



Bangladesh

Humanitarian Situation report No.36 (Rohingya influx)

REPORTING PERIOD: 5 - 18 JULY 2018

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The district of Cox’s Bazar continues to experience heavy downpours with 222 mm rain recorded between 5 -10 July. It is expected that rain will continue in the coming weeks with about 30 mm of rain per day.
- UNICEF and partners participated in the Nutrition Action Week (14-19 July 2018) aimed at reaching 134,000 children aged 06-59 months with vitamin A, 85,000 children with deworming tablets, and an intensified campaign on breastfeeding and age-appropriate feeding practices.
- UNICEF-supported Special Care New-born Unit and New-born Stabilization Units (in Cox Bazar, Ukhiya and Teknaf) have cared for 133 sick new-borns from the host community and the Rohingya during the reporting period.
- UNICEF in coordination with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and the Bangladesh Army are progressively advancing with the implementation of the new latrine designs; the construction of 30 latrines and 615 bathing units has been completed. 582 latrines and 1,522 bathing units are currently undergoing construction.
- The Bangladesh 2018 HAC appeal is 60 per cent funded with the generous support of its donors. However, an additional US\$59.9 million is required to fully deliver the Rohingya response.

UNICEF’s Response with Partners

Key Programme Indicators	Sector		UNICEF and IPs	
	Target	Total Results (2018)	Target*	Total Results (2018)
Nutrition: Children 0-59 months treated for severe acute malnutrition	35,093	13,557	24,600	9,432
Health: People aged 1 year and above who received oral cholera vaccine			950,000	879,273
WASH: People with access to safe drinking water	1,052,495	699,497	600,000	319,650
Child Protection: Children benefitted from psychosocial activities	400,000	193,212	300,000	145,332
Education: Children (4-14) enrolled in emergency non-formal education	368,000	138,871	202,279	115,017

* UNICEF aligned its programme targets and results with JRP. All targets are from January-December 2018 except nutrition which is March-December 2018 to be in line with the sector.

19 July 2018

703,000

Children in need of humanitarian assistance (JRP March to December 2018)

1.3 million

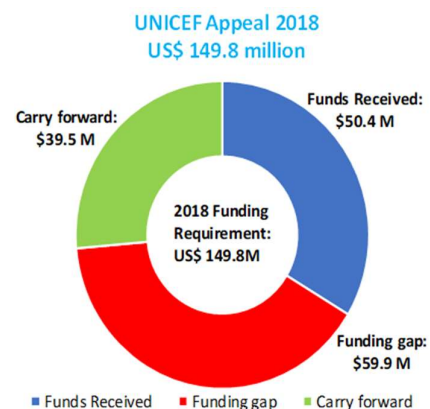
People in need - including refugees and host community (JRP March to December 2018)

381,240

Children (arrived since 25 August 2017) in need of humanitarian assistance (Based on ISCG SitRep 5 July 2018)

706,000







New arrivals since 25 August (ISCG SitRep, as of 5 July 2018)



Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The ongoing cyclone and monsoon season, which is expected to continue till November will likely continue to affect various parts of the country and especially the Rohingya refugees and host communities in Cox's Bazar. Since 9 June, heavy rains have caused flooding, landslides, and water logging. Risk of cholera or acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak remains high during the monsoon season.

The Joint Response Plan (JRP) for March to December 2018 was launched on 16 March, appealing for US\$950.8 million, including US\$113 million for UNICEF. UNICEF's 2018 revised Humanitarian Action for Children includes the key components of the JRP, an emphasis on expanding support to the Bangladeshi community in Cox's Bazar district and preparedness and response to other emergencies nationwide.

	Newly arrived Rohingya refugees	706,000
	Newly arrived children	54%
	Newly arrived women and girls	60%
	Newly arrived pregnant and lactating women	10%
	Total affected population	1,300,000
	Total affected children	703,000

Note: Based on Inter-Sector Coordination Group reports

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The humanitarian response for the Rohingya refugee crisis is facilitated by the Inter-Sectoral 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 international humanitarian organizations.¹ On the government side, a National Task Force, established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, leads the coordination of the overall 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. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief has since last month initiated coordination meetings amongst the concerned government ministries and all key stakeholders. Monthly coordination meetings are planned for this forum. At the Cox's Bazar level, the Refugee, Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) and the Deputy Commissioner are critical for day-to-day coordination. In Cox's Bazar UNICEF leads the nutrition sector and child protection sub-sector, and co-leads the education sector with Save the Children and co-leads the WASH sector with Action Against Hunger. It is important to note that the cluster system has not been officially activated though the sector structure in place, mirrors the coordination mechanisms established in a cluster approach.

Humanitarian Strategy

In Cox's Bazar, UNICEF is following four key strategies. (1) The first is related to saving lives and protecting children and their families in the refugee camps. This will be achieved through the provision of safe water, sanitation and washing facilities; SAM treatment; and vaccination. UNICEF is also addressing the protection needs of the most at-risk through the prevention of sexual violence and abuse and by supporting case management, psychosocial support and basic education. Nutrition, WASH, child protection and gender-based violence outcomes will be bolstered through targeted cash assistance. (2) The second is promoting social cohesion and confidence building in the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Sub-districts; and (3) the third is system strengthening and accelerating programme implementation to the rest of the district of Cox's Bazar. Lastly, (4) UNICEF will apply the lessons learnt from the 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: UNICEF and partners participated in the Nutrition Action Week (14-19 July 2018) aimed at reaching 134,000 children aged 06-59 months with vitamin A, at least 85,000 children with deworming tablets, and intensified the campaign on breastfeeding and age-appropriate feeding practices. During the reporting period, a total of 104,378 children under five were screened for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) with 1,228 children identified with SAM, and subsequently referred to UNICEF supported Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) sites. Among them, 1,225 children aged 6-59 months admitted for outpatient treatment (6 children with complications were admitted to Stabilization Centres) which is indicative of improved preliminary SAM identification. Moreover, 38 children with SAM aged 0-6 months were admitted to Community-based Management of Malnutrition for Infants (CMAM-I) sites for treatment of uncomplicated SAM through CMAM-I pilot project². A total of 4,562 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition were also identified and referred for treatment to nearby combined Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) sites/Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP). As part of preventative nutrition services, 626 adolescent girls and 2,379 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were provided with Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation to prevent iron deficiency disorders specially anaemia. Around 3,000 PLW also continue to benefit from Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF).

Health: UNICEF-supported Diarrhoea Treatment Centres (DTCs) in Leda, Shamlapur, Balukhali and Ukhiya had a total of 96 patients treated in the last two weeks for acute watery diarrhoea. The DTCs also provide surveillance, early warning messages, alerts and investigate probable cases for further laboratory tests. Laboratory tests are regularly being conducted for suspected cholera case and the tests showed no cholera bacteria.

¹ 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).

² CMAM-I pilot project is operated by Save the Children and funded by UNICEF, this project is a Community based management of Malnutrition for infants aged 0-6 months. It is a different protocol used to treat SAM among Infants aged 0-6 months.

The health sector recorded 124 cases of diphtheria including a death in the past two weeks bringing the total to 7,947 cases with 44 deaths since 8 November 2017. In host communities, a total of 68 cases were reported and verified with no deaths since November 2017. The trend of Measles-Rubella (MR) has been declining with 14 suspected cases in the past two weeks with no deaths, bringing the total number to 1,430 cases³ in 2018. Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) is slightly increased, with a total of 2,447 cases reported, including 92 cases in the past two weeks. The 24 UNICEF-supported health facilities (including five DTCs) provided health services to 18,432 people including 6,868 children under five years in the past two weeks for refugees.

WASH: During the reporting period, an estimated 45,000 people continue to receive safe water through the trucking of 849,000 litres of water in the water scarce areas of Hakimpara and Alikhali Camps, as well as, through the surface water treatment plant at Unchprang Camp. Additional 7,750 persons have access to safe water through the installation of 24 new tube wells fitted with handpumps in camps 6, 14, 16 and 15. A total of 320 waterpoint were rehabilitated in camps 6,7,15 and 16. Moreover, 27 tube wells were rehabilitated at host communities of Palongkhali and Rajapalong. Bucket chlorination of 230 water points continues by Community Volunteers providing chlorine doses to all users of the water points.

Although space for construction of WASH infrastructure within the camps remains a challenge, UNICEF and partners improved sanitation access to 1,660 people during this reporting period through construction of 83 new latrines, rehabilitation of 709 latrines, desludging of 2,016 latrines and decommissioning of 207 latrines. In addition, 55 bathing spaces were constructed during this reporting period benefitting 1,100 women and girls. The dissemination of key hygiene messages, through the work of the trained Community Hygiene Promoters, has reached more than 80,000 people the reporting period, while around 12,808 adolescent girls and reproductive age women received specific messages on menstrual hygiene management. Additionally, 8,011 hygiene kits and 114,567 bars of soap were distributed during the reporting period. In addition, 643 hand washing stations have been constructed during this reporting period.

UNICEF in coordination with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and the Bangladesh Army are progressively advancing with the implementation of the new latrine designs, as well as with the construction of bathing cubicles. During this reporting period, 582 latrines construction is ongoing, while 30 latrines have been completed. 615 bathing units have been completed, out of which 265 were handed over to the Camp in Charge (CiC), while construction on 1,522 bathing units is ongoing. 1,175 latrines have been decommissioned out of which 782 decommissioned latrines were verified by CiC.

Child Protection: UNICEF, working with the Child Protection Sub Sector (CPSS) finalised a week long exercise of capacity building and roll out of Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) bringing all CPSS members together.

As part of psychosocial activities with children, UNICEF in partnership with two NGOs, CODEC and BRAC, initiated a project to allow thousands of children in the refugees camps watch the matches of the 2018 World Cup games. A total of 20 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) across the refugees camps were equipped with large screen TVs for this purpose. As most games were played at night, the games were recorded for younger children and screened the next day of each match to prevent security risks for younger children. Parents also joined the screening of the game and during the screening, child friendly messages, particularly on prevention of family separation were shared with them.

This week, UNICEF will train 20 children from refugee camps on photography in order for them to tell their stories through photography activities.

Education: As of date, UNICEF is providing non-formal education to 91,929 children (aged 4-14) through 2,762 trained teachers in 867 learning centres in camps. UNICEF will construct an additional 586 learning centres by end of the year bring us up to 1,453. A total of 522 learning centres have been upgraded from temporary structures in various camps. A follow up on the Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA) task force meeting was held on the 9th of July where a workplan for development of the first three months learning materials was agreed upon. The LCFA is intended to structure learning for children in the camps in the absence of an official curriculum.

Communication for Development, Community Engagement and Accountability: During the period, more than 2,000 service seekers (63 per cent women) visited 12 Information and Feedback Centres (IFCs) with 2,522 queries, complaints, feedback received. The 12 IFCs recorded 1,965 number of queries, 518 complaints and 39 feedback from the community. In addition, 240 Model Mothers and Youth Volunteers visited more than 17,000 households with key lifesaving messages. 800 Community Mobilisation Volunteers (CMVs) visited 40,000 households with key lifesaving messages conducting estimated 60,000 Interpersonal Communication (IPC) sessions. A joint "Review and Planning Workshop" among UNICEF supported radio partners including Bangladesh Betar, Community Radio Naf and BBC Media Action held on 8th July 2018 to strengthen programme development for both Rohingya and host communities.

³ Erratum: Last SitRep, UNICEF reported 2,355 cases. The correct and verified total cases for 2018 as of date is 1,430 cases.

Monsoon Preparedness and Response: The district of Cox's Bazar continues to experience heavy downpours and from 5th to 10th July, it has seen 222mm rain. Rain is likely to continue in the coming weeks with about 30 mm of rain expected per day. A total of 35,000 refugees have been relocated as of 9 July and plans are in place to relocate nearly 3,000 more by 31st July 2018. 85 per cent of the UNICEF monsoon related supplies for emergency preparedness are in country and will be mobilized when the need arises.

Health: All five UNICEF-supported Diarrhoea Treatment Centers (DTCs) are functioning.

Nutrition: To support continued service delivery during monsoon, 59 OTP staff were trained on the functioning modality of mobile nutrition teams (MNT), which will compensate inoperable facilities and to reach out to communities that may have difficulties to access nutrition services on their own. Due to heavy rainfall during the reporting period, a total of three OTPs were reported to be flooded in three camps namely Chakmarkul, Camp 18 and camp 8E. Affected OTPs continued their services from nearby nutrition facility and through activation of mobile nutrition teams (MNT). Subsequently, camp access was disrupted due to muddy and flooded roads. In addition, one flooded stabilization center has been decommissioned and yet to be relocated. One Breast Feeding Support Center is temporarily closed in camp 9 due to landslide and is planned to be relocated. Meanwhile service provision has been shifted to a nearby OTP. Additionally, protective materials i.e. gum boots, rain coats, umbrellas have been dispatched gradually to the sector partners (including UNICEF's implementing partners) to support both the outreach and facility based services during the monsoon.

WASH: UNICEF Partners report that 441 latrines have been damaged by the monsoon rains of which a total of 291 latrines, including 40 during this reporting period, were repaired and 31 were decommissioned. A total of 294 bathing cubicles are damaged, of which 166 have been repaired and 21 have been decommissioned.

The WASH Sector developed guidelines and a factsheet for sanitation and fecal sludge management for the monsoon season. Ongoing construction of latrines, bathing cubicles and tubewells have been slowed down due to heavy rains and limited road access. Finding usable space for replacement/construction of decommissioned facilities remain a challenge.

Child Protection: UNICEF conducted a one-day session with members of the Community Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs) to review lessons learned through the CBCPC activities, particularly on the use of children's bracelets to facilitate swift tracing of children who could get separated because of the monsoon. So far, the bracelet safety measure is broadly welcomed by families and communities and there has been no major family separation experience so far.

Education: The onset of the monsoon season resulted in a major challenge for conducting learning activities in the camps. A total of 93 UNICEF supported learning centres (LCs) have been damaged by landslides and rain. UNICEF is working closely with its partners to relocate and decommission the centers. 3,000 tarpaulins were distributed last week to reinforce 800 Learning Centres that were damaged by the rains but some seriously damaged LCs may need to be decommissioned and rebuilt on stronger foundations. UNICEF engineers are currently assessing these structures to rehabilitate them quickly. Affected children attend nearby learning centres when feasible. Education sector is working together with shelter and site management to track and follow up on learning centres that are temporarily or permanently decommissioned.

C4D: UNICEF completed orientation of 240 model mother and youth volunteers and 40 information service providers on monsoon preparedness and response messages. They were mobilized to engage with communities to discuss early warning systems, flooding, land slide, lightning, shelter, health, nutrition and protection with the aim of minimizing casualties during monsoon. 96 radio sets were distributed to the host communities in Moheshkhali Upazaila for the monsoon and cyclone preparedness.

Summary Analysis of Host Community Response

Health: During this reporting period, Cox's Bazar District Hospital Special Care Newborn Unit (SCANU) cared for 110 sick newborns. Meanwhile, the New-born Stabilization Units (NSU) in Teknaf and Ukhia cared for 23 sick new-borns. A total of 133 sick newborns were cared for in UNICEF-supported facilities during this period.. Eleven sick new-borns from refugee camps also received health care services during this reporting period.

Nutrition: UNICEF continued to support four in-patient facilities including Cox's Bazar District Hospital and three Upazila Health Complexes (UHCs) of Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ukhia and Teknaf. Since January 2018, a total of 62,693 children aged 6-59 months have been screened for acute malnutrition by community nutrition volunteers in community clinics and satellite points. Among them, 260 children were identified and referred as Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 126 cases were admitted for SAM treatment in the in-patient facility units of UHCs. During this reporting period, a total of 4,848 children were screened for malnutrition and 8 SAM children were admitted to inpatient care for treatment.

WASH: During the reporting period, 10 new tube wells were installed and 77 tubewells with handpumps were rehabilitated at Ukhia Upzila. A total of 38 new latrines were constructed benefitting 750 people, 193 latrines were rehabilitated, and 400 latrines were desludged. In total, 23,900 people were reached with hygiene promotion messages, including 4,150 women and girls of

reproductive age on menstrual hygiene promotion. Around 2,580 hygiene kits were distributed to 2,580 households. 50 handwashing stations were installed. Safe water is being provided to 500 people in the host community surrounding the Unchiprang Camp through the daily delivery of 6,000 litres of tankered water.

Child Protection: UNICEF through its partners continues to support five Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs) and 90 adolescents' clubs for children and adolescents in host communities. Meetings were arranged with various stakeholders to discuss the role of community members in creating protective environment for children and adolescents.

Education: A new out-of-school adolescent project with UNICEF's partner BRAC has recently started and will provide livelihood skills and job placement for 1,000 disadvantaged Bangladeshi adolescent boys and girls in four sub-districts of Cox's Bazar district (Sadar, Ramu, Ukhiya and Teknaf).

Funding

UNICEF's 2018 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal requires US\$149.8 million to meet the immediate life-saving and longer-term development needs of Rohingya refugees and affected host communities in 2018; as well as emergency preparedness and response in other parts of the country. The 2018 appeal takes into consideration the US\$25.3 million requirement for the months of January and February in the previous inter-agency HRP (September 2017 to February 2018) and US\$113 million, which is aligned with the 2018 JRP.

UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to Canada, Denmark, the European Union, Germany, Japan, 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 the humanitarian response. Continued and timely donor support will be critical in 2018 to scaling up the response 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	Carry-Over**	\$	%
Nutrition	22,941,376	3,940,777	9,172,697	9,827,902	43%
Health	26,489,600	6,520,883	4,511,379	15,457,338	58%
WASH	41,911,497	13,196,109	9,098,356	19,617,031	47%
Child Protection	16,366,908	7,318,395	3,939,405	5,109,107	31%
Education	28,203,156	5,983,621	7,625,383	14,594,152	52%
Communication for development	4,035,525	1,360,350	1,200,645	1,474,530	37%
Emergency Preparedness	9,830,125	5,807,435	3,977,635	45,055	0%
Unallocated funds		6,248,350			
Total	149,778,187	50,375,921	39,525,500	59,876,766	40%

*The funds available include funds received against the current appeal year and the carry-forward from the previous year.

**Carry-over includes US\$17.5m which have been used by 30 April 2018 and US\$7.9m envisaged for the response beyond 2018

Next SitRep: 2 August 2018

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

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

Bangladesh Joint Response Plan 2018: <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

Sheema Sen Gupta
Deputy Representative
UNICEF Bangladesh
Mob: +880 17 1300 4617
Email: ssengupta@unicef.org

Shairose Mawji
Chief Field Services
UNICEF Bangladesh
Tel: +880 17 300 89085
Email: smawji@unicef.org

Jean-Jacques Simon
Chief of Communication
UNICEF Bangladesh
Mob: +880 17 1304 3478
Email: jsimon@unicef.org

Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	UNICEF and IPs					Sector Response		
	2018 Target		Total Results		Change since last report ▲ ▼	2018 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
	Refugee	Host Community	Refugee	Host Community				
NUTRITION								
Children aged 0 to 59 months treated for SAM	24,000	546	9,306	126	1,273	35,093	13,557	1,273
Pregnant and lactating women reached with counselling and messaging on infant and young child feeding practices*	50,780	13,178	84,133	19,288	-	85,956	98,223	-
HEALTH								
Children aged 0 months to 11 months who have received Penta 3 vaccine	26,518	72,298	5,967	39,557	-			
Children under five, including new born, who received primary healthcare services in UNICEF supported facilities	46,440	40,000	72,195	16,286	8,432			
Sick new-born treated in UNICEF supported new-born stabilization units (NSU) and Special Care New-born Units	360	3,240	128	1,538	144			
People aged 1 year and above who have received oral cholera vaccine	815,000	135,000	775,668	103,605	-			
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE								
People who have continued access to safe drinking water of agreed standard	400,000	200,000	319,650		7,750	1,052,495	699,497	7,750
People with access to culturally appropriate latrines and washing facilities	400,000	200,000	409,110		1,660	1,052,495	689,500	4,960
People receiving key messages on improved hygiene practices	400,000	200,000	549,990		80,298	1,052,495	794,451	80,298
CHILD PROTECTION & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
Children reached with psychosocial support services	210,000	90,000	137,744	7,588	-	400,000	193,212	-

Children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, identified and receiving case management services	7,000	3,000	4,076	16	-	22,000	10,634	-
People accessing Gender-based Violence (GBV) services	7,000	3,000	1,338	-	-			
EDUCATION								
Children aged 4 to 14 years enrolled in emergency non-formal education, including early learning**	151,765	50,514	91,929	23,088	579	368,000	138,871	1,225
Teachers trained to support improved learning	3,449	750	2,762	-	-	9,000	2,958	30
C4D/ ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM								
People reached through information dissemination and community engagement and accountability mechanisms on life-saving behaviors and available services	300,000		330,000					
Adolescent girls and boys engaged to provide life-saving information and referral to services as change agents***	10,000	5,000	8,630	-	-			

*Results for PLW counselled in IYFC and children attended for health care may include recurrence during the response period. Nutrition sector and UNICEF is reviewing this indicator to enhance reporting quality.

**The host community result covers children from 47 government schools in Ukha and Teknaf reached by education supplies e.g., school bags, school-in-a-box kits, ECD kits, EiE kits and/or school improvement grant. The age group for education sector is based on the JRP age disaggregation i.e., 3-5 years and 6-14 years old.

***UNICEF is working with current group of adolescents to strengthen their capacity as agents of change