrition	18,000,000	3,370,090	3,948,483	7,318,573	2,849,136	129,538	7,702,753	43%
Health	19,773,645	4,975,320	820,259	5,795,579	2,266,408	149,573	11,562,085	58%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	35,700,000	8,465,222	2,289,030	10,754,252	2,345,413	5,131,427	17,468,908	49%
Child Protection/GBV	18,835,658	3,949,490	6,962,900	10,912,390	4,783,217	438,403	2,701,648	14%
Education	47,000,000	6,193,066	12,553,569	18,746,635	311,507	5,550,889	22,390,969	48%
Communication for development	4,200,000	1,137,905	316,806	1,454,711	972,682	124,436	1,648,170	39%
Emergency preparedness	9,000,000	1,079,654	94,040	1,173,694	3,910,604	55,505	3,860,197	43%
Total	152,509,303	29,170,747	26,985,088	56,155,835	17,438,967	11,579,771	67,334,730	44%

* The funds available include funds received against the current appeal year and the carry-over funds from the previous year. In addition, UNICEF has \$31.8 million in carry-over funds allocated for 2020.

Next SitRep: August 2019

UNICEF Bangladesh HAC: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/bangladesh.html>

UNICEF Bangladesh Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/unicef.bd/>

Bangladesh Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh>

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Annex A: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	UNICEF and IPs					Sector Response				
	2019 Target		Total Results		Change since last report	2019 Target		Total Results		Change since last report
	Refugee	Host Community	Refugee	Host Community		Refugee	Host Community	Refugee	Host Community	
NUTRITION										
Children under 5 years with SAM admitted for treatment	24,000	500	8,598	270	1,649	29,054	5,496	12,370	675	2,465
Children aged 6 to 59 months who received vitamin A at least once in the year	148,324	42,750	144,383	46,917	-	148,324	42,750	144,383	46,917	-
HEALTH										
Children aged 0 to 11 months who have received 3 doses of Pentavalent vaccine	28,857	76,295	16,936	39,558	9,205					
Sick newborns treated	200	3,000	136	2,003	417					
WATER, SANITATION &										
People benefiting from safe and chlorinated water through a distribution network ⁱ	250,000		84,500		-					
People benefiting from safe water to agreed standards that meets domestic demands	250,000	300,000	250,000	237,535 ⁱⁱ	57,250	906,511	335,930	778,718	169,500	16,000
People benefiting from functional latrines to agreed standards	250,000	300,000	204,060	107,950 ⁱⁱⁱ	29,877	906,511	335,930	777,303	70,080	4,900
CHILD PROTECTION & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE										
Children reached with psychosocial support services ^{iv}	117,280	42,720	51,653	6,774 ^v	23,709 ^{vi}	284,119	59,087	79,552	3,178	15,643
Adolescents received life skills ^{vii}	34,400	12,530	7,903	942	737	74,900	^{viii}	52,771	2,405	12,284
Adolescent girls and women provided with gender-based violence prevention and response services	20,000	7,000	4,144	-	1,216					
EDUCATION										
Children aged 4 to 14 years who have accessed formal or non-formal education, including early learning	221,000	51,000	192,063	13,571 ^{ix}	20,848	306,031	56,403	280,660	57,959 ^x	9,317
Adolescents aged 15 to 18 years who have participated in skills development programmes for learning, personal empowerment and/or employability ^{xi}	40,000	12,000	3,826	3,742	3,003					
C4D/ ACCOUNTABILITY										
People reached through messaging and dialogue (house to house) on key life-saving behaviours and referrals to services with a focus on health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection ^{xii}	725,000	100,000	606,159	71,836						
People accessing mechanisms to voice their needs/concerns, including feedback and complaint mechanisms	40,000	10,000	34,665	3,337	4,356					

ⁱ UNICEF has fully covered its area of responsibility (250,000 people) with access to safe water. In 2019, the focus will be on the establishment of improved and sustainable water networks.

ⁱⁱ UNICEF achievements cover all eight sub-districts of Cox's Bazar whereas the sector numbers are from Teknaf and Ukha. Number includes additional adjustment from May results.

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid

^{iv} Data cleaning identified underreporting; these issues have been resolved.

^v UNICEF achievements cover all eight sub-districts of Cox's Bazar whereas the sector numbers are from Teknaf and Ukha.

^{vi} Data cleaning identified underreporting; these issues have been resolved.

^{vii} Data cleaning identified overreporting in refugee data and under reporting in host community. The problem has resolved.

^{viii} Host community target is not yet finalized.

^{ix} Children in the host communities supported through school grants based on School Improvement Plans.

^x Education Sector partners have decommissioned some facilities; refugee children enrolled in those facilities were shifted to refugee LCs as instructed by RRRC.

^{xi} There is no equivalent indicator for the Education Sector as a whole.

^{xii} This is a monthly figure, indicating the number of people reached with at least one round of messaging within the month.