



REPORTING PERIOD: 03 JUNE – 16 JUNE 2018

# Bangladesh

## Humanitarian Situation report No.34 (Rohingya influx)



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- On 9 June, monsoon rains commenced, with heavy downpours and high winds that continued through 13 June, amounting to a total of 552 mm of rain; representing 66 per cent of the overall June average rainfall. During this period 17,977 refugees were affected, including 13 refugees injured and one child fatality in Kutupalong.
- Furthermore, 46 UNICEF-supported learning centres, three Diarrhoea Treatment Centres, and 10 Women-Friendly Spaces have been damaged by rains and landslides. UNICEF and partners are working to repair the damages, and tarpaulins are being dispatched from the warehouse to reinforce the structures.
- Most roads leading to the camps have been damaged, while the main military road that dissects the biggest settlement has been closed by the Army, allowing access only to medical vehicles.
- UNICEF, along with the Department of Social Services (DSS), launched a cash support programme for unaccompanied, separated and orphan Rohingya children and their foster caregivers. On 10 June, the first tranche of cash support was distributed to the families.
- The Bangladesh 2018 HAC appeal is now 59 per cent funded with the generous support of its donors. However, an additional US\$62 million is still required to fully deliver the Rohingya response.

17 June 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)

**379,166**

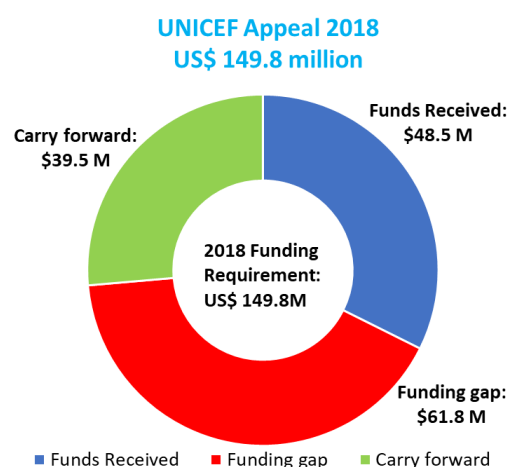
Children (arrived since 25 August 2017) in need of humanitarian assistance (Based on ISCG SitRep 7 June 2018)

**702,160**

New arrivals since 25 August (ISCG SitRep, as of 7 June 2018)

### UNICEF's Response with Partners







Key Programme Indicators	Sector		UNICEF and IPs	
	Target	Total Results (2018)	Target*	Total Results (2018)
<b>Nutrition:</b> Children 0-59 months treated for severe acute malnutrition	35,093	11,398	24,546	7,367
<b>Health:</b> People aged 1 year and above who have received oral cholera vaccine			950,000	879,273
<b>WASH:</b> People with access to safe drinking water	1,052,495	698,975	600,000	309,650
<b>Child Protection:</b> Children who have benefitted from psychosocial activities	400,000	191,715	300,000	145,265
<b>Education:</b> Children (4-14) enrolled in emergency non-formal education	368,000	137,646	202,279	91,296



\* 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 until November, will likely 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 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	702,160
	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.<sup>1</sup> 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 90,213 children under five were screened for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) with around 800 children aged 6-59 months admitted for outpatient treatment. A total of 3,411 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. Community outreach services, which enable screening for acute malnutrition and referral are presently being strengthened via additional community nutrition volunteers (CNV) and improved systems to ensure effective follow up.

During the reporting period, the SMART Emergency Nutrition Assessment was completed with results disseminated. This was the second round of the assessment undertaken since the rapid refugee influx of August 2017, and assesses the overall nutritional status of children 0-59 months and pregnant and lactating women of both Makeshift Settlements and Nayapara Registered Camp (RC). The survey used nutritional status data from the first round of the SMART Emergency Nutrition Assessment, undertaken in October 2017, and compared it to the second round of the SMART. The surveys seek to identify environmental and programmatic impacts on the target population and areas of targeting and strengthening in all nutrition programming. The preliminary results released on 12 June, identify Global Acute Malnutrition rates as 12.0 per cent for Makeshift Settlements, and 13.6 per cent for Nayapara RC, with Severe Acute Malnutrition rates for Makeshift Settlements and Nayapara RC at 2.0 per cent and 1.4 per cent, respectively.

<sup>1</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).

**Health:** UNICEF-supported Diarrhoea Treatment Centres (DTCs) in Leda, Shamlapur, Balukhali and Ukhiya had a total of 80 patients treated in the last two weeks for acute watery diarrhea (AWD). The DTCs, in addition to providing treatment facilities, also provide early-warning messages, alerts, responses, and investigate probable cases for further laboratory tests in parallel with surveillance. Laboratory tests collected since the beginning of stool specimen collection in April 2018 for suspected cholera cases revealed that more than 120 Acute Water Diarrhoea (AWD) cases do not contain cholera bacteria such as *Vibrio Cholerae* or *Shigella flexneri*.

The health sector recorded 96 cases of diphtheria in the past two weeks bringing the total to 7,748 cases with 42 deaths since 8 November 2017. The last recorded death was on 9 April 2018. In host communities, a total of 65 cases were reported with no deaths. The trend of Measles-Rubella (MR) has been steadily declining with 48 suspected cases in the past two weeks with no deaths. Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) is showing a decreasing trend, with a total of 2,288 cases reported, including 76 cases in the past two weeks. The 23 UNICEF-supported health facilities (including four DTCs) provided health services to around 6,800 children under five years old in the past two weeks from both refugee and host community population.

**WASH:** During the reporting period, 654,000 litres of safe water was provided to approximately 45,000 people through water trucking in the water scarce areas of Hakimpara and Alikhali Camps; as well as, through the surface water treatment plant at Unchirang Camp. An additional 2,750 people have continued access to safe water through the installation of 10 new tube wells fitted with handpumps in camps 16, 8E, 15 and the Host Community union of Palongkhali. Furthermore, a total of 80 waterpoint handpumps were rehabilitated. Bucket chlorination is being regularly conducted at 120 water points. UNICEF continues with partners to monitor the approach and the number of people reached with chlorinated water. Partners are sharing their experiences of bucket chlorination approach, especially with communication and safe-water messages to refugees. UNICEF continues to support partners to scale up efforts to reach people in all camp areas. A total of 423,520 aqua tabs together with 8,000 jerry cans were distributed for household-level water purification to support the provision of treated water to an estimated 21,200 people for one month. Water quality testing continues with a total of 180 waterpoints, and 360 households water supplies were tested for bacteriological contamination. Having said this, water quality testing continues to confirm that most contamination of drinking water is happening in the household level showing the need for continued hygiene promotion and community engagement. Since March 5 to May 30, 1,845 water points and 3,574 have been sampled in the refugee camps. This shows that 30 percent of water points and 80 percent of household drinking water tested positive for contamination.

Although finding space for the construction of additional WASH infrastructure within the camps remains a challenge, UNICEF and partners have improved sanitation access to 4,660 people through the construction of 233 new latrines, the rehabilitation of 312 latrines, the desludging of 888 latrines, and the decommissioning of 187 latrines. The dissemination of key hygiene messages, through the work of the trained Community Hygiene Promoters has reached 51,249 people (26,650 women and 24,599 men) during the reporting period. These hygiene promotion sessions include safe management of water at the household level, handwashing and safe latrine use along with the distribution of around 9,000 hygiene kits.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF, in partnership with the Department of Social Services (DSS) under the Ministry of Social Welfare, pledged cash support for unaccompanied, separated and orphan children and their foster caregivers. On 10 June, the first tranche of cash support was distributed to 50 Rohingya families, composed of foster parents to 50 unaccompanied, separated and orphan children of Rohingya origin in Shamlapur Rohingya camp in the Teknaf Upazilla, Cox's Bazar District. The plan is to ensure foster care support for 9,000 children in Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar by December 2018. Foster families will receive 2,000 BDT (USD US\$24) per month for six months.

During the reporting period, UNICEF with its implementing partners, has reached a total of 1,167 children with psychosocial activities. In addition, UNICEF has built the capacity of 20 staff members of its partners on disability and inclusion, with a specific focus on inclusive education and child protection. Around 8,000 Dignity Kits covering needs of women and adolescent girls were distributed.

**Education:** As of 13 June, UNICEF is providing non-formal education to 91,296 children (aged 4-14) through 2,762 trained teachers in 867 learning centers in camps. 1,172 new students have been enrolled in learning centers and 137 new teachers have been trained to deliver early learning, basic education and psycho-social support in the last two weeks. During this reporting period, 14 learning centres were upgraded from temporary learning centre structures in various camps. This brings the total number of upgraded learning centres now to 497. UNICEF also finalized the draft Strategic Framework for Institutional Capacity Development and implementing partners are now reviewing this document. During the past two weeks, work has progressed on the development of the Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA) levels 3 and 4. Technical workshops were conducted in Dhaka in early June and community consultations in the camps are planned for the first week of July to validate the content with Rohingya parents and children. 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 reporting period, 800 Community Mobilization Volunteers (CMVs) engaged an estimated 42,000 households with the key lifesaving messages on Health, Nutrition, WASH, Education and Protection. The CMVs reached 86,000 people, out of which 62,000 were women. 240 Model Mothers and Youth Volunteers working with the Information and Feedback Centres (IFCs) visited 14,380 households. The 12 IFCs recorded around 2,000 complaints, feedback and queries on services available in the camps, during the reporting period. Plans are

underway to strengthen the community accountability mechanisms in accordance with the AAP (Accountability to Affected Populations) framework. The Child Protection team trained 40 frontline staff from C4D Implementing Partners on Gender Based Violence (GBV) referral pathways and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Plans are underway to produce gender and culturally sensitive Social Behaviour Change Communication/Information Education Communication (SBCC/IEC) materials for communities.

**Monsoon Preparedness and Response:** Cox's Bazar has received a total of 552 mm of rain, 66 per cent of the total rainfall for the month of June based on rainfall averages over the last 10 years<sup>2</sup>. Since 9 June, roads were damaged after the heavy rains, thus, vehicle access to Kutupalong camp by the Army Road was restricted with access restricted only to emergency medical vehicles until 12 June. While roads are under repair, emergency assistance to refugees continues on foot<sup>3</sup>. In addition, an estimated 215,000 refugees are in areas at risk of landslide/floods; around 42,000 refugees in highest-risk areas with a priority to be relocated; and close to 15,800 refugees have already relocated from the highest-risk areas, as per the 13 June Site Management Sector report.

**Health:** The temporary closure of the Army Road led to a disruption in the provision of health services as medical teams could not access the health facilities in the camps for few days, and the satellite health post was also closed. Five UNICEF-supported Diarrhoea Treatment Centres (DTCs) were affected by the storm and excessive rains. Some of these affected health facilities reported minor landslide in the back of their clinics, water lodging, leaking from the roof, mild flooding, crack of the floor, and collapsed tents. Leda DTC had minor damages but service continues without disruption. Whereas, Shamlapur and Balukhali DTCs were badly affected. Balukhali DTC was closed and two tents for major patients wards in Teknaf DTC were collapsed, but no casualty. Repairs were made to damages in Shamlapur to continue providing services (Shamlapur received the highest number of diarrhoea cases among four DTCs, mostly from host communities). On 14 June, most UNICEF supported health facilities resumed service deliveries except in the area at high risk of landslide (Balukhali DTC is still closed and Teknaf DTC is still not functional as the damage needs to be repaired).

**Nutrition:** To support continued service delivery during monsoon, 14 Mobile Nutrition Team (MNT) were formed and 22 staff of partners were trained on functioning modality of mobile nutrition team, which will compensate the facilities inoperable and to reach out to communities that may have difficulties to access nutrition services on their own. As per the partner's report, seven Nutrition Center (OTPs) were slightly and/or partially damaged due to continuous heavy rain, resulting in increased risks of landslides and water logging. Partners are doing necessary reinforcement and relocation arrangements in two OTPs operated by SHED, while ensuring continued nutrition services from those affected facilities. Emergency nutrition supplies are also being dispatched to support both the outreach and facility based services in the camps during monsoon.

**WASH:** Partner's and Site Management reporting from the camps indicate that at least 313 latrines have been damaged by the monsoon rains. Of these 130 have been repaired and 23 decommissioned by partners. Plus, a total of 15 water points has been affected. The WASH Sector has been actively following up on incident reports disseminated by the Site Management Sector, particularly with regards to reported damage to WASH infrastructure in the affected camps. WASH partners are also conducting detailed assessments to verify reports and better understand the extent of damage. A reporting mechanism has been established with WASH Camp Focal Points to follow up on damaged infrastructure and report on corrective actions.

A WASH Hygiene Specialist took part in an awareness raising session during a live interactive radio phone organised through Bangladesh Betar Radio Station, Cox's Bazar and in coordination with C4D UNICEF team. The show focussed on Hygiene Promotion and safe water use and allowed the refugees an opportunity to ask any questions or express their concerns regarding hygiene, water and health issues.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF is closely working with partner organizations including the Child Protection Sub-Sector in assessing community facilities e.g. Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) which are at risk of landslides and flooding as per the assessment that was conducted by REACH in view of the monsoon preparedness. A total of 250,000 water resistance bracelets that are intended to facilitate the speedy tracing of family of separated and unaccompanied children during the monsoon season are being distributed, with up to 110,000 which already been distributed to partners. During the last rain, ten UNICEF supported Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) have been damaged and partners have been requested to start the repair. The Child Protection team is following up closely.

**Education:** The onset of the monsoon season resulted in a major challenge for conducting learning activities in the camps. A total of 46 UNICEF supported learning centres (LCs) have been damaged by landslides and may need to be decommissioned and rebuilt on stronger foundations. A UNICEF engineer is currently assessing these structures to rehabilitate them quickly. Affected children attend near-by learning centres where feasible.

The education sector recommended temporary suspension of all activities during rains to ensure that children are not exposed to additional risks. According to sector partners, over 100 learning centres have been damaged during the recent rains and heavy winds. Education sector is working together with shelter and site management to improve tracking of status of individual learning centres to enable more responsive follow-up of learning centres that are temporarily or permanently decommissioned.

<sup>2</sup> Bangladesh Meteorological Department

<sup>3</sup> ISCG report dated 13 June, 2018



**C4D:** Key messages on monsoon preparedness including early warning procedures, flood, landslides and lightning for communities were designed and finalized. An orientation session on the same was organized for 14 supervisors from Community Mobilization Volunteers Network Project and 16 supervisors from PULSE project respectively. Intensified community engagement on monsoon preparedness continues across various camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf. All the 12 information hubs are being renovated to support the camp services during the monsoons.

## Summary Analysis of Host Community Response

**Health:** UNICEF facilitated a workshop with Cox's Bazar Civil Surgeon to conduct District Evidence-based Planning and Budgeting (DEPB) with the participation of health managers from eight upazilas in Cox's Bazar. The purpose of the workshop is to analyse the bottlenecks and challenges, and to develop strategies for one year.

Cox's Bazar District Hospital Special Care New-born Unit (SCANU) cared for 1,292 new-borns in total since January 2018, including 88 new-borns in the past two weeks; while Teknaf New-born Stabilization Unit (NSU) has treated 99 new-borns since January 2018, including five in the past two weeks. These facilities are receiving referral cases largely from the host community and from the refugee population in various camps. A joint mission from Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), Director General of Health Services (DGHS), WHO and UNICEF was conducted to improve the district vaccine storage capacity at Cox's Bazar, Ukhiya, and Balukhali Sub Centre. The purpose of the visit is to strengthen the cold chain and keep the vaccines closer to the refugee camps to strengthen routine immunization to children 0-23 months.

**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, a total of 53,158 children aged 6-59 months have been screened for acute malnutrition by community nutrition volunteers in community clinics and satellite points, among them, 245 children were identified and referred as Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 107 active cases were admitted for SAM treatment in in-patient facility units of UHCs. In continuance of preventive nutrition service delivery, Community Nutrition Volunteers (CNVs) reached around 21,000 Bangladeshi pregnant and lactating mothers with awareness messages and inclusive counselling on Infant and Young Child Feeding and care practices (IYCF). In this reporting period, a total of 4,045 children have been screened for malnutrition, with 14 children identified as SAM.

**WASH:** During the reporting period, UNICEF partners created access to safe water in Rajapalong Union in Ukhiya for 500 people through construction of one deep tube-well fitted with a handpump. In the same area, rehabilitation of four latrines provided access to improved sanitation to 80 people, whilst 3,869 people were reached with hygiene promotion messages, including 510 women and girls of reproductive age on menstrual hygiene promotion. In addition, safe water is being ensured to 400 people in the host community surrounding the Unchiprang Camp through the delivery of 6,000 litres of water per day by water tanker.

**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. During the reporting period, an additional 85 children were reached with psychosocial and recreational activities through CFSs at Rajapalong and Palongkhali unions in Ukhiya upazila, and Hnila union in Teknaf upazilla. In addition, 56 children were supported with Psychosocial Support Services (PSS), and ten peer leaders were trained on facilitating adolescents clubs including 174 sessions on life skills were organized in the clubs. Meetings were arranged with different stakeholders to discuss the role of community members in creating protective environment for children and adolescents.

**Education:** UNICEF has supported 14 new primary schools in Cox's Bazar District with school effectiveness grants. Each school received 100,000 Taka to implement school level implementation plans. The improvement plans are developed by school commitments based on needs to improve the quality of the learning environment. The 36 primary schools (26 in Teknaf and Ukhiya) who received the grant last year again received 50,000 Taka this year to continue implementation of the improvement plans. Similarly, 14 Secondary Schools in Cox Bazar District received sports materials and 100,000 Taka each for implementing school plan for preventing the dropout of adolescents and increasing their completion rate.

**Communication for Development:** In the host communities in Teknaf, Radio Betar Sanglap organized a radio programme supported by C4D at Whaikyang Government Primary School. Around 75 participants were involved in a session to promote social harmony and build cohesion, self and collective efficacy and community action between the Rohingya and the host community people in Cox's Bazar. 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	4,037,283	9,172,697	9,731,397	42%
Health	26,489,600	6,632,314	4,511,379	15,345,907	58%
WASH	41,911,497	13,372,414	9,098,356	19,440,726	46%
Child Protection	16,366,908	7,202,629	3,939,405	5,224,874	32%
Education	28,203,156	5,733,030	7,625,383	14,844,744	53%
Communication for development	4,035,525	1,377,326	1,200,645	1,457,554	36%
Emergency Preparedness	9,830,125	4,235,647	3,977,635	1,616,843	16%
Unallocated funds		5,901,893			
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,778,187</b>	<b>48,492,536</b>	<b>39,525,500</b>	<b>61,760,151</b>	<b>41%</b>

\*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: 1 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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# 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 ▲▼
<b>NUTRITION</b>						
Children aged 0 to 59 months treated for SAM	24,546	7,367	841	35,093	11,398	1,078
Pregnant and lactating women reached with counselling and messaging on infant and young child feeding practices*	63,958	90,678	3,286	85,956	98,223	-*
<b>HEALTH</b>						
Children aged 0 months to 11 months who have received Penta 3 vaccine	98,816	33,813	319			
Children under five, including new born, who received primary healthcare services in UNICEF supported facilities	86,440	69,182	6,864			
Sick new-born treated in UNICEF supported new-born stabilization units (NSU) and Special Care New-born Units	3,600	1,391	93			
People aged 1 year and above who have received oral cholera vaccine	950,000	879,273	-			
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>						
People who have continued access to safe drinking water of agreed standard	600,000	309,650	2,750	1,052,495	698,975	21,718
People with access to culturally appropriate latrines and washing facilities	600,000	403,390	4,660	1,052,495	726,046	51,744
People receiving key messages on improved hygiene practices	600,000	373,262	51,249	1,052,495	606,238	51,249
<b>CHILD PROTECTION &amp; GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>						
Children reached with psychosocial support services	300,000	145,265	1,167	400,000	191,715	1,167
Children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, identified and receiving case management services	10,000	2,050	-	22,000	11,230	-
People accessing Gender-based Violence (GBV) services	10,000	1,338	1,338			
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
Children aged 4 to 14 years enrolled in emergency non-formal education, including early learning	202,279	91,296	1,172	368,000	137,646	-**

Teachers trained to support improved learning	4,199	2,762	137	9,000	2,928	137
<b>C4D/ ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM</b>						
People reached through information dissemination and community engagement and accountability mechanisms on life-saving behaviours and available services	300,000	330,000	-			
Adolescent girls and boys engaged to provide life-saving information and referral to services as change agents	15,000	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 education sector is undergoing data validation

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