



Bangladesh

Humanitarian Situation report No.50 (Rohingya influx)

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 to 30 April 2019

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Across 34 camps, 111,786 households were reached with key cyclone preparedness messages, and community and religious leaders were mobilized to disseminate these messages to their communities. UNICEF partner Radio NAF also aired radio programmes on cyclone preparedness.
- The Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) was launched. The web-based CPIMS+ collects, organizes, stores and disseminates case management data in a uniform way that facilitates data sharing at all levels. Fifteen agencies are using the system to manage 10,868 cases.
- With the Civil Surgeon’s office, UNICEF undertook a SMART survey in Pekua Upazila (sub-district) which found a global acute malnutrition rate of 12.4 per cent, including a severe acute malnutrition rate of 1.2 per cent. These rates are similar to those found in the refugee population.

15 May 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

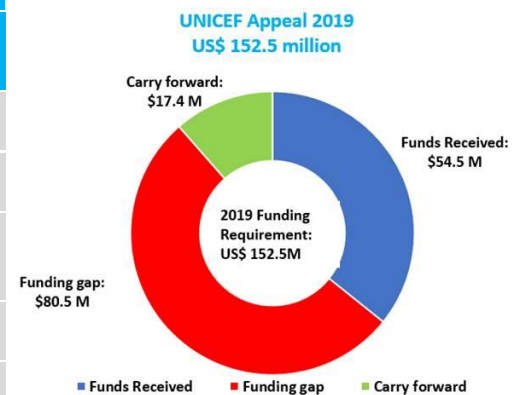
Rohingya children in need of assistance (estimation based on ISCG SitRep for April 2019)

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	8,147	24,500	5,589
Health: Children 0-11 months who have received Pentavalent 3 vaccine			105,152	38,088
WASH: People benefiting from safe water to agreed standards that meets domestic demands	1,242,441	921,874	550,000	325,958
Child Protection: Children reached with psychosocial support services	343,206	54,876	160,000	31,210
Education: Children (4-14) who have accessed non-formal education, including early learning ¹	306,031	259,617	221,000	179,372



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

Severe cyclonic storm, Fani, intensified over west-central and adjoining south-west and south-east Bay of Bengal in the early hours of 30 April, bringing with it high winds and heavy rainfall to India. A number of preparedness works took place both in Cox’s Bazar and rest of the country.

UNICEF, the humanitarian sectors and the concerned implementing partners are continuing preparedness activities and prepositioning of supplies in anticipation of more severe weather events in the coming months. Cyclone preparations are also ongoing across all camps in addition to emergency preparedness and response plan by the concerned government authorities.

	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, whilst 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 April 2019, UNICEF and its partners admitted 1,319 children (54 per cent girls) for treatment to 35 Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTPs) and 37 severely malnourished children (43 per cent girls) with medical complications to two stabilization centres. Additionally, 105 infant aged 0 to 6 months (52 per cent girls) were admitted to seven Community-based Management of At-Risk Mothers and Infants (CMAM-I) centres. So far in 2019, the overall cure rate from UNICEF-supported OTPs was above 96 per cent with a 1.3 per cent defaulter rate, and less than 1 per cent death rate, all in compliance with Sphere standards. In OTPs where new admissions were low, a massive outreach screening campaign was conducted along with community sensitization and awareness building activities to reinforce community engagement.

	OTP performance indicators			
	Cured	Death	Default	Did not recover
January	97.0%	0.1%	1.0%	1.9%
February	96.7%	0.2%	1.3%	1.8%
March	95.6%	0.2%	1.2%	2.4%
April	96.6%	0.1%	1.0%	2.3%

To prevent children from suffering from malnutrition, 2,533 pregnant and lactating women were counselled on infant and young child feeding (IYCF). Increased community awareness and early enrollment in nutrition services are helping to improve the nutrition situation in camps. Recent assessments indicate a slow but consistent decrease in malnutrition. UNICEF supports these efforts through sensitization meetings, cooking demonstrations and courtyard meetings, which reached 561 community leaders, 1,849 mothers and 1,390 adolescents in April. A mid-2018 survey of the Rohingya community suggests that husbands and mothers-in-law have a vital role in decision making for IYCF practices and use of nutrition services. UNICEF is orienting fathers and mothers-in-law on optimum IYCF practices, hygiene and maternal nutrition. In 2019, 1,350 fathers and mothers-in-laws have been reached, including 500 in April.

Host Community: UNICEF and local health authorities mobilized 60 Community Nutrition Volunteers in April, who screened 12,176 children (47 per cent girls). These volunteers identified 56 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), of whom 40 children (53 per cent girls) were admitted and treated in district hospitals and the Teknaf, Pekua and Ramu sub-district health complexes. Additionally, 6,902 pregnant and lactating mothers received IYCF counselling.

With the Civil Surgeon’s Office, UNICEF undertook a SMART survey in Pekua sub-district in April, which found a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 12.4 per cent, including a SAM rate of 1.2 per cent. These rates are similar to those found in the refugee population. The

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).

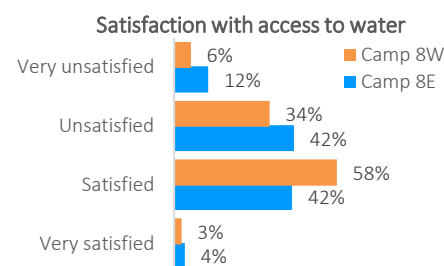
survey also found that breastfeeding was initiated within an hour in 51 per cent of births and 63 per cent of the mothers were exclusively breastfeeding, but only 5.6 per cent children aged 6 to 23 months were given a minimum diversity of foods and frequency of meals, which is critical for their growth and development. UNICEF is planning to support the Pekua health and family planning authority to strengthen the child and maternal nutrition interventions, especially improving awareness on good IYCF practices, promoting dietary diversity and promoting social safety nets and income generating activities to be used for improved household food security.

Health: In April 2019, UNICEF supported 17 health facilities including the Teknaf Diarrhoea Treatment Centre (DTC) as compared to 19 health facilities in the previous month. Two health facilities were closed this month and a few more will be closing or being handed over to other agencies in the coming months as part of rationalization of health services and agreement within the Health Sector. The population will continue to be served by nearby health facilities and will not be adversely affected. These 17 health facilities provided 25,998 consultations, including 10,708 for children under five years of age. This includes 162 patients (56 children under 5) from both camps and the host community suffering from acute watery diarrhoea treated in the DTC. No increased trend in diarrhoea was seen in April. UNICEF supports the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) in nine clinics in the camps. The services include confidential counselling, referrals, linkage with treatment and counselling for institutional deliveries. All women diagnosed as positive are regularly followed up. After a delivery, the baby is treated as a high-risk case and preventative treatment is provided up to two years of age. Health workers counselled and tested 457 women during antenatal care in camps this month.

The Health Sector recorded 40 cases of Diphtheria with no deaths in April, bringing the total to 250 cases in 2019. The last death was reported on 15 January 2019. Thirty-eight suspected cases of Measles-Rubella in April 2019 were also reported with no deaths, for 250 cases in 2019. So far this year, 11,061 refugee children under one year of age have been fully immunized. Varicella cases have significantly reduced with 491 cases in week 17; 81,052 cases have been reported this year, with the peak in March 2019.

Host Community: UNICEF and the local health authorities are strengthening routine immunization by building the capacity of health workers and improving the health management information system. So far this year, 27,027 children in host communities have received their third dose of pentavalent vaccine. The Cox’s Bazar District Hospital Special Care Newborn Unit and Newborn Stabilization Units in Teknaf and Ukhiya cared for 332 sick newborns in 2019, including 23 Rohingya newborns. In 18 government health facilities, community clinics and union sub centres in Teknaf and Ukhiya, UNICEF supports additional human resources. In those facilities, 1,230 children (57 per cent girls) under five years of age benefitted from services provided. Meanwhile, 3,401 pregnant women received antenatal care and 512 mothers received post-natal care in those facilities from January to April 2019. In terms of PMTCT, 690 pregnant women received HIV counselling in April 2019.

WASH: UNICEF provides lifesaving WASH services to 250,000 Rohingya refugees in eight camps, as agreed with the WASH Sector. Fifteen piped water networks have been completed in these camps benefiting 71,000 refugees (28 per cent). Feasibility studies and construction for an additional 27 networks planned for 2019 are ongoing. UNICEF employs third-party monitors who conduct daily household surveys, to allow UNICEF to improve its WASH services. In April, these surveys were conducted in camps 8W and 8E. Common concerns voiced included 32 per cent (8W) and 26 per cent (8E) of households having to walk a long distance exceeding 30 minutes of round trip to a water source and 49 per cent (8W) and 30 per cent (8E) having long queues.



In coordination with the Innovation Section of the Water, Sanitation and Education Centre at UNICEF’s Supply Division, a pilot project to improve access to sanitation for people with disabilities has started. This project will conduct trials of two different latrine models with an initial target of 50 latrines in Camp 16. All fecal sludge open dumping ponds (ODPs) in Camp 6 have been decommissioned; improved fecal sludge management sites are now in place ahead of the monsoon season. Efforts to secure latrine and bathing cubicles roofs in preparation for the coming monsoon season is on-going. Expansion of the SCOPE voucher programme continues in partnership with WFP. To date, 40,692 of the 50,305

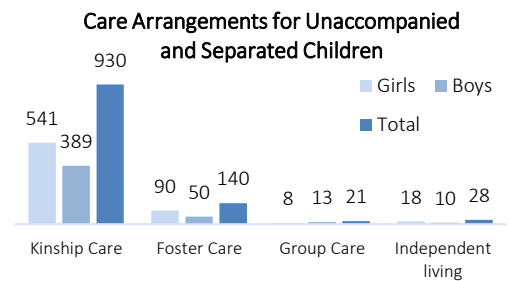
households in the eight camps have been registered - an increase from the 10,650 households currently using the system.

Host Community: UNICEF is targeting 300,000 people in host communities with safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion. Accordingly, UNICEF, the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and partners have been implementing WASH projects which have improved access to safe drinking water for 75,958 people, safe sanitation for 23,188 people and hygiene supplies for 124,461 people along with dissemination of key hygiene messages to 49,592 people and 15,159 adolescent girls and women on menstrual hygiene management.

In April, UNICEF partners constructed five new deep tube wells in Cox’s Bazar Sadar and Moheshkhali Sub-Districts and rehabilitated 110 hand pumps in Chokoria, together benefitting 8,208 people. Additionally, UNICEF partners constructed 175 new latrines;

rehabilitated 140 existing toilets; and installed 310 hand-washing stations in Chokoria for 6,300 people. Chokoria has been identified by the DPHE as a prioritized area of intervention, having been affected by the influx of refugees.

Child Protection: In April, 6,191 children (51 per cent girls) benefitted from structured psychosocial services while 1,517 children (57 per cent girls) participated in life skills sessions and 3,160 (54 per cent girls) were supported by case management services. There are 1,119 unaccompanied and separated children in care. The graph on the right, depicts the details of various types of care that children are receiving. The web-based Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) was launched and went live in Cox's Bazar this month. The CPIMS+ collects, organizes, stores and disseminates case management data. Fifteen agencies are using the system to manage 10,868 cases. UNICEF and the Department of Social Services are providing cash assistance to 3,995 foster caregivers, benefitting 5,611 unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children, including child-headed households. The cash distribution is at different stages of implementation with 50 families having already received six rounds of cash assistance.



In April, 4,483 women and adolescent girls accessed the 14 UNICEF supported Safe Spaces for gender-based violence (GBV) response and prevention services with 6,048 individuals were reached with messages on GBV prevention; risk mitigation; and information on available services through outreach and community structures.

Host Community: During April, UNICEF continued to provide support to children in the host communities through seven Multipurpose Centres and 100 Adolescent Clubs, reaching 15,500 children (50 per cent girls) and 4,690 adolescents (60 per cent girls). To support these structures, 1,365 members from 87 community-based child protection committees undertook awareness raising activities on critical child protection issues. Additionally, 1,200 children (44 per cent girls) in the host communities benefitted from psychosocial services and 1,700 children who were identified to have different protection risks were provided case management services in the host communities through UNICEF's implementing partners.

Integrated Programming for Adolescents: UNICEF has now signed eight partnership agreements to roll out its strategy to meet the education and protection needs of 35,480 adolescents affected by the Rohingya refugee crisis. By the end of April, two Multi-Purpose Centres (MPCs) were operational, providing 800 adolescents with life skills and psychosocial support, basic literacy and numeracy and vocational skills.

Education: As of April 2019, 179,372 Rohingya refugee children³ (49 per cent girls) had access to education, including 146 children (30 per cent girls) with disabilities. This represents 84.5 per cent of the UNICEF target for 2019. These children attend 2,103 Learning Centres (LCs). The additional 397 LCs required to reach the target of 2,500 LCs by mid-year have been contracted to partners who are now working with the camp authorities to identify space to construct them. UNICEF and its partners have regrouped learning centres so that they are now in clusters of four to six in one location rather than being spread out one by one. To date there are 724 LCs that have been grouped together and that operate as a unit. These clusters will provide 57,920 children (48 per cent girls) with more systematic education according to different competency levels and support continuous mentoring of teachers as they are located close together. Due to the rising temperature in the LCs, UNICEF installed solar fans in 1,000 LCs and is working on installing more in the remaining LCs. These fans will enhance both teachers' and students' comfort and improve their concentration levels.

Host Community: The first cohort of 1,000 adolescents have completed a six-month vocational skills training programme and 994 (57 per cent girls) of them have moved on to the job placement. The second cohort will start in July 2019; potential participants are being enrolled and facilitators are being recruited. Identifying female facilitators is a key to increase female participation including in non-traditional areas. Already female facilitators have been recruited for mobile phone repair and computer graphics.

A series of scheduled School Management Committee (SMC) training sessions is on-going on the roles and responsibilities of SMC and how to initiate and implement plans to improve school effectiveness. So far, 264 SMC members (36 per cent female) from 24 public primary schools have been trained out of the annual target of 2,365 SMC members from 215 schools.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement and Accountability: C4D activities focused on helping households prepare for, and protect themselves during the monsoon/cyclone season reaching 111,786 households. Community and religious leaders were mobilized to disseminate these messages to their communities and a partner Radio NAF aired radio programmes which were narrow-casted to 128 adolescent radio listener clubs to engage young people. The 15 Information and Feedback Centres (IFCs) in camps had 5,024 visits in April, with 486 pieces of feedback, 729 complaints and 3,809 queries recorded. The queries were primarily

³ Double counting in the previous reporting period has been reconciled.

on cyclone preparedness, lack of household utensils and on health concerns. Visitors were advised on their concerns and referred to relevant services.

Host Community: Three IFCs in the UNICEF host communities had 949 visitors in April and the top three topics raised were cyclone preparedness, health services and social safety net. The latter included questions around elderly allowance, and birth registration which has been suspended for local population since the Rohingya influx - visitors were referred to relevant service centres to support them. Meanwhile, UNICEF and the District Information Office mobilized 7,800 people through 26 film shows and community folk songs on key lifesaving behaviours.

Funding

As of the end of April 2019, US\$ 52.7 million has been received. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to Canada, Denmark, Education Cannot Wait, the European Union, 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 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	\$	%
		ORE	ORR				
Nutrition	18,000,000	2,616,257	3,716,255	6,332,512	2,849,136	8,818,352	49%
Health	19,773,645	4,873,432	252,698	5,126,130	2,266,408	12,381,107	63%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	35,700,000	8,220,624	2,287,897	10,508,521	2,345,413	22,846,066	64%
Child Protection/GBV	18,835,658	3,452,750	6,962,458	10,415,208	4,783,217	3,637,233	19%
Education	47,000,000	5,756,446	12,533,364	18,289,810	311,507	28,398,683	60%
Communication for development	4,200,000	608,238	316,697	924,935	972,682	2,302,383	55%
Emergency preparedness	9,000,000	2,853,891	93,775	2,947,665	3,910,604	2,141,731	24%
Total	152,509,303	28,381,638	26,163,143	54,544,781	17,438,967	80,525,555	53%

* The funds available include funds received against the current appeal year and the carry-over funds from the previous year. In addition, UNICEF has an additional \$26 million carry-over funds allocated for 2020.

Next SitRep: June 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	5,406	183	1,389	29,054	5,496	7,720	427	1,917
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 vaccine	28,857	76,295	11,061	27,027	9,753					
Sick newborns treated	200	3,000	118	1,221	332					
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE										
People benefiting from safe and chlorinated water through a distribution network ⁱ	250,000		71,000		-					
People benefiting from safe water to agreed standards that meets domestic demands	250,000	300,000	250,000	75,958	8,208 ⁱⁱ	906,511	335,930	762,492	159,382	7,318
People benefiting from functional latrines to agreed standards	250,000	300,000	203,440	23,188	7,020 ⁱⁱⁱ	906,511	335,930	769,458	59,020	5,686
CHILD PROTECTION & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE										
Children reached with psychosocial support services	117,280	42,720	30,689	521	6,491	284,119	59,087	53,367	1,509	10,310
Adolescents received life skills	34,400	12,530	8,570	205	777	74,900	- ^{iv}	33,573	1,091	1,068
Adolescent girls and women provided with gender-based violence prevention and response services	20,000	7,000	6,449 ^v	6	6					
EDUCATION										
Children aged 4 to 14 years who have accessed formal or non-formal education, including early learning	221,000	51,000	179,372 ^{vi}	- ^{vii}	6,660	306,031	56,403	259,617	59,527	8,829
Adolescents aged 15 to 18 years who have participated in skills development programmes for learning, personal empowerment and/or employability ^{viii}	40,000	12,000	140	1,000	-					
C4D/ ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM										
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 ^{ix}	725,000	100,000	537,462	43,684						
People accessing mechanisms to voice their needs/concerns, including feedback and complaint mechanisms	40,000	10,000	25,492	2,567	7,371					

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 is higher than for the sector for this month because DPHE results are not included in the sector results (DPHE achieved 8,208 this month).

ⁱⁱⁱ Achievement for UNICEF-supported host communities is higher than for the sector for this month because DPHE results are not included in the sector results (DPHE achieved 6,300 and implementing partners achieved 720).

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

^v Data cleaning is on-going with further investigation required on GBV cases. A workshop will be held next week to review all data reported to date.

^{vi} Double counting in the previous reporting period has been reconciled.

^{vii} Children in the host communities will be supported through school grants based on School Improvement Plans. These plans will be developed by the School Management Committees after they are trained over the coming months.

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

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