



Bangladesh

Humanitarian Situation report No.51 (Rohingya influx)

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 to 31 May 2019

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The monsoon season has started in Cox’s Bazar. In May, 164 weather-related incidents were reported affecting 14,463 individuals in camps including landslides, wind, rain, fire and lightning. Based on reports of weather-related incidents specifically injuring six children from the Child Protection Camp Focal Points, UNICEF and the Site Management Sector have developed a set of tools to improve children’s safety in consultation with the Child Protection Sub-Sector.
- Water quality surveillance conducted in camps in April showed around 30 per cent of samples from water points were contaminated before wells were sterilized and this rises to around 70 per cent at household level. UNICEF and partners continue to distribute water treatment tablets with training. A new approach to hygiene promotion is being introduced to address the high level of contamination of the water due to poor hygiene.
- Of 421 parents surveyed, 99 per cent responded their children’s learning has changed over last three months: of these, 62 per cent responded that their learning had improved a lot and 35 per cent responded that it had improved a little. The remainder saw no change. No parents responded that their children’s learning had worsened.

17 June 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)

501,247

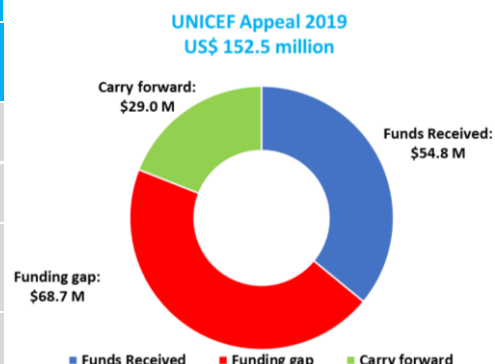
Rohingya children in need of assistance (estimation based on ISCG SitRep for April 2019)

911,359

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

UNICEF’s Response with Partners







Key Programme Indicators	Sector		UNICEF and IPs (Refugees and Host Communities)	
	Target	Total Results (2019)	Target	Total Results (2019)
Nutrition: Children under 5 years with SAM admitted for treatment	34,550	10,580	24,500	7,219
Health: Children 0-11 months who have received Pentavalent 3 vaccine			105,152	47,289
WASH: People benefiting from safe water to agreed standards that meets domestic demands	1,242,441	932,218	550,000	341,208
Child Protection: Children reached with psychosocial support services	343,206	67,105	160,000	34,718
Education: Children (4-14) who have accessed non-formal education, including early learning ¹	306,031	271,343	221,000	184,786



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

Cyclone Fani made landfall in Bangladesh on 4 May and then dissipated as it crossed through the mid-west of the country without causing major damage, though homes, water points, schools and crops were damaged in districts other than Cox’s Bazar.

The monsoon season has started in Cox’s Bazar. In May, 164 weather-related incidents were reported affecting 14,463 individuals from 3,131 households including landslides, wind, rain, fire and lightning. Based on reports of weather-related incidents specifically injuring six children from the Child Protection Camp Focal Points, UNICEF and the Site Management Sector have developed a set of tools to improve children’s safety in consultation with the Child Protection Sub-Sector. The tools include a site management spot check, safety walk for children and safety mapping tool. Rains to date have also resulted in minor damage to dozens of UNICEF service points in camps and other areas of the district, including dozens of learning centres, water points and latrines. UNICEF partners regularly work to repair damage as it is reported.

	Total refugee population	911,359
	Child refugees	55%
	Refugee women and girls	52%
	Refugees with disabilities	4%
	Total affected population	1,200,000
	Total affected children	683,000

Note: UNICEF and ISCG

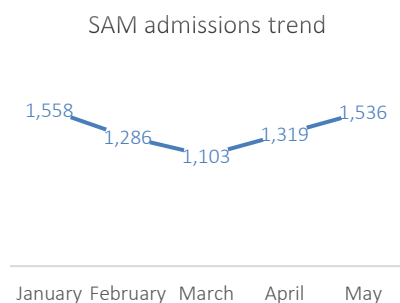
Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

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.

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 feed them into national strategies and its work in other parts of the country.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition: In May 2019, UNICEF and partners admitted 1,536 children aged 6-59 months (54 per cent girls) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTPs) and 59 children with SAM and medical complications to inpatient stabilization centres. From January to May 2019, UNICEF and partners have admitted 7,001 children (55 per cent girls) with SAM for treatment, 29 per cent of the annual target. The Nutrition Sector has reached 34 per cent of its annual target during this time. Indicator may be off-track because the JRP targets were developed before the results of the most recent nutrition survey, which showed a decrease in the SAM rate from three to two per cent. The first three months of 2019 also saw fewer disease outbreaks, resulting in a better nutrition situation; an increasing admission trend is now being observed which may be linked to seasonal diseases. In 2019, 96.5 per cent of children have been discharged from UNICEF-supported OTPs as cured, with a 1.2 per cent defaulter rate, 2.1 per cent of children not responding to treatment and a 0.1 per cent death rate, all within global standards.



UNICEF partners identified 1,663 children (54 per cent girls) with moderate acute malnutrition in May and referred them to nearby targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programmes (TSFPs/BSFPs) for treatment and to prevent their nutritional status from worsening. To ensure a continuum of care for children with severe and moderate acute malnutrition, 13 of the 35 UNICEF-supported OTPs have co-located with TSFP/BSFP services so far in 2019. Meanwhile, 6,674 children 6 to 23 months (49 per cent girls) received multi micronutrient powder, and 14,719 adolescent girls and 9,185 pregnant and lactating women were provided with iron folic acid. Additionally, 2,283 pregnant and lactating women received counselling on best practices in infant and young child feeding (IYCF).

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).

Host Community: Sixty UNICEF-support Community Nutrition Volunteers screened 10,249 children (50 per cent girls) for acute malnutrition and identified 55 children with SAM in host communities in May. Among them, 35 children (49 per cent girls) were admitted and treated in district hospitals and the Teknaf, Pekua and Ramu Sub-District health complexes. Additionally, 5,694 pregnant and lactating mothers were reached through counselling on IYCF to enable them to provide optimum child and nutrition care practices.

Health: UNICEF supports 17 health facilities in Rohingya refugee camps. These facilities provided 15,971 consultations in May, including 7,123 for children under 5 years of age. This includes 138 patients (33 children under 5 years) suffering from acute watery diarrhoea treated in the diarrhoea treatment centre (DTC); in April, the DTC treated 168 cases. UNICEF supports the prevention of 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. Health workers in camps this month counselled and tested 736 women for HIV during antenatal care. UNICEF organized four training programmes to build the capacity of doctors, nurses, midwives, paramedics and health data personnel working in the camps in May. They covered emergency triage and treatment (44 personnel trained); comprehensive newborn care (9 Master Trainers trained); and a refresher training on the District Health Information System (117 personnel trained).

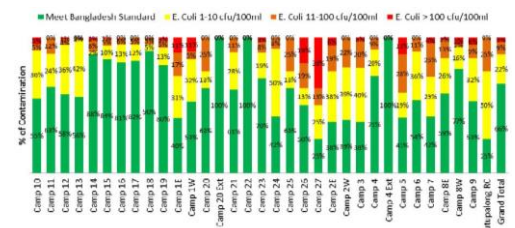
Also this month, the Joint Assessment Team led by WHO with participation from UNICEF conducted 10 field investigations in response to increased cases of acute watery diarrhoea and suspected cholera in Rohingya refugee camps. All laboratory results from the suspected cases in May were confirmed to be negative for cholera. Meanwhile, the Health Sector recorded 32 cases of diphtheria with no deaths in April, bringing the total to 8,633 cases in 2019. The last death was reported on 15 January 2019. Twenty-two suspected cases of measles-rubella were recorded in May with no deaths. There were 270 cases so far in 2019. Varicella cases have significantly reduced with only 98 cases in week 21.

Host Community: In 18 UNICEF-supported government health facilities, community clinics and the union sub-centres in Ukhia and Teknaf Sub-Districts, 3,095 consultations were provided in May, including 614 for children under five years (51 per cent girls). In terms of PMTCT, 675 pregnant women were counselled and tested for HIV. The Cox’s Bazar District Hospital Special Care Newborn Unit cared for 355 sick newborns including 17 Rohingya newborns. Meanwhile, the Newborn Stabilization Unit (NSU) in Teknaf cared for 20 newborns and the Ukhia NSU for 35 newborns.

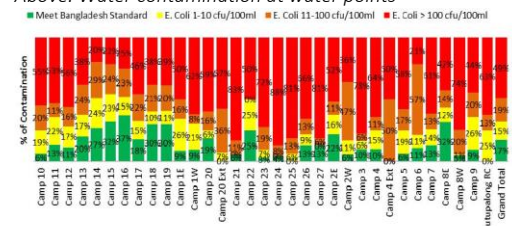
WASH: UNICEF, WHO and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) conducted the tenth round of water quality surveillance in all camps in April. As in previous surveys, before sterilisation of the wells, around 30 per cent of samples from water points were contaminated. This rises to around 70 per cent of samples at household level. UNICEF and Sector partners are working to bring piped, chlorinated water to all areas of the camps, reducing the reliance on unreliable handpumps. So far, an estimated 32 per cent of the population of camps under UNICEF responsibility have access to piped water. The end of year target is complete coverage. Meanwhile, UNICEF and partners continue to distribute water treatment tablets together with training on their use and critical messages to improve safe household water storage. The continued poor status of water quality at household level, despite WASH Sector efforts, indicates that new approaches to adopt protective behaviour change are needed.

UNICEF and the WASH Sector are addressing behaviour change issues including household water storage and treatment through the Risks, Attitudes, Norms, Abilities, Self-Regulation (RANAS) method. RANAS assesses behavioural factors and then designs, implements and measures tailored strategies to change behaviour. The introduction of the RANAS methodology in the refugee camps is ongoing with a series of trainings held during April and May. These were attended by 115 WASH Officers from 14 sector partners. The next step is data collection. Tools have been field tested and translation into the Rohingya language is ongoing. An implementation plan will be developed based on the findings from the data collection process.

Clean Camp Campaigns (CCCs), another community behaviour change engagement approach, was piloted in Camps 7, 6 and 8E targeting an end to open defecation, handwashing and latrine maintenance. Baseline and follow-up assessments showed decreases in open defecation rates in participating camps. The findings will feed into a wider CCC plan for the camps. UNICEF and Clowns Without Borders engaged children through an innovative and entertaining approach which teaches them personal hygiene practices and life skills. The approach was successfully tested with sample children, and is planned to be rolled out for the 137,500 children in the eight camps under the UNICEF area of WASH responsibility.



Above: Water contamination at water points



Above: Water contamination at household-level

Host Community: UNICEF is targeting 300,000 people in host communities with safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion. In May 2019, UNICEF and partners constructed 61 new deep hand pumps at Cox's Bazar Sadar, Moheshkhali, Chokoria, and Pekua Sub-Districts and rehabilitated 140 hand pumps in Chokoria, providing improved access to safe water for 50,250 people. Meanwhile, UNICEF partners constructed 192 new latrines and rehabilitated 160 latrines in Chokoria benefitting 7,040 people. Community mobilization and hygiene promotion reached 10,165 host community members in May.

Child Protection: In May, 3,485 children (47 per cent girls) benefitted from structured psychosocial services while 5,735 children (49 per cent girls) participated in life skills sessions and 3,147 (53 per cent girls) were supported by case management services of which 194 were new cases. UNICEF and the Department of Social Services (DSS) have provided cash assistance to 4,289 families fostering 6,026 children (56 per cent girls). UNICEF and DSS are extending this programme until the end of 2019 and revising the beneficiary selection criteria to include children fostered by caregivers with disabilities or who are chronically ill, in addition to the existing selection criteria of i) separated and unaccompanied children, ii) orphaned children and iii) child-headed households.

In May, 4,093 women and adolescent girls benefited from gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services of which 280 were provided with lifesaving GBV interventions including referrals and 400 who participated in skills training. In addition, 4,967 (8 per cent female) community members were reached with awareness raising sessions. Eight orientation sessions were run for community volunteers on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and psychosocial first aid, attended by 45 women and 18 men. PSEA orientation was also provided to 51 participants from 27 UNICEF partners to strengthen child safeguarding.

Host Community: UNICEF supports 100 Adolescent Clubs reaching 15,280 children (50 per cent girls) and 4,690 adolescents (60 per cent girls) in host communities. An additional 1,200 children (44 per cent girls) are enrolled psychosocial activities and 524 children (51 per cent) have been identified with different protection risks and provided case management services in May.

Integrated Programming for Adolescents: By the end of May, 21 Multipurpose Centres (MPCs) were operational, up from two centres in April, providing 2,825 adolescents with life skills, psychosocial support, basic literacy and numeracy and vocational skills. An additional 23 MPCs are under construction against the target of 136 (108 in camps and 28 in host communities) planned for 2019. UNICEF and its implementing partners revised and validated its Adolescent Life Skills Module, which is currently being edited for use in MPCs.

Education: As of May 2019, 184,786 Rohingya refugee children (49 per cent girls, 85 per cent of the annual target) had access to education, including 205 children (30 per cent girls) with disabilities in 2,167 learning centres (LCs) supported by UNICEF and partners. UNICEF has completed the construction of 2,193 LCs against the target of 2,500 LCs for 2019. UNICEF has built the capacity of 325 teachers and technical staff of implementing partners to identify and support children with disabilities. A full census of UNICEF LCs to understand the number of children with disabilities is expected to be completed by the end of August. A preliminary analysis of a UNICEF education needs assessment shows that 62 per cent of children with disabilities are accessing learning in the camps compared with 72 per cent of children without disability.

UNICEF Field Monitors asked 421 caregivers³ across all Rohingya camps about their level of satisfaction with their children's education in LCs. A majority of parents were very happy (38 per cent) or happy (58 per cent) with the quality of the education their children are receiving. Ninety-nine per cent responded their children's learning has changed over last three months: 62 per cent responded that their learning had improved a lot and 35 per cent responded it had improved a little. These parents also reported having 145 children out of school for reasons including that they need to work at home (27 children); their belief that it is not safe (23 children); preferring to send their children to a madrasa (13 children); and that the child had gotten married (10 children). This indicates further barriers to education which UNICEF will need to work with the community to overcome.

Host Community: To ensure greater involvement of communities in supporting equitable access to quality education, UNICEF is training School Management Committee (SMC) members on their roles and responsibilities and how to develop and implement plans to improve school effectiveness. So far, SMCs in 216 out of 648 public primary schools in the district have been trained, enabling 792 members (28 per cent female) to more effectively discharge their roles and responsibilities. In addition, 599 public primary schools were provided an early childhood development kit and a school-in-a-box kit, supporting learning for 23,950 (53 per cent girls) pre-primary and lower primary students.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement and Accountability: In May, UNICEF continued to help households prepare themselves for potential cyclones and other adverse weather events. UNICEF community mobilizers reached 683,534 people through household visits with messaging on how to prepare their shelters, store food and understand the flag alert system. In April and May, the Communicating with Communities Sector reached 912,068 people in camps with preparedness messages. Rohingya

³ 62 per cent fathers, 31 per cent mothers and 7 per cent other caregivers such as grandfathers and grandmothers

communities were also engaged in discussions on solid waste management in May, with 54 participants discussing their concerns and noting that most households dump their waste in drainage ditches or on the roadside, and households with access to community bins expressed that they do not know where to empty them. The 15 Information and Feedback Centres (IFCs) in the camps logged 585 pieces of feedback, 454 complaints and 3,932 queries in May. The majority related to non-food items, food ration cards and health issues. An estimated 90 per cent of the visitors were immediately referred to the concerned service delivery points.

Host Community: UNICEF partners received 182 pieces of feedback and 429 queries in the Teknaf and Ukhia IFCs. Most were requests for tube wells, washrooms and latrines, while others requested support on livelihood trainings and various social services including elderly and pregnancy allowances. These visitors were referred to government departments where relevant, and queries, concerns and feedback from IFCs are been discussed in monthly upazilla coordination meetings for further follow-up and action. The UNICEF-supported Local Governance for Children programme supported the integration of child-focused micro-plans into the Annual Plan and Budget of 32 Unions under four sub-districts (Teknaf, Ukhia, Cox's Bazar Sadar and Ramu) addressing 15 key priority behaviours for the well-being of children and mothers. The plan and budget are expected to be approved by 30 June and budget allocations be made by July 2019 for Fiscal Year 2019-2020.

Funding

As of the end of May 2019, US\$ 54.6 million additional funds have been received in 2019. These funds classified as Emergency and Other funds in the table below are for both for the Rohingya refugees living in the camp as well as Bangladeshi communities, "Host Community" affected by the Refugee Crisis 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 oOther funds	\$	%
		Emergency funds	Other funds					
Nutrition	18,000,000	2,329,601	3,889,537	6,219,138	2,849,136	129,538	8,802,188	49%
Health	19,773,645	4,974,037	800,101	5,774,138	2,266,408	149,573	11,583,526	59%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	35,700,000	8,463,192	2,287,897	10,751,089	2,345,413	5,131,427	17,472,070	49%
Child Protection/GBV	18,835,658	3,948,697	6,962,458	10,911,155	4,783,217	438,403	2,702,883	14%
Education	47,000,000	6,191,701	12,533,364	18,725,065	311,507	5,550,889	22,412,539	48%
Communication for development	4,200,000	1,137,710	316,697	1,454,407	972,682	124,436	1,648,475	39%
Emergency preparedness	9,000,000	905,122	93,775	998,896	3,910,604	55,505	4,034,995	45%
Total	152,509,303	27,950,060	26,883,828	54,833,888	17,438,967	11,579,771	68,656,676	45%

* The funds available include funds received against the current appeal year and the carry-over funds from the previous year. In addition, UNICEF has \$32.3 million in carry-over funds allocated for 2020.

Next SitRep: July 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	7,001	218	1,630	29,054	5,496	10,023	557	2,443
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 Pentavalent 3	28,857	76,295	13,911	33,378	9,201					
Sick newborns treated	200	3,000	135	1,614	410					
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE										
People benefiting from safe and chlorinated water through a distribution network ⁱ	250,000		80,750		9,750					
People benefiting from safe water to agreed standards that meets domestic demands	250,000	300,000	250,000	91,208	15,250 ⁱⁱ	906,511	335,930	771,468	160,750	10,344
People benefiting from functional latrines to agreed standards	250,000	300,000	203,660	27,028	4,060 ⁱⁱⁱ	906,511	335,930	773,903	68,580	14,005
CHILD PROTECTION & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE										
Children reached with psychosocial support services ^{iv}	117,280	42,720	34,174	544	3,508	284,119	59,087	64,184	2,921	12,229
Adolescents received life skills ^v	34,400	12,530	8,904	205	334	74,900	- ^{vi}	41,334	1,558	8,228
Adolescent girls and women provided with GBV prevention and response services	20,000	7,000	2,928 ^{vii}	-	-					
EDUCATION										
Children aged 4 to 14 years who have accessed formal or non-formal education, including early learning	221,000	51,000	184,786	- ^{viii}	5,414	306,031	56,403	271,343	59,930	11,726
Adolescents aged 15 to 18 years who have participated in skills development programmes for learning, personal empowerment and/or employability ^{ix}	40,000	12,000	2,825	1,740	3,425					
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 ^x	725,000	100,000	683,534	57,764						
People accessing mechanisms to voice their needs/concerns, including feedback and complaint mechanisms	40,000	10,000	30,468	3,178	5,582					

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 Achievement for UNICEF-supported host communities includes all eight six sub-districts of Cox's Bazar.

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid.

^{iv} Data cleaning is ongoing; a workshop will be held with all Child Protection partners in June to review data reported to date

^v Ibid

^{vi} The Child Protection Sub-Sector does not have a target for this inter.

^{vii} A data diagnosis was held which identified and resolved double counting, and resulting in a decrease of 3,521 beneficiaries in camps and 6 in the host community.

^{viii} Children in the host communities will be supported through school grants based on School Improvement Plans. These plans will be

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

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