



Bangladesh

Humanitarian Situation report No.35 (Rohingya influx)

REPORTING PERIOD: 17 JUNE – 04 JULY 2018

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- On 2 July, UN Secretary-General António Guterres and President of the World Bank President Jim Yong Kim visited Cox’s Bazar. The World Bank announced it would provide Bangladesh with US\$480 million for the Rohingya response, including health, education, water, sanitation and social protection.
- The monsoon continued during the reporting period with very heavy downpours and an accumulated rainfall of 184mm between 3-4 July, compared to 252mm for the entire previous week. As of 1 July 2018, 34,032 refugees have been relocated into newly developed sites. 3,000 tarpaulins were distributed last week to reinforce 800 Learning Centers damaged by the rains.
- UNICEF, in coordination with the Government and Army of Bangladesh, are progressively advancing with the implementation of the new latrine designs, which will increase sludge capacity storage by five times. 95 per cent of the sites for the construction of latrines, and 82 per cent of the sites for the construction of bathing cubicles, have been identified; contractors and materials to start the work have already been mobilized.
- The Bangladesh 2018 HAC appeal is 60 per cent funded with the generous support of its donors. However, an additional US\$61 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	12,668	24,546	8,159
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	697,997	600,000	311,900
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	137,640	202,279	91,350

5 July 2018

703,000

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

1.3 million

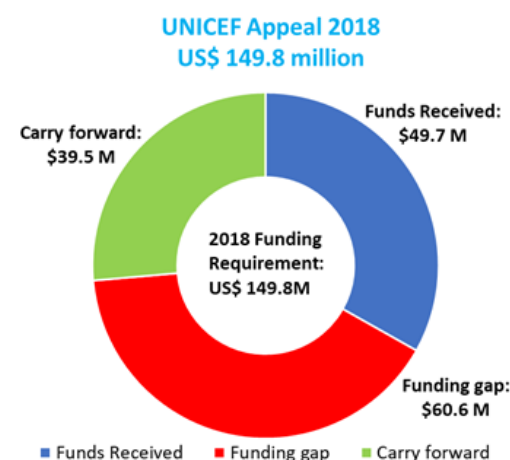
People in need - including refugees and host community (JRP March to December 2018)

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)









* 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.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The ongoing cyclone and monsoon season, which is expected to continue till November will likely affect various parts of the country and especially the Rohingya refugees and host communities in Cox's Bazar. Heavy rains since 9th June have caused flooding, landslides, and water logging. Risk of cholera or acute watery diarrhoea 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: During the reporting period, a total of 68,272 children under five were screened for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) with 667 children identified with SAM, and subsequently referred to Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) sites. Among them, 658 children aged 6-59 months admitted for outpatient treatment. Moreover, 16 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 2,637 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition were also identified and referred for treatment to nearby combined Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP)/Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) sites. Additional community nutrition volunteers (CNV) are strengthening community outreach services, which enable screening for acute malnutrition and referral and improving systems to ensure effective follow up. In addition, 1,272 children were supplemented with Micro Nutrient Powder (MNP) to support their improved survival, growth and proper development. 533 adolescent girls and 1,878 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were provided with Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation to prevent iron deficiency disorders specially anaemia. To prevent further relapse of child malnutrition, pregnant and lactating mothers are continuously being counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices with 2,793 mothers reached with this service.

In May 2018, the overall cure rate of 34 functional OTPs was 95.4 per cent with a 2.5 per cent non-response rate which are in alignment with the Sphere Standards.

¹The 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).

²CMAM-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.

In cooperation with CARE, 20 staff members from different agencies were trained for five days on Training of Trainers (ToT) on Community based management of Malnutrition. This training aimed to put a place a focal point from each agency involved with leading and supporting the CMAM response.

Health: UNICEF-supported Diarrhoea Treatment Centres (DTCs) in Leda, Shamlapur, Balukhali and Ukhiya had a total of 132 patients treated in the last two weeks for Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD). The DTCs also provide surveillance, early warning messages, alerts and investigate probable cases for further laboratory tests. Laboratory tests collected for suspected cholera case since April 2018 revealed that more than 173 AWD cases do not contain cholera bacteria. Planning is ongoing for a second-round Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) campaign this month (following the campaign in May) targeting over 300,000 people.

The health sector recorded 74 cases of diphtheria including a death in the past two weeks bringing the total to 7,823 cases with 43 deaths since 8 November 2017. In host communities, a total of 69 cases (out of the 7,823) were reported with no deaths since November 2017. The trend of Measles-Rubella (MR) has been declining with 20 suspected cases in the past two weeks with no deaths, bringing the total number to 2,355 cases in 2018. Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) is continuing, with a total of 2,355 cases reported, including 66 cases in the past two weeks. The 23 UNICEF-supported health facilities (including four DTCs) provided health services to 8,903 people including 3,167 children under five years in the past two weeks from both refugee and host community population.

WASH: UNICEF, in coordination with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and the Bangladesh Army, are progressively advancing with the implementation of the new latrine designs, which will increase sludge capacity storage by five times. UNICEF is also working with them on the construction of bathing cubicles. Approximately 95 per cent of the latrine sites for 1,500 latrines and 82 per cent of the 2,500 bathing cubicle sites have been identified. Construction has already been started and the army is mobilizing contractors along with the materials to start the work in full swing. Although space for construction of WASH infrastructure within the camps generally remains a challenge, UNICEF and partners improved sanitation access to 4,060 people during this reporting period through construction of 203 new latrines, rehabilitation of 520 latrines, desludging of 1,286 latrines and decommissioning of 218 latrines. In addition, 65 bathing spaces were constructed during this reporting period benefitting 1,300 women and girls.

During the reporting period, an estimated 45,000 people continue to receive safe water through the trucking of 654,000 litres of water in the water scarce areas of Hakimpara and Alikhali Camps, as well as, through the surface water treatment plant at Unchiprang Camp. An additional 2,250 people have improved access to safe water through the installation of 9 new tube wells fitted with handpumps in camps 6, 16, 15. A total of 320 waterpoint handpumps were rehabilitated in camps 6,7,15 and 16. Add to this, a total of 27 tube wells were rehabilitated at host communities of Palongkhali and Rajapalong.

Bucket chlorination is steadily being stepped up with a total of 230 water points now being covered by Community Volunteers providing chlorine doses to all users of the water points. A total of 438,570 aqua tabs together with 12,302 jerry cans have been distributed to support household-level water treatment and safe storage to an estimated 21,829 people for one month.

The dissemination of key hygiene messages, through the work of the trained Community Hygiene Promoters has reached 96,340 people (50,097 women and 46,243 men) during the reporting period along with 9,820 adolescent girls and reproductive age women on menstrual hygiene management. These hygiene promotion sessions include safe management of water at the household level, handwashing and safe latrine use along with the distribution of 7,676 hygiene kits benefitting 38,380 people. A total of 27,280 bars of soap have been distributed during the reporting period along with construction of 113 hand washing stations. Improved WASH facilities benefitting 4,976 children were constructed at 2 Child Friendly Space and 10 Learning Centres.

Child Protection: UNICEF is working with the Child Protection Sub-Sector actors to pilot the roll-out of a Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) to harmonize child protection case management system and data on service delivery. Discussions are ongoing with UNHCR on the implementation of the Letter of Understanding (LoU) on data sharing signed by UNICEF and UNHCR.

During the reporting period, UNICEF with its implementing partners, has reached a total of 4,092 children with Case Management services³. Additionally, 67 children were reached with psychosocial activities. UNICEF, working with the Department of Social Services (DSS), has built the capacity of 20 Social Workers on Case Management in preparation for the roll-out of cash assistance activities which were launched on 10 June 2018.

Education: As of 26 June, UNICEF is providing non-formal education to 91,350 children (aged 4-14) through 2,762 trained teachers in 867 learning centres in camps. A total of 497 learning centres have been upgraded from temporary structures in various camps. During the past two weeks, work has progressed on development of the Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA) levels 3 and 4. Following technical workshops conducted in Dhaka in early June, community consultations in the camps were conducted in the first week of July to validate the content with Rohingya parents and children. During this consultation, partners agreed on a number of next steps to expedite the updating of the LCFA with Levels 3 and 4, and developing teaching and

³ The upsurge in the number of children reached stemmed from the late reporting of partners against this result.

learning materials. Levels 1 and 2 are still pending endorsement by the government of Bangladesh. The LCFA is intended to structure learning for children in the camps in the absence of an official curricula that can be used.

Communication for Development, Community Engagement and Accountability: During the period of 12 to 26 June, 1,361 complaints, feedback and queries were recorded in the 12 Information and Feedback Centers (IFCs) of UNICEF. 120 Model Mothers and Youth Volunteers working with the IFCs visited 10,372 households. In the meantime, 120 Community Mobilization Volunteers (CMVs) visited 28,826 Households and reached 47,438 people through Interpersonal Communication at household level on personal hygiene management, safe water and monsoon preparedness. Out of 47,438 people reached, 35,068 were women.

Through their Beggundur Lai (meaning For All) programme, the NGO Bangladesh Betar reached out to both Rohingya and host communities on the issues of health and protection. The live Phone In programme gives the Rohingya community an opportunity to directly get connected with a Public Health Specialist who advises them on how to protect their children from monsoon-related diseases. Community radio Naf broadcasted two Magazine programmes and one Phone In programme on the health issues of infants and children during the monsoon. The Magazine programme is a 25 minute package programme which contains lifesaving messages, entertainment, commercials, and expert opinion pieces. This programme is developed in Cox's Bazar local dialect (similar to the Rohingya dialect) and broadcasted in Ukhiya and Teknaf for both host and refugee communities.

Monsoon Preparedness and Response:

The monsoon continued during the reporting period with very heavy downpours and an accumulated rainfall of 184mm between 3-4 July, compared to 252mm for the entire previous week. As of 1 July 2018, 34,032 refugees have been relocated into newly developed sites, including relocations for risk mitigation and infrastructure development as well as new arrivals; 26,280 of these were due to landslide and flood risks. 450 household plots are available for relocation by 14 July, which would accommodate around 2,050 individuals. Relocations into Camp 4 and 20 Extensions continue.

85 per cent of the UNICEF monsoon related supplies for emergency preparedness are in country and will be mobilized when the need arises. 5,000 additional tarpaulins were ordered to reinforce the contingency stock to strengthen affected facilities.

Health: Four UNICEF-supported Diarrhoea Treatment Centres (DTCs) that were affected by the storm and excessive rains were repaired and are now functioning. UNICEF supported health facilities resumed the service deliveries except Teknaf DTC. It is expected to be functional next week.

Nutrition: To support continued service delivery during monsoon, 23 staff members of five partners were trained on the functioning modality of mobile nutrition team (MNT), which will compensate for inoperable facilities, and for reach out to communities that may have difficulties accessing nutrition services on their own. One stabilization center is decommissioned due to heavy rain and flooding and will be relocated. One Breast Feeding Support Center is temporarily closed and it will be relocated. The operations for these services have shifted to a nearby OTP. Emergency nutrition supplies are being dispatched to support both the outreach and facility based services in the camps during the monsoon in response to the heavy rains and winds. Level 2 of the Nutrition Sector (NS) Emergency Preparedness & Response Plan (EPRP) was activated. NS members reported daily to the NS coordination team of any damage or impact they encountered in their facilities and services.

WASH: UNICEF Partners report that 441 latrines have been damaged by the monsoon rains. 251 of these were repaired by partners. A total of 294 bathing cubicles are damaged and of these 166 have been repaired. Assessments are ongoing on repairing or decommissioning the remaining ones.

The WASH Sector developed guidelines and factsheet for sanitation and fecal sludge management for monsoon seasons. Ongoing latrines, bath shelters and tubewells construction works have been slowed down due to road access and heavy rains. Usable space for replacement/construction of decommissioned facilities remain a challenge.

Child Protection: To prevent family separation, a total of 250,000 water-resistant child safety bracelets are being distributed to families to facilitate speedy tracing of Unaccompanied and Separated Children's (UASC) families during emergencies. The bracelet as a child safety measure is broadly welcomed by families and communities..

Workshops with Community Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs) on disaster preparedness and response are currently underway and expected to reach 215 CBCPCs by the end of this week. Specific sessions will focus on linking with other Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) initiatives for emergency response (e.g. bracelets, LCCMPs⁴, etc.).

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. 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 engineer is currently assessing these structures to rehabilitate them quickly. Affected

4 (LCCMP) Lost Child and Caregiver Meeting Points - provides temporary shelter for children separated from their caregivers during an emergency, with trained staff on hand

children attend near-by learning centres when feasible. Education sector is working together with shelter and site management to track and follow up on learning centers that are temporarily or permanently decommissioned.

C4D: Key messages on Monsoon preparedness including early warning procedures and system for flood, landslides and lightening were disseminated. Four out of the 12 information hubs have been completely renovated to support the camp services during the monsoon, while the rest are still being reinforced. Community Mobilization Volunteers recorded 521 cases on shelter issues and referred them to the shelter related service points. The cases touched upon 35 shelters that were fully damaged and 486 shelters that were partially damaged. Out of 521 cases, 201 are currently being resolved.

Summary Analysis of Host Community Response

Health: Cox's Bazar District Hospital Special Care Newborn Unit (SCANU) cared for 1,416 newborns in total since January 2018, including 124 newborns in the past two weeks. Teknaf Newborn Stabilization Unit (NSU) has treated 105 newborns since January 2018, including six in the past two weeks. Ukhiya NSU is functional since 26 June 2018 and has treated one newborn with jaundice. These facilities are receiving referral cases largely from the host community and from the refugee population in various camps.

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, Ukhiya and Teknaf. Since January 2018, 57,845 children aged 6-59 months were screened for acute malnutrition by community nutrition volunteers in community clinics and satellite points. Among them, 259 children were identified and referred as Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 118 cases were admitted for SAM treatment in in-patient facility units of UHCs. Community Nutrition Volunteers (CNVs) reached around 22,642 Bangladeshi pregnant and lactating mothers with provision of access to nutrition information through dissemination of awareness messages and comprehensive counselling on Infant and Young Child Feeding and care practices (IYCF). In this reporting period, a total of 4,687 children were screened for malnutrition, with 14 children identified as SAM. Amongst these children, 11 were admitted to inpatient care for treatment. In addition to targeting at-risk children for malnutrition treatment in the host community, The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare reached 1,642 pregnant and lactating mothers for exhaustive counselling on infant and young child feeding and care practices (IYCF).

WASH: During the reporting period, 27 tubewells with handpumps were rehabilitated at Palongkhali Union. A total of ten new latrines were constructed benefitting 200 people at Unchiprang host community along with the rehabilitation of 15 flood damaged latrines at Palongkhali Union. In total, 2,260 people were reached with hygiene promotion messages, including 420 women and girls of reproductive age on menstrual hygiene promotion. 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 continue 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 has been approved 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).

Communication for Development: A Live Phone In programme was organized for the adolescents of host community people in the district to let them engage with the experts on issues of health, nutrition, education, sanitation and protection.

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	3,936,308	9,172,697	9,832,371	43%
Health	26,489,600	6,515,723	4,511,379	15,462,498	58%
WASH	41,911,497	13,187,945	9,098,356	19,625,195	47%
Child Protection	16,366,908	7,315,207	3,939,405	5,112,296	31%
Education	28,203,156	5,978,127	7,625,383	14,599,646	52%
Communication for development	4,035,525	1,359,564	1,200,645	1,475,316	37%
Emergency Preparedness	9,830,125	5,351,158	3,977,635	501,332	5%
Unallocated funds		6,002,461			
Total	149,778,187	49,646,494	39,525,500	60,606,193	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: 19 July 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>

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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	8,041	118	792	35,093	12,668	1,172
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	27,846	-			
Children under five, including new born, who received primary healthcare services in UNICEF supported facilities	46,440	40,000	65,327	14,722	10,867			
Sick new-born treated in UNICEF supported new-born stabilization units (NSU) and Special Care New-born Units	360	3,240	117	1,405	131			
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	311,900		2,250	1,052,495	697,997	2,250
People with access to culturally appropriate latrines and washing facilities	400,000	200,000	407,450		4,060	1,052,495	684,540	4,060
People receiving key messages on improved hygiene practices	400,000	200,000	469,602		96,340	1,052,495	786,102	96,340
CHILD PROTECTION & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
Children reached with psychosocial support services	210,000	90,000	137,744	7,588	67	400,000	193,212	1,497
Children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, identified and receiving case management services	7,000	3,000	4,076	16	2,042	22,000	10,634	2,042
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	91,350	23,088**	54	368,000	137,646	***
Teachers trained to support improved learning	3,449	750	2,762	-	-	9,000	2,928	-
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.

**This result covers children from 47 government schools in Ukhia 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 education sector is undergoing data validation

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