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# Bangladesh

## Humanitarian Situation report No.49 (Rohingya influx)

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 to 31 March 2018

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- The Cox’s Bazar Civil Surgeon, UNICEF and sector partners organized a Nutrition Action Week in all Rohingya camps from 18-27 March 2019. Ninety-five per cent children under 5 in camps (144,383 children) were screened for malnutrition and received Vitamin A Supplementation. Screening identified 1,203 children (49 per cent girls) with severe acute malnutrition, of which 617 were newly admitted for treatment and others were already in treatment.
- In March 2019, UNICEF and partners constructed 118 learning centres. There are now 1,991 UNICEF supported learning centres in camps, benefitting 180,293 Rohingya refugee children.
- Recent survey of women and girls in camps 15 and 16 on menstrual hygiene management indicated that sixty-eight per cent of those surveyed expressed satisfaction with their access to menstrual hygiene management (MHM) services; 10 per cent have seen an improvement since the last survey in December 2018 while 20 per cent feel services have worsened. Steps will be taken to improve MHM services based on this feedback.
- Since January 2019, UNICEF and its local partner have established three Information Feedback Centres (IFCs) in host communities. These centres have been well-received, with 488 pieces of feedback and 330 queries received in March.

### UNICEF’s Response with Partners

Key Programme Indicators	Sector		UNICEF and IPs (Refugees and Host Communities)	
	Target	Total Results (2019)	Target	Total Results (2019)
<b>Nutrition:</b> Children under 5 years with SAM admitted for treatment	34,550	6,220	24,500	4,200
<b>Health:</b> Children 0-11 months who have received Pentavalent 3 vaccine			105,152	28,335
<b>WASH:</b> People benefiting from safe water to agreed standards that meets domestic demands	1,242,441	914,556	550,000	317,750
<b>Child Protection:</b> Children reached with psychosocial support services	343,206	44,566	160,000	24,719
<b>Education:</b> Children (4-14) who have accessed non-formal education, including early learning <sup>1</sup>	306,031	255,238	221,000	180,293

15 April 2019

**683,000**

Children in need of humanitarian assistance (UNICEF HAC 2019)

**1.2 million**

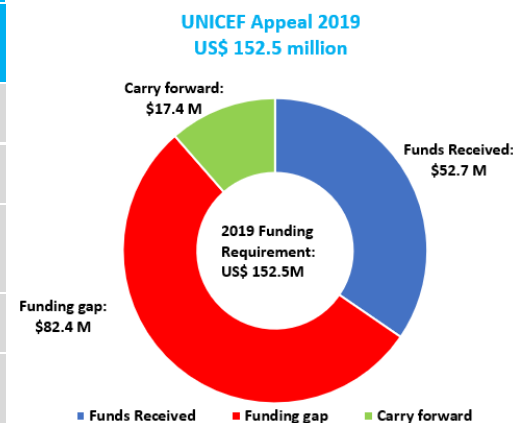
People in need - including refugees and host community (UNICEF HAC 2019)

**499,883**

Rohingya children in need of assistance (estimation based on ISCG SitRep, March 2019)







**908,878**

Total Rohingya population in need of assistance (Based on ISCG SitRep, March 2019)



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

The finalization of the UNICEF Monsoon and Cyclone Preparedness and Response Plan is ongoing in close coordination with the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), sector partners and working groups (Emergency Task Force, Natural Hazard Task Force and Information Management Working Group). UNICEF aims to address key areas related to children potentially affected by severe weather events in the camps and host communities, with a focus on risks analysis, access, upgrading of facilities, communicating with communities, partnerships, preposition of supplies and the identification of additional human resources.

	Total refugee population	908,878
	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*

For cyclone preparedness a Simulation Exercise (SIMEX) planned for early April has been postponed at the request of the government. The Government coordination mechanism which needs to be tested during the SIMEX may now take place in May. In the absence of cyclone shelters for refugees (cyclone resistant shelters exist in the host community but cover only approximately 20 per cent of the Bangladesh host population), the refugees may be advised to stay in their shelter or in upgraded structures within the camps or depending on the severity of the cyclone, be guided by the advice of the Army.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The humanitarian response for the Rohingya refugee crisis is facilitated by the 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.<sup>2</sup> A review of the coordination system was conducted in October 2018 by UNHCR, IOM and UNDP and the recommendations emerging from the review are being discussed. The Principals of UNHCR, IOM and the Emergency Relief Coordinator will be visiting Bangladesh end of April to further discuss this new coordination mechanism and other key issues relevant to the Rohingya crisis.

On the government side, a National Task Force, established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has lead 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. In 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 around 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 these into national strategies and its work in other parts of the country.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**Nutrition:** In March 2019, 1,103 children aged 6-59 months (52 per cent girls) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) through active case finding in communities and Nutrition Action Week, and admitted to outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTPs) for treatment. Thirty-two children (66 per cent girls) with SAM and medical complications were admitted to the two UNICEF partner operated stabilization centres in camps for inpatient treatment. Additionally, 87 infants aged 0-6 months (50 per cent girls) were admitted to seven CMAM-I centres (Community-based Management of At-Risk Mothers and Infants) supported by UNICEF. There has been a decreasing trend in SAM admissions in last three months which is being carefully analysed. Mobile teams were sent to remote areas of camps and have begun identifying children with SAM not accessing services; this indicates a need for more widespread community-based nutrition services and a stronger monitoring of community reach activities.

Under the leadership of the Cox's Bazar Civil Surgeon's Office, UNICEF and sector partners organized Nutrition Action Week Round 1 across all Rohingya camps from 18-27 March 2019 (round 2 will be held in 6 months). Ninety fixed and 17 mobile sites were used to reach 95 per cent of children under 5 in camps. This meant that 144,383 children (49 per cent girls) were screened for malnutrition and provided Vitamin A Supplementation. There were 1,203 children (49 per cent girls) identified with SAM, including 617 children (49 per cent girls) not already in treatment who were referred to one of the 56 nutrition sector OTPs. Full results are available [at this online link](#).

<sup>2</sup> 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).

So far in 2019, 96 per cent of the 2,844 children admitted for treatment for SAM have been discharged as cured, with a 1.3 per cent defaulter rate and 0.2 per cent death rate, all within Sphere Standards (2011).

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%

UNICEF also focuses on preventing malnutrition. Nutrition awareness activities in March saw infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling reach 1,911 women; orientation sessions engage 140 influential community leaders and 410 fathers and mothers-in-law; and cooking demonstrations and courtyard meetings held for 885 caregivers women. These community mobilization activities are designed to improve dietary habits and food choices, and increase nutrition service uptake.

**Host Community:** UNICEF works closely with government authorities to deliver preventative and curative nutrition services in host communities. As part of this partnership, in March, UNICEF renovated the Ramu Sub-District Health and Family Planning Office, providing improved training facilities at sub-district-level. Meanwhile, 60 Community Nutrition Volunteers supported by UNICEF continued their proactive identification of children with malnutrition, screening 11,673 children (47 per cent girls) for acute malnutrition. Forty-five children (56 per cent girls) were admitted for treatment in the district hospital and Ukhia, Teknaf, Pekua and Ramu Sub-District Health Complexes. Additionally, 6,716 pregnant and lactating mothers received IYCF counselling.

**Health:** In March 2019, the 19 UNICEF-supported health facilities in camps provided 31,266 health care consultations, including 12,888 for children under 5. The most common causes for consultation were acute respiratory infection, varicella (chicken pox) and diarrhoea. So far in 2019, there have been 74,507 reported cases of varicella, with the disease now showing a declining trend. In the last three weeks of March, there were 5,536 (week 11), 5,996 (week 12) and 2,478 (week 13) cases. UNICEF health facilities also provided 1,869 pregnant women with their fourth antenatal care visit while 441 women received postnatal care.

There have been 172 diphtheria cases reported so far in 2019, bringing it the total to 8,518 cases since the beginning of the outbreak in November 2017. The last death was reported on 15 January 2019 (45 deaths have been reported in total). Routine immunization continues in camps to prevent the further spread of diseases; 2,710 children received their third dose of pentavalent vaccine in March 2019, indicating they are on track to have received their full schedule of vaccinations.

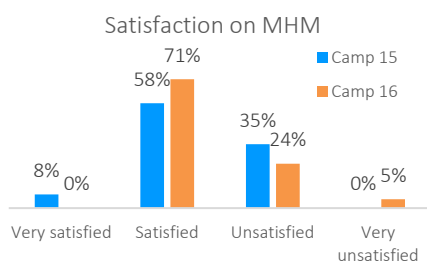
OCV Campaign	Dates	Target age group	Target	Reached	%
Phase 1, Round 1	10 - 18 Oct 2017	Over 1 year	658,371	700,487	106%
Phase 1, Round 2	4 - 9 Nov 2017	1 to 5 years	182,317	199,472	109%
Phase 2, Round 1	6 - 13 May 2018	Over 1 year, refugees not reached in round 1 and host community	984,906	879,273	90%
Phase 2, Round 2	17 Nov - 13 Dec 2018		328,556	364,686	110%

A study is being conducted by International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh, with support from UNICEF, to assess the effectiveness of oral cholera vaccination (OCV) among Rohingya refugees, after nearly 880,000 refugees were vaccinated in 2017-2018.

Eleven surveillance units (nine sites in Ukhia and two in Teknaf) were set up in government, UNICEF and other partners' health facilities. Tests have been completed on 3,775 stool samples so far; results will be published by the end of the year.

**Host Community:** Cox's Bazar District Hospital Special Care Newborn Unit (SCANU) provided neonatal care for 248 sick newborns including 28 Rohingya newborns in March. Meanwhile, the Newborn Stabilization Units (NSUs) in Teknaf and Ukhia cared for 86 sick newborns including 7 Rohingya. Additionally, 1,143 pregnant mothers were counselled and tested as part of the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV infection services now being offered in two government and nine NGO health facilities in camps and the host community.

**WASH:** UNICEF provides lifesaving WASH services to 250,000 Rohingya refugees in the 8 camps under UNICEF's area of responsibility, as agreed with the WASH Sector. In 2019, the WASH Sector is emphasizing three main pillars: quality, sustainability and equity. UNICEF and WHO with the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) are conducting Water Quality Surveillance (WQS) across all camps. Testing began in March. The surveillance includes sanitary inspections and water quality testing at water points and in households. The WQS will help to target actions to improve water safety and prevent waterborne diseases, including identifying where hygiene promotion and/or tube-well decommissioning are needed. Meanwhile, UNICEF has catalogued and labelled over 17,000 hand pumps across the refugee camps. This will strengthen the existing WASH sector water quality database, improving overall management of water point quality and functionality. In March, 350 tube-wells and 104 tap stands were rehabilitated, bringing the total for the year to 1,838 tube-wells and 383 tap stands rehabilitated.



UNICEF employs third-party monitors who conduct daily household surveys, to allow UNICEF to improve its WASH services for families. In March, these surveys were conducted in camps 15 and 16. Female surveyors talked to women and girls to understand how they are managing their menstruation in the camps, and what additional support they need. On average, 68 per cent of women expressed satisfaction with their access to menstrual hygiene management (MHM) services; 10 per cent have seen an improvement since in these services since the last survey in

December 2018 while 20 per cent feel the services have worsened. UNICEF is working with partners to address these concerns and collecting feedback from women and girls on how they feel services could be improved and which services have actually worsened.

**Host Community:** UNICEF, DPHE and partners are working across Cox's Bazar District to address key WASH-related challenges for communities: long distances to water points, low water quality and the lack of sufficient number of latrines. During March 2019, UNICEF partners constructed 11 new deep tube-wells fitted with hand pumps in Moheshkhali and Ukhia Sub-Districts and rehabilitated 121 hand pumps in Chokoria Sub-District. In Teknaf, a water distribution network including a borehole, solar pump and storage tanks was completed providing chlorinated, safe water to 2,000 people. The water treatment plant providing water to Rohingya Camp 22 has been extended to provide safe water to 1,000 people in the surround host community. Altogether, 42,000 people have benefitted from improved access to safe water in March.

Additionally, 115 new latrines were completed in Ukhia and 135 latrines rehabilitated in Chokoria, including the installation 200 hand-washing stations. These interventions combined to provide improved access to safe sanitation to 5,400 people. Locations for all host community WASH interventions are identified through a participatory needs assessment including respective local government authorities. Twenty-one ward-level Water and Sanitation Committees have been mobilized and trained in two unions of Chokoria. These committees support planning, implementation and monitoring of WASH activities within the communities with the objective of improving quality and sustainability of WASH services.

**Child Protection:** So far this year, 24,498 children (21 per cent of annual target) have accessed psychosocial support through UNICEF partners, including 8,469 children (52 per cent girls) in March. Case management services were extended to 163 (57 per cent girls) new vulnerable children, adding to the existing caseload of 284 (63 per cent girls) unaccompanied, 1,138 (57 per cent girls) separated and 1,350 (70 per cent girls) otherwise vulnerable children receiving regular case management from UNICEF partners.

UNICEF also works with Rohingya communities to protect children within their own neighbourhoods from exploitation and abuse, by helping them to organize themselves into community-based child protection committees (CBCPCs). In March, CBCPCs reached 3,400 women and 3,734 men with awareness sessions on topics such as child marriage and child labour. UNICEF and its partners are mapping CBCPC functionality as well as community knowledge about the committees. Preliminary findings indicate that 79 per cent of the 502 community members surveyed are aware of CBCPCs but only 22 per cent approach the CBCPCs with child protection issues. The final report is expected by the end of April and its recommendations will to inform strategies to strengthen the CBCPC mechanism.

The 13 UNICEF-supported Safe Spaces for Women and Girls newly reached 490 women and adolescent girls with gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services (including psychosocial support, case management and skills training) in March. Outreach activities by women and adolescent girls, as well as Community Watch Groups, reached 12,386 people (78 per cent females) with messages on GBV prevention; risk mitigation; and information on available services. Together with the Child Protection and GBV Sub-Sectors, UNICEF facilitated a five-day training to help 22 case workers and supervisors better respond to child survivors of sexual abuse.

**Host Community:** During the reporting period, in coordination with the Department of Social Services, case management services were provided for 158 children (51 per cent girls) and life skills sessions for 43 children (53 per cent girls). Additionally, 607 women and girls and 314 men and boys were reached with child protection and GBV messages.

**Integrated Programming for Adolescents:** UNICEF has begun to roll out its strategy to meet the education and protection needs of adolescents affected by the Rohingya refugee crisis. Two multipurpose child and adolescent centres (MPCs) are now operational, offering a package of services that includes life skills and psychosocial support; basic literacy and numeracy; and occupational skills. There are 800 adolescents enrolled in the centres, 140 (42 per cent female) of whom are participating in occupational skills training. Eight-four MPCs are being planned across camps and the host community in 2019 to provide comprehensive services to 40,000 adolescents.

**Education:** In March 2019, 118 learning centres were constructed, bringing the total number of learning centres in camps to 1,991. These centres are benefitting 180,293 Rohingya refugee children (49 per cent girls), 10,703 of whom were newly enrolled in March. All children have been placed in classes based on their competency level as per the Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA).

UNICEF aims to reach its 2019 target of 2,500 learning centres by mid-2019, providing access to education for 221,000 Rohingya refugee children. UNICEF and its partners are now clustering up to six learning centres in the same location to operate as a unit, allowing children to more systematically access education across LCFA levels. Thirty clusters are now being piloted, and the lessons learned will be incorporated during the clustering in the remaining LCs. Forty per cent of learning centres have dedicated WASH facilities, while others rely on public latrines in proximity to the centre. By the end of 2019, UNICEF aims to increase this to 90 per cent of learning centres with dedicated WASH facilities.

The enrolment of children with disabilities has been increased from 76 children in February to 124 children (30 per cent girls) in March in 42 learning centres. Children are screened with support from a local NGO, and provided with the services and assistive devices they require, including to participate in learning. Teachers in 42 learning centres camps have been trained on teaching methodologies to actively engage these children in their lessons.

**Host Community:** The first cohort of the alternative learning programme have graduated, and 994 adolescents (57 per cent girls) out of the 1,000 participating adolescents have moved on to job placements. The next cohort will begin from July 2019; UNICEF's implementing partner is currently conducting a needs assessment to identify potential participants.

Training on school effectiveness was provided to 264 School Management Committee (SMC) members (36 per cent female) from ten public primary schools. This will help the Committees to develop school improvement plans and provide more effective overall school management. UNICEF and the District Primary Education Office plan to train 2,365 SMC members from 215 schools in 2019.

**Communication for Development, Community Engagement and Accountability:** To overcome challenges to participation in Nutrition Action Week, including a lack of awareness or interest, social mobilization activities included: 1,300 Rohingya volunteers undertaking household visits; 695 community leaders and 834 religious leaders sensitized; 10 public service announcements aired; and two radio magazines and two live phone-in programmes broadcasted. To support increased immunization rates, 110,693 households were reached with messaging on routine immunization and the messages were discussed in 58 community consultations held with 1,193 people. This led to the identification of rumours and harmful social and cultural norms which act as barriers to immunization; action plans on routine immunization were developed by communities at the consultations.

UNICEF's 15 Information and Feedback Centres (IFCs) received 1,195 complaints, 265 pieces of feedback and 3,782 queries in March. Most complaints were on insufficient food and latrines, while the queries were regarding health services and non-food items including clothing. Those seeking services were referred to nearby service points.

**Host Community:** Since January 2019, UNICEF and a local partner have established three IFCs in host communities. These centres have been well received, with 488 pieces of feedback and 330 queries received in March. To address the concerns of host community groups and build social cohesion, episode 12 of Sanglap (Dialogue) was recorded, allowing 120 host community members to discuss their concerns. UNICEF's nationwide Local Governance for Children programme, led by the Cox's Bazar Deputy Commissioner's Office undertook a month-long campaign on hand-washing and ending child marriage, engaging 32,200 students at 35 secondary schools in four sub-districts (Ramu, Ukhiya, Teknaf and Cox's Bazar Sadar).

## Funding

So far this year, US\$ 52.7 million has been received for the response. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to Canada, Denmark, Education Cannot Wait (ECW), the European Union, Germany, Global Partnership on Education (GPE), 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 who have contributed generously to this response. Continued and timely donor support in 2019 will be critical in order to continue to provide essential WASH, Health, Nutrition, Child Protection and Education services to Rohingya refugees and host communities.

Appeal Sector	Funding Requirements	Funds available*				Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year		Total	Carry-Over	\$	%
		Emergency resources	Other resources				
Nutrition	18,000,000	2,324,265	3,716,255	6,040,520	2,849,136	9,110,344	51%
Health	19,773,645	4,942,792	252,698	5,195,489	2,266,408	12,311,747	62%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	35,700,000	7,749,512	2,287,897	10,037,408	2,345,413	23,317,178	65%
Child Protection/GBV	18,835,658	3,221,476	6,962,458	10,183,934	4,783,217	3,868,507	21%
Education	47,000,000	5,730,126	12,533,364	18,263,490	311,507	28,425,003	60%
Communication for development	4,200,000	604,472	316,697	921,169	972,682	2,306,149	55%
Emergency preparedness	9,000,000	1,967,796	93,775	2,061,570	3,910,604	3,027,826	34%
Unallocated		0	0	0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>152,509,303</b>	<b>26,540,438</b>	<b>26,163,143</b>	<b>52,703,581</b>	<b>17,438,967</b>	<b>82,366,755</b>	<b>54%</b>

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

### Next SitRep: May 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>

### Who to contact for further information:

**Edouard Beigbeder**  
Representative  
UNICEF Bangladesh  
Tel: +880 1730344031  
Email: [ebeigbeder@unicef.org](mailto:ebeigbeder@unicef.org)

**Piyali Mustaphi**  
Deputy Representative OIC  
UNICEF Bangladesh  
Mob: +880 017 118 82521  
Email: [pmustaphi@unicef.org](mailto:pmustaphi@unicef.org)

**Shairose Mawji**  
Chief Field Services  
UNICEF Bangladesh  
Tel: +880 17 300 89085  
Email: [smawji@unicef.org](mailto:smawji@unicef.org)

**Jean-Jacques Simon**  
Chief of Communication  
UNICEF Bangladesh  
Mob: +880 17 1304 3478  
Email: [jsimon@unicef.org](mailto:jsimon@unicef.org)

## 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	
<b>NUTRITION</b>										
Children under 5 years with SAM admitted for treatment	24,000	500	4,057	143	1,180	29,054	5,496	5,890	330	2,025
Children aged 6 to 59 months who received vitamin A at least once in the year	148,324	42,750	144,383	46,917	191,300	148,324	42,750	144,383	46,917	191,300
<b>HEALTH</b>										
Children aged 0 to 11 months who have received Pentavalent 3 vaccine	28,857	76,295	8,045	20,290 <sup>i</sup>	11,590					
Sick newborns treated	200	3,000	95	912	334					
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>										
People benefiting from safe and chlorinated water through a distribution network <sup>ii</sup>	250,000		71,000		-					
People benefiting from safe water to agreed standards that meets domestic demands <sup>iii</sup>	250,000	300,000	250,000	67,750	42,000 <sup>iv</sup>	906,511	335,930	757,056	157,500	6,805
People benefiting from functional latrines to agreed standards	250,000	300,000	202,720	16,888	5,400 <sup>v</sup>	906,511	335,930	769,458	59,020	4,020
<b>CHILD PROTECTION &amp; GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>										
Children reached with psychosocial support services	117,280	42,720	24,498	221	8,559	284,119	59,087	43,231	1,335	16,004
Adolescents received life skills	34,400	12,530	7,833	165	4,548	74,900	- <sup>vi</sup>	30,505	1,091	5,351
Adolescent girls and women provided with gender-based violence prevention and response services	20,000	7,000	6,449	-	490					
<b>EDUCATION</b>										
Children aged 4 to 14 years who have accessed formal or non-formal education, including early learning	221,000	51,000	180,293	- <sup>vii</sup>	10,703	306,031	56,403	255,238	59,527	19,614
Adolescents aged 15 to 18 years who have participated in skills development programmes for learning, personal empowerment and/or employability <sup>viii</sup>	40,000	12,000	140	1,000	-					
<b>C4D/ ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM</b>										
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 <sup>ix</sup>	725,000	100,000	551,366 <sup>*</sup>	29,604						
People accessing mechanisms to voice their needs/concerns, including feedback and complaint mechanisms	40,000	10,000	19,070	1,618	6,060					

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<sup>i</sup> Total data for March is 18,284 with 2,006 from February from Cox's Bazar Sadar and Ukhia Sub-Districts, which was not available in during last reporting period.

<sup>ii</sup> While UNICEF has fully covered its area of responsibility (250,000 people) with access to safe water, in 2019 the focus will be on improved, sustainable water networks

<sup>iii</sup> WASH sector has adjusted its 2019 target

<sup>iv</sup> UNICEF host community achievement is higher than for the sector for this month because DPHE results are not included in sector result (DPHE achieved 33,000 and implementing partners achieved 4,000)

<sup>v</sup> UNICEF host community achievement is higher than for the sector for this month because DPHE results are not included in sector result (DPHE achieved 33,000 and implementing partners achieved 4,000)

<sup>vi</sup> Host community target is not yet finalized

<sup>vii</sup> Children in the host community will be supported through school grants based on School Improvement Plans. These plans will be developed by School Management Committees after they are trained over the coming months.

<sup>viii</sup> There is no equivalent indicator for the Education Sector

<sup>ix</sup> This is a monthly figure, indicating the number of people reached with at least one round of messaging within the month.

x. In March, community mobilizers were heavily involved in Nutrition Action Week and therefore spent less time conducting household visits.