



**Daffodil**  
*International*  
**University**

## **Internship Report**

**On**

“Internship report on Vitamin A campaign, Community Mobilization through Monitoring, Logistics supply and Screening of Malnourished children (5-59 month of age) in refugee camp, Ukhiya during Nutrition Action Week with UNICEF Bangladesh.”

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***Date of Submission***

**19 June 2019**

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

19<sup>th</sup> June 2019

Dr. Md. Bellal Hossain  
Professor & Head  
Department of Nutrition and Food Engineering  
Faculty of Allied Health Sciences  
Daffodil International University

**Subject: Submission of internship report.**

**Beloved Sir,**

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the advice and support you have given to this report. Without your help, it would be impossible to complete this report.

To prepare the report I collected what I believe to be most relevant information to make my report as scientific and reliable as possible. I have intensive my best effort to achieve the objectives of the report and hope that my endeavor will serve the purpose. The practical knowledge and experience gathered during report preparation will immeasurably help in my future professional life. I request you to excuse me for any mistake that may occur in the report despite of my best effort.

I would really appreciate if you enlighten me with your thoughts and views regarding the report. In addition, if you wish to enquire about an aspect of my report, I would gladly answer your queries.

Thank you again for your support and patience.

Yours Sincerely,

**Shah Md. Imtiaz**

ID: 152-34-417

## Letter of Authorization

19 June 2019

Dr. Md. Bellal Hossain  
Professor & Head  
Department of Nutrition and Food Engineering  
Faculty of Allied Health Sciences  
Daffodil International University

**Subject: An announcement regarding the validity of the Internship Report.**

Dear Sir,

This is my truthful declaration that the “**Internship Report**” I have prepared is not a copy of any Internship Report previously made by any other students.

I also express my forthright confirmation in support to the fact that the said Internship report has neither been used before to fulfill my other course related nor it will be submitted to any other person in future.

Yours Sincerely,

Shah Md. Imtiaz

ID: 152-34-417

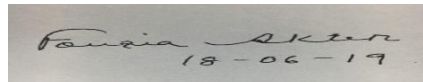
## Approval Certification

On the behalf of the university, this is to certify that **Shah Md. Imtiaj**, bearing ID: **152-34-417**, Program B.Sc. in Nutrition & Food Engineering is a regular student, department of Nutrition & food Engineering, Faculty of Allied health Sciences, Daffodil International University. He has successfully completed his Internship program of three weeks in UNICEF Bangladesh, Coxs Bazar in Ukhiya Rohingya refugee Camp, **on Vitamin A campaign, Community Mobilization through Monitoring, Logistics supply and Screening of Malnourished children (5-59 month of age) in refugee camp, Ukhiya during Nutrition Action Week with UNICEF Bangladesh.**

. Then he completed this report on June 19 2019 under my direction. We aware that **Shah Md. Imtiaj** completed his internship report by observing our teacher. In addition, I ensure that his report is a worth of fulfilling the partial requirements of NFE program.



**Dr. Md. Bellal Hossain**  
Professor & Head  
Department of Nutrition and Food Engineering  
Faculty of Allied Health Sciences  
Daffodil International University  
Dhaka



**Fouzia Akter**  
Assistant professor  
Supervisor  
Department of Nutrition Food Engineering  
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Dhaka

## Approval Certification

This is to certify that **Shah Md. Imtiaj**, ID-152-34-417, Program B.Sc. in Nutrition & Food Engineering is a regular student department of Nutrition & food Engineering, Faculty Allied health Science Daffodil international University. He has successfully completed his Internship program of three weeks in UNICEF Bangladesh, Coxs Bazar Ukhiya Rohingya refugee Camp, on Vitamin A campaign, Community Mobilization through Monitoring, Logistics supply and Screening of Malnourished children (5-59 month of age) in refugee camp, Ukhiya during Nutrition Action Week with UNICEF Bangladesh and completed this report on June 19, 2019. We are aware that **Shah Md. Imtiaj** had completed his Internship by observing our Administering and Employee.

**Muhammad Abu Bakr Siddique**  
Nutrition Officer (IM), Nutrition Sector,  
UNICEF Bangladesh.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises and gratitude to almighty, the most beneficent and the merciful who manages each and everything soundly and enables me to complete in this training.

I would like to thank and acknowledge rendered by ***Muhammad Abu Bakr Siddique*** , Nutrition Officer (IM), Nutrition Sector , UNICEF Bangladesh. I would like to thanks my honorable teacher Prof. ***Dr. Md. Bellal Hossain, Head of the Department of Nutrition and Food Engineering***, and Ms. ***Fouzia Akter*** Assistant Professor Department of ***Nutrition and Food Engineering, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences***, who had given me the opportunity to attend this training program. This program will help me to build my bright future carrier. It is great pleasure to express my great full thanks to ***Mr.Firojul Islam, Nutrition Officer, Save the Children, Mr. Md. Assaduzzaman, Nutrition Officer, (BRAC)***.

My feelings during this training was great and I enjoyed it very much. This could only be possible for generous contribution of all UNICEF Bangladesh people. My achievement during this training will definitely help me in my professional field. Thanks to all employee of UNICEF Bangladesh for their friendly co-operation and Helping me during my training period.

## Table of Contents

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL .....	ii
Letter of Authorization .....	iii
Approval Certification.....	iv
Approval Certification.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	vi
Introduction .....	9
Nutrition Action Week Round -1,18-27 March 2019.....	10
Accelerating the provision emergency Nutrition Services for vulnerable Rohingya Children.....	10
<b>Goal</b> .....	11
Objectives .....	12
Duties perform on NAW(Nutrition Action Week) 2019.....	12
Overview of UNICEF in Bangladesh: .....	15
2.1 Goal:.....	18
Working Area Of UNICEF: .....	19
HEALTH .....	19
EDUCATION.....	21
EDUCATION FOR ADLOCENTS .....	22
NUTRITION .....	23
CHILD PROTECTION .....	25
WATER , SANITATION AND HYGINE.....	27
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT.....	29
COMMUNICATION AND PARTNERSHIP .....	33
RISING AWERNESS OF CHILD RIGHT .....	33
HIV/AIDS .....	35
Cross Sectoral Approach.....	37
SOCIAL INSULATION .....	42
CLIMATE CHANGE.....	46
UNICEF builds resilience of communities .....	48
Adolescents as agents of change .....	53

Policy and awareness.....	55
EMERGIENCIAS .....	55
The Rohingya refugee crisis .....	56
A dangerous place for children .....	57
Avoiding a “lost generation” .....	59
Killer hiding in plain sight.....	63
FACING UP TO THE MONSOON -- AND AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE.....	67
EXTENDING THE BENEFITS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE ACROSS BOTH COMMUNITIES .....	69
Conclusion.....	72
2019 program targets .....	73
Nutrition.....	73



## Introduction

A year ago, there was an impressive international community that experienced a dramatic humanitarian crisis in the northeastern part of the Bay of Bengal.

Within a few weeks, hundreds of thousands of desperate and terrified people - 60% of these children - cross the border between Myanmar and Bangladesh, unexplained violence and atrocities that forced them to flee. Twelve months later, memories of this experience remain unfounded among the roughly one million Rohingya refugees, including many of the past cross-border flows that live in narrow, primitive shelters in the congested and often unhygienic Cox Bazaar camps, fact, older children and young people who cannot learn life can become a "lost generation", ready for people and for those who use them for political or other purposes.

Refugees cannot and will not return to their homes until the end of decades of discrimination and violence until their fundamental rights - citizenship, free movement, health, education and jobs - are restored. By taking decisive action together, the international community and the governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar can give the children of Rohingya stability and a sense of hope, now absent.

This UNICEF child alert requires a concerted effort to create a new basis for the rights and opportunities of Rohingya children in the long run. At the same time, we can strengthen solidarity between the children of Rohingya and those living in host communities (whose situation is often not much better than that of refugees) . Naturally, one solution is sustainable to the situation of Rohingya require that is root causes from the crisis of Rohingya in Myanmar. The 2019 April of 2019, approximately 910,000 rohingya, was based on the Cox Bazaar southern Bangladesh. It is a crisis without a quick resolution that can take years to avoid a joint effort to resolve its root causes, says Manuel Fontaine, Director of UNICEF Emergency Programs.

Meanwhile, UNICEF is on the ground working with the government and its partners to help provide relief and refugee services in Rohingya, Bangladesh.

Nutrition Action Week Round -1,18-27 March 2019

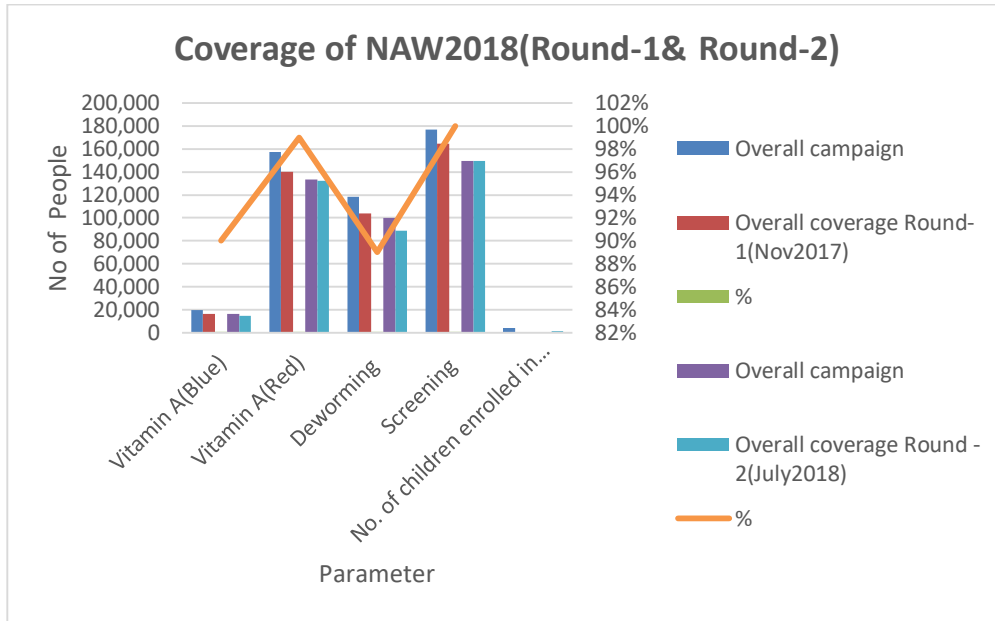
Accelerating the provision emergency Nutrition Services for vulnerable Rohingya Children

The influx of Rohingya refugees from northern part of Myanmar Rakhine State into Bangladesh restarted from 25 August 2017. As of 15 January 2019, in total 907,199 Rohingya refugees, including 44,921 registered refugees are living in border side upazilas of Bangladesh. An estimated 168,460 U5 children are living in the Makeshift and registered camps who need continuous humanitarian assistance including critical lifesaving nutrition interventions.

Recent follow up Emergency Nutrition Assessment (Smart, round -3) in November 2018 in Makeshift camps of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, showed a 1.1% prevalence of life threatening severe acute malnutrition – a reduced rate that seen among Rohingya child refugees in May 2018. Approximate 2,100 children under five suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) are at a very high risk of dying everyday if appropriate nutrition treatment support is not continued. The assessment also found that 53.2% children aged 6-23 months are anemic which is indicative of inadequate dietary diversity and improper IYCF practice.

<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Overall campaign</b>	<b>Overall coverage Round-1(Nov2017)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Overall campaign</b>	<b>Overall coverage Round -2(July2018)</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Vitamin A(Blue)</b>	<b>19,433</b>	<b>16,190</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>16,379</b>	<b>14,753</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>Vitamin A(Red)</b>	<b>157,313</b>	<b>140,015</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>133,518</b>	<b>132,414</b>	<b>99%</b>
<b>Deworming</b>	<b>118,427</b>	<b>104,048</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>99,761</b>	<b>88,888</b>	<b>89%</b>
<b>Screening</b>	<b>176,756</b>	<b>164,679</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>149,897</b>	<b>149,664</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>No. of children enrolled in OTP</b>	<b>3,896</b>				<b>1,076</b>	

**Table: Coverage of NAW2018(Round-1& Round-2)**



The Government of Bangladesh, UNICEF and partners had started providing the required nutrition support and currently around 2,500 acutely malnourished children through 60 outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Program (OTPS) and 7 stabilization centers (SC). Around 98% of children reached with vitamin –A Supplementation (VAS) in the last NAW conducted in July 2018. This campaign of vitamin –A supplementation & deworming will be the continuation of last two round of NAW. Moreover, the association between SAM and Vitamin A deficiency has already been evidenced. Therefore, to enhance access and accelerate coverage of emergency nutrition service, the nutrition partners collectively need to organize “Nutrition Action Week” in registered camps, makeshift and new camps.

**Goal**

The overall goal of the campaign is to prevent further deterioration of nutritional status of children through increased uptake of critical nutrition interventions for the most vulnerable under five years children, thereby avert potential excess mortality and growth deprivation of Rohingya refugee children.

## Objectives

- ✚ **To reach at least 90% of 152,418 children aged 06-59 months with vitamin A capsules.**
- ✚ **To conduct screening of 90% 152,418 children aged 06-59 month refer malnourished children to the specific nutrition treatment program (i.e: SC,OTP,TSEFP).**
- ✚ **To dissemination information on important breastfeeding practice and age appropriate feeding practices .**

### **Date**

The campaign was held on take place 18 to 27 march 2019.

### **Time**

Daily 8.00 am to 4.00 pm .

### **Delivery approach**

The campaign was nutritional facility based. There were 90 sites leading by 90 teams considering of 900 members to implement the campaign activities across the camp settlements . During this campaign community engagement will take place through trained community mobilization volunteers and information feedback centers. In addition , other activities which will be key part of this campaign includes mobilizing household, engaging religious leaders and community dialogues to disseminates key messages on NAW through various channels of communication (IPC sessions , PSAs).

### **Partners :**

Under the guidance of IPHN, Civil Surgeon office office and all Nutritional sector partners i.e. UNICEF,UNHCR,IOM,WFP,SARPV,ACF, Save the children, SHED, Concern world wide, BRAC, World vision international and MSF were actively participating in this week long campaign.

## Duties perform on NAW(Nutrition Action Week) 2019

I was working in camp no. 13 in Ukhia refugee camp in Coxs Bazar as a site supervisor. It was TSEFP Center of SCI (Save the Children). I was working under my team leader Mr. Firojul Islam, Nutrition Officer, SCI . Almost 10 volunteers were working together in that NAW 2019. In my camp my target was 1420 child for screening, 141 for vitamin A (Blue),1138 for vitamin A (Red) supplementation. I was completed my target 100% & also covering total 1650 child in that week.



### **Major working responsibilities:**

- ✦ Ensure maximum coverage of community mobilization through monitoring the ongoing C4D activities.
- ✦ Ensure community sensitization and mobilization throughout the campaign period.
- ✦ Ensure site preparation and visibilities.
- ✦ Ensure the NAW visibility in the respective site as per prescribed guideline and uploading pictures in messenger group.
- ✦ Ensure site wise logistics supply.
- ✦ Ensure the quality of screening , reporting & other activities in camp site.
- ✦ Ensure smooth and proper running of all the activities of campaign site through providing systematic and regular supervision, monitoring & follow up.
- ✦ Ensure standard protocol for supplementation of vitamin A.
- ✦ Ensure site wise and camp wise expected target achievement.
- ✦ Ensure 100% referral and admission of the identified malnourished children to the respective nutrition facilities.
- ✦ Ensure online registration of all children come to the camp site.

- ✚ Ensure online registration of all malnourished children referred to OTP/TSFP facility.
- ✚ Maintain collaboration and Coordination with camp focal persons, CIC, C4D team, community leaders.
- ✚ Coordinate with the NAW Coordination Control Room for appropriate feedback mechanism.
- ✚ In Coordination with NAW Coordination control Room, organize mobile NAW sites as and when required.
- ✚ Ensure participation of daily feedback session after campaign.



Overview of UNICEF in Bangladesh:

✚ 1949

A long before in liberation war when UNICEF was establishes an outside office in Bangkok with responsibilities in eastern Pakistan.

✚ 1950

UNICEF starts its Journey with two professionals and a driver in Dhaka.

✚ 1950 - 1970

UNICEF works on different diseases against cholera , malaria ,tuberculosis (TB), smallpox. It also develop child health & maternal health care services and trained up the health care providers.

In addition with it started work for satiation , improvements of water supply, education, training & livelihood development initiatives .

✚ 1970

The destructive cyclone that hit the coastal areas on 12 November kills half a million people and 4.5 million lost their land, their houses, their fishing boats or their cattle. UNICEF repairs and restores more than 11,500 wells and supplies 1,000 tons of rice and other facilities.

✚ 1971

.During liberation war against Pakistan about ten million people run away to India. UNICEF provide them shelter ,food , safe water and cooking utensils .UNICEF support 650,000 children to give them supplementary food in refugee camp.

George Harrison's concert for Bangladesh brings global attention to a humanitarian crisis and provides funding for the work of UNICEF refugees. The album raises money & awareness by George Harrison fund for UNICEF. Bangladesh achieved independence on 16 December 1971. The war leaves a furious economy and a deep scar on the soul of the nation.

✚ 1972–73

UNICEF Bangladesh providing 30.2 million US\$ to recovery operations in Bangladesh .They distribute vitamin enriched , high protein supplementary food for children & establish safe water resources .

✚ 1974

In 17 September 1974 Bangladesh joined in UN ( United Nation).

✚ 1977

In the first time in history UNICEF going to collaborates with government. It gives the right & full framework.

✚ 1978

Bangladesh gains a speed of a bomb in the hand 250 inhabitants, thanks to part of the 300,000 tubes wells already sunk by UNICEF.

✚ 1979

Government of Bangladesh started national oral rehydration campaign by the help of UNICEF. Its use for the refugee children who are suffering cholera



during the time of liberation War 1971, it use to treat diarrhea .EPI ( Enhanced Immunization program ) officially launched in Bangladesh against to diminish diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, measles and poliomyelitis.

 1984

UNICEF provides supports to develop & they engage women to microfinance to improve education & care themselves.

 1985

UNICEF increasing EPI campaign with the government of Bangladesh its extend for 5 years & its increasing immunized child 2.0 to 62 per cent.

 1992

Mina was born. It is fictional character of nine-year-old girl who defends children's rights by different activities like posters, films ,books and radio programs in Bangladesh.

 1993

Arsenic detected by ground water & decreases the natural sources of safe water. UNICEF works with Bangladesh government to tested tube wells by red & green marking .

 1995

Clothing manufacturers and exporters of the Memorandum of Understanding sign UNICEF and the International Labor Organization (ILO), that reducing child labor in Bangladesh.

 1996

Bangladesh government and UNICEF launch the ideal project that aimed at improving the quality of education in primary schools. This project `targets over half of all primary schools in Bangladesh.

 **2006**

UNICEF supports the world's largest measles campaign to prevent the death of 20,000 Bangladeshi child each year. The 33.5 million children's vaccine is also the largest initiative in the field of public health in Bangladesh

 **2007**

More than 14 million people suffer from severe floods and Cyclone Sidar. In December, UNICEF gave more than 22 million dollars in aid and relief. The similar flood experiences of 1988 and 2004 and the 1991 cyclone help mitigate the effects of the act of God and save the peoples life.

 **2011**

UNICEF becomes the key partner of Government of Bangladesh with collaboration. Annually 40-50 million US\$ contributes in development sector in Bangladesh with more 220 staffs.

 **2015**

Meet the Millennium Development Goals and SDG in South Asian neighbors in South Asia.

 **2016**

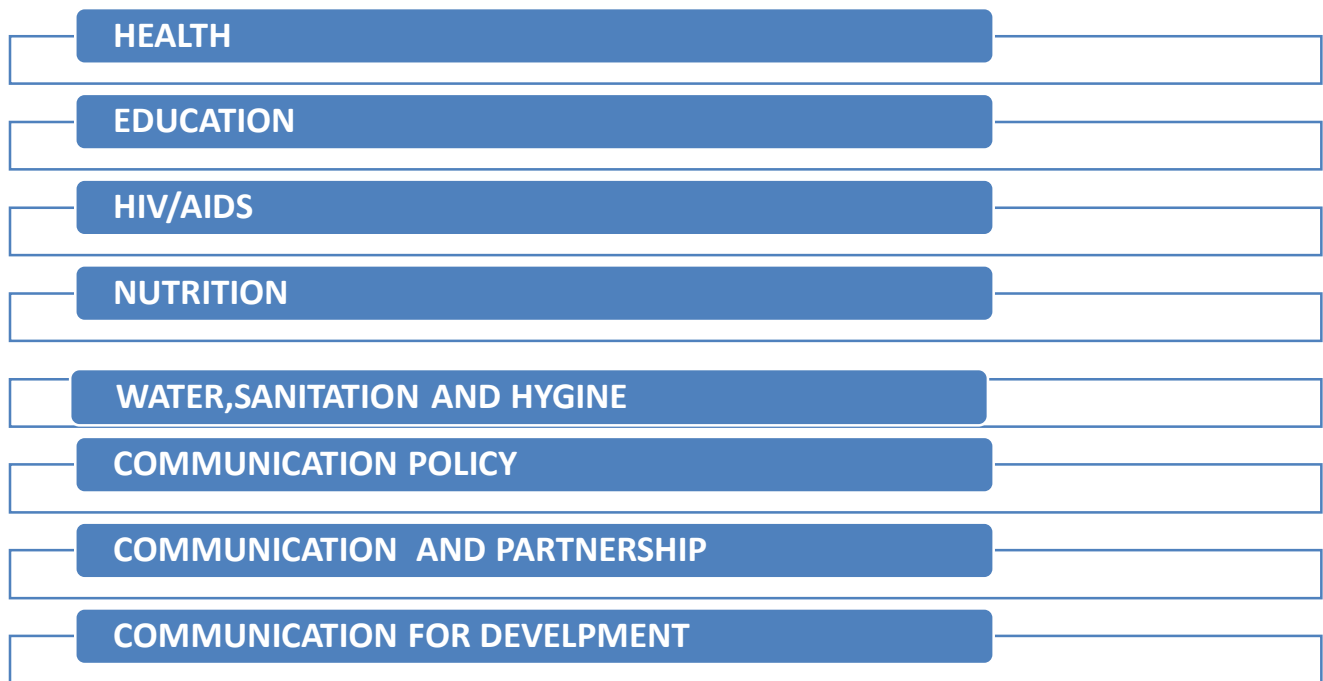
UNICEF launches country program (2017-2020) to achieve sustainable development goal. Government of Bangladesh already donate land to UN in 1996, UNICEF plans to construct in on Agargaon, Dhaka as the name of UNICEF House.

2.1 Goal:

Goals is to improve the rights of the children who are disadvantaged & unrivalled. An approach allows convergence of sectoral arms and coverage of diverse situations effecting Bangladeshi children. As problems affecting children are multidimensional,

actions through various programmers to eliminate them must also be connected. UNICEF Bangladesh started the life-cycle approach, shifting from planning by issue toward the cycle of life.

Working Area Of UNICEF:



HEALTH



UNICEF Bangladesh works based on youngsters' lifecycle, following their unpredictable needs from before birth to puberty.

An inventive methodology, it permits segments, for example, Wellbeing to meet with other UNICEF parts for tending to normal needs while keeping up a comparable pace.

Needs for kids differ contingent upon their age and are executed in association with the Administration of Bangladesh. The following are two such needs.

**I. SAVING**

**NEWBORN**

**LIFES**



Infant passing in Bangladesh are among the most noteworthy on the planet. Be that as it may, the conditions prompting neonatal passing are effectively preventable.

**II. IMPROVING HEALTH OF ADLOCENTS**

Juvenile agreeable wellbeing administrations are as yet not a commonplace idea, however is dire particularly for the numerous young ladies conceiving an offspring before achieving adulthood.



## EDUCATION



A creative methodology, it permits areas, for example, Training to meet with other UNICEF divisions for tending to regular needs while keeping up a comparable pace.

Needs for youngsters shift contingent upon their age and are executed in organization with the Administration of Bangladesh. The following are three such needs.

### ***I. MORE OPPURTUNTIES FOR EARLY LEARNING***



Youth is a brilliant open door for advancement. Whenever denied of incitement at this stage, a tyke's potential is always lost.

## ***II. QUALITY, CONTINUTY FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION***



Grade schools need more than investment. All the more should be done to improve the learning capability of denied youngsters.

EDUCATION FOR ADLOCENTS



Raising the nature of exercises and open doors for elective training can take kids who dropout school year kickoff.

## NUTRITION



An imaginative methodology, it permits divisions, for example, Nourishment to meet with other UNICEF segments for tending to regular needs while keeping up a similar pace.

Needs for youngsters differ contingent upon their age and are actualized in organization with the Administration of Bangladesh.

***I. MAXIMIZING THE GROWTH OF CHILDREN***



Lessening the rate of hindering at a quicker pace is a national need for Bangladesh. The malady is irreversible past age two.

***II. NUTRITION DURING PREGNANCY***





An endless loop of under sustenance starts when pregnant moms disregard nourishment and enhancements fundamental for sound birth.

### ***III. INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING***



Most guardians are as yet ignorant of reciprocal sustaining, which must be presented when a kid achieves a half year.

### **CHILD PROTECTION**



An imaginative methodology, it permits segments, for example, Tyke Insurance to unite with other UNICEF divisions for tending to normal needs while keeping up a comparative pace.

Needs for kids fluctuate contingent upon their age and are executed in organization with the Legislature of Bangladesh. The following are a portion of these needs.

## ***I. TIMELY BIRTH REGISTRATION***



Around 37 percent of Bangladeshi kids underneath age five are enrolled, which means another 10 million youngsters don't exist on record.

## ***II . PREVENTING VIOLENCE***



The status of Bangladeshi youngsters are as yet established in preservationist social standards and practices that may add to basic rights infringement.

### *III . TOWARDS JUSTICS FOR CHILDREN*



The base period of criminal obligation ought to be raised to in any event 16, with a perspective on raising it further

WATER , SANITATION AND HYGINE



A creative methodology, it permits areas, for example, Water, Sanitation and Cleanliness (WASH) to join with other UNICEF segments for tending to normal needs while keeping up a comparative pace.

Needs for kids change contingent upon their age and are actualized in organization with the Administration of Bangladesh. The following are two of such needs.

***I. BETTER ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER***



At uneven landscapes, urban ghettos, stream islands, seaside areas and wetlands, there is still not many dependable access to safe water sources.

***II. SAFER SANITATION AND HYGINE***



Individuals living in poor family units are multiple times bound to utilize unchanged sanitation than those living in progressively well-to-do families

## COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT



An imaginative methodology, it permits Correspondence for Advancement or C4D to unite with different arms of UNICEF and to tending to basic needs while keeping up a comparative pace.

Needs for youngsters shift contingent upon their age and are executed in organization with the Administration of Bangladesh. The following are a portion of these needs.

### ***I. ENDING CHILD MARRIAGE***





More than 50 percent of Bangladeshi ladies who are presently in their mid-20s entered their relational unions before turning 18.

## ***II. ADLOCENTS IN DEVELOPMENT***



A mid pre-adulthood, kids create qualities and aptitudes that have incredible effect on prosperity. Yet, in Bangladesh, more help is expected to release this potential.

## ***III. CHANGING SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR***



Human conduct is perplexing, and to achieve social change one needs to focus on causes affecting social conduct.

## **SOCIAL POLICY**



### ***Safety nets for children need cohesion and integration***

Approaches and projects went for lessening the powerlessness of youngsters and ladies are a vital foundation of the social security arrangement of a nation.

In Bangladesh, the social insurance framework is still profoundly divided, with more than 130 projects, which are regularly not connected, and with covering goals, low spending plans and lacking inclusion.

For any nation, putting resources into kids and social insurance is essential from all points of view. Wellbeing nets for kids maintain human rights and the economy.

The Bangladesh government has affirmed a National Standardized savings Technique, which looks to solidify these projects into disentangled lifecycle-based plans.

Extra measures are required to address kid marriage, youngster work. More center ought to be given to programs for lessening undernutrition, reinforcing limit of guardians and building up consideration arrangements for vagrants outside of foundations in consistence with the Youngsters Demonstration 2013.

The foundation of youngster centered planning by the legislature has been complimented in the 2015 Closing Perceptions of the CRC.

In any case, the board likewise suggested that Bangladesh significantly increment spending allotments to every single social area, particularly for kids who are generally impeded.

The board of trustees additionally prescribed a superior checking and assessment frameworks as nature of consumptions in the social segments keeps on speaking to a key issue.

Kid touchy spending plans must include an improvement procedure that is participatory and straightforward. Bangladesh additionally need to progress in the direction of accomplishing improved monetary space to guarantee better speculations for kids.





***'Scaling up social protection' is a priority under Social Inclusion and Awareness of Child Rights, one of four outcomes by UNICEF Bangladesh.***

## COMMUNICATION AND PARTNERSHIP



A creative methodology, it permits Correspondence, Support and Association segment to unite with different arms of UNICEF and to tending to regular needs while keeping up a comparable pace.

Needs for kids fluctuate contingent upon their age and are actualized in association with the Administration of Bangladesh. The following are a portion of these needs.

## RISING AWERNESS OF CHILD RIGHT



**Helping children become agents of positive change**

## **1. BUTTER BUSINESS FOR CHILDREN**



**Children are a critical stakeholder to all business whether as children of employee, employees themselves or as current and future consumers of business products and services**

HIV/AIDS



HIV contaminations among vagrant specialists are high and expanding

HIV is an infection that assaults the resistant framework and leaves the human body unprotected against diseases, prompting the hopeless condition known as AIDS.

In Bangladesh, there is a low predominance of AIDS, with the infection influencing 0.1 percent of the overall public. Yet, proof demonstrates that new cases are on the ascent.

HIV is spreading past the key gatherings, for example, sex specialists and infusing drug clients. In the previous five years, the quantities of housewives and pregnant moms with HIV have risen.

The ascent in female cases is seen internationally as feminization and an early indication of scourge.

Individuals tainted with HIV can be followed in about every one of the 64 regions of Bangladesh, yet there is restricted extension for observing the four Chittagong Hill Districts.

A great many Bangladeshis move to for the most part Middle East and Europe to work in hands on employments. The HIV contaminations among vagrant laborers are high and expanding.

UNICEF attempts to end AIDS in Bangladesh, centering intercession in Sylhet, Dhaka, Chittagong and Khulna, where case fixation is most noteworthy.

HIV mediations contained a scourge essentially somewhere in the range of 1995 and 2014, sparing 20,000 lives, turning away 141,000 contaminations and constraining new cases to greatest 1,500 every year.

UNICEF advances HIV treatment as counteractive action approach which diminishes viral burden and accordingly odds of transmission, helping individuals with HIV live more and more advantageous lives.

For that, UNICEF pushes for verifying ordinary and free medication supply, suitable administration conveyance and follow-up for patients



### **Mainstreaming HIV education:**

Just 11 percent of young people have thorough information of the infection. Data on this destructive ailment is incorporated into the UNICEF Life Skill Education program



**Knowledge management and research:**

UNICEF advocates and contributes for age of information and proof in key regions of ladies and kids.

Cross Sectoral Approach



CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS



SOCIAL INSULATION



CLIMATE CHANGE



EMERGIENCIES

The Chittagong Hill Tracts is an area shaped of three local at southeast Bangladesh

The landscape at Rangamati, Khagrachhari and Bandarban is sloping, muddy and generally un hospitable. Conveying essential administrations here is a test.

There are 1.6 million individuals living in the slope tracts. The locale covers 10 percent of Bangladesh's property zone however represents just 1 percent of the populace.

About a large portion of the populace are from 13 little ethnic gatherings. These religious and ethnic minorities have been living in slope tracts for some ages. The other half, around 53 percent, are Bengalees. A large portion of the general population live in dispersed natural surroundings known as 'Para'.

The CHT people group experience the ill effects of numerous hardships because of difficulties presented by its one of a kind demography, financial circumstances and decent varieties in culture and traditions.

There is additionally insufficient framework, HR and mix of CHT setting being developed arranging, which all point of confinement viable inclusion of essential administrations.

For safe birth and sound youngsters, pregnant moms must do at any rate four antenatal registration. In Khagrachhari, just 17 percent of moms go to their specialists for these crucial visits, as indicated by information from Real Time Monitoring.

The ethnic gatherings in CHT have diverse conventional practices on early youth advancement and equity frameworks making for a complex socio-conduct setting.

Breastfeeding rehearses here are better when contrasted with the national dimension, however the learning differs among networks. For instance, in the more people group, two-month-old infants are bolstered rice mash bitten by their grandmas alongside breast milk.

Guardians in Bangladesh for the most part have low attention to complimentary sustaining rehearses. In any case, the dietary decent variety of newborn children and youthful kids in CHT are significantly less fortunate in examination.

It is a solid indicator for hindering, which is a state of incessant lack of healthy sustenance. Kids who are hindered are shorter for their age.

Around 49 percent of youngsters in the CHT experience the ill effects of hindering, which is a lot higher than the national normal

Not many in the CHT can get to sustenance supplements. In Rangamati, there is no record of anybody utilizing iron-folic corrosive (IFA) tablets. The circumstance is better in Khagracharhi, where these tablets are appropriated by UNICEF-upheld Para Centers.

In different pieces of the nation, sanitation rehearses have improved yet the three CHT locale still record for 32 percent of unchanged restrooms. In Bandarban, open poor is at stunning 23 percent, while broadly the rate is just 5 percent.

UNICEF conveys fundamental administrations through 5,000 Para Centers at the three local

UNICEF is one of the most grounded and long standing improvement accomplices supporting the Bangladesh government in the CHT.

During the 80s, UNICEF started supporting the Integrated Community Development Project, which concentrated on kid advancement, wellbeing, nourishment, water-sanitation and cleanliness, just as salary age.

At that point in 1996, the undertaking started a spearheading model for conveying administrations. The methodology was revolved around the little neighborhoods or 'Paras' dispersed on the remote slopes.





**A baby's first 1000 days:** The focuses give antenatal consideration, inoculation and supports infant care and unique consideration for untimely children. It advances Kangaroo mother care, early inception and responsive encouraging. It shows legitimate cleanliness and oversees intense lack of healthy sustenance in children other than checking development and attempting to counteract sexual orientation viciousness. The Para laborers likewise work to advance birth enlistment.



**Early learning and assurance:** The focuses give pre-tutoring and oversees youth sickness with vaccination, deworming. Youngsters get the hang of hand washing practices and can utilize; educators are instructed on early wellbeing, development and improvement and guardians given help on incitement and positive child rearing.





**Care for caregivers:** This bundle offers care to numerous ages in a network and incorporates distributed help, social administrations, the board of emotional wellness issues, exercises in kid advancement and positive control, nourishment directing and cleanliness practices, for example, water security plan and can support.



**Family support:** The focuses work to advance network based tyke care and reinforce access to essential wellbeing and nourishment benefits other than positive and responsive child rearing. It offers social assurance and wellbeing systems including money exchange.

## SOCIAL INSULATION

Handicap is a noteworthy social and monetary wonder in Bangladesh. In any case, there is absence of solid and thorough information accessible on people with inabilities. Various information sources show various pictures on incapacity in Bangladesh. As indicated by Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2010, handicap predominance in all out populace is 9.1 percent, while 2011 National Census found just 1.7 percent commonness.

In Bangladesh, there is a developing acknowledgment that the primary imperative looked by kids with incapacities isn't the kid's debilitation, however across the board preference and segregation.

Separation in the family, the network and the work environment is at the center of most infringement of the privileges of kids with incapacities in Bangladesh. The conviction that handicap is a revile and a discipline for evil conduct pervades all dimensions of society and influences access to satisfactory consideration, wellbeing, nourishment, training and interest.

Kids with incapacities are most drastically averse to get human services or go to class. They are among the most helpless against brutality, misuse, abuse and disregard, especially on the off chance that they are covered up or put in establishments. Sexual orientation is additionally a key factor, as young ladies with handicaps are more outlandish than young men to get sustenance and care.



As per the Situation Analysis on Children with Disabilities (2014), youngsters with handicaps in Bangladesh are unmistakably among the most underestimated with regards to instruction. Elementary school enrolment rate in Bangladesh is 97 percent while just 11 percent of kids with inabilities got any type of instruction.

Most activities for kids with handicaps are particular and separate as opposed to tended to inside standard projects and administrations.

For some youngsters with incapacities, rejection starts in the primary long stretches of existence with their introduction to the world going unregistered. Lacking authority acknowledgment, they are cut off from social administrations and legitimate insurances.

While advance is moderate, changes have been noted because of arrangement adjustments and social assembly. For youngsters with inabilities, this incorporates expanded access to class and to open doors for aptitudes advancement and business.

Prominent advancement has additionally been made towards improving assurance enactment, frameworks and administrations for kids in Bangladesh.

A National Coordination Committee on Disability built up under the Ministry of Social Welfare in 1993, prompted the appropriation of the principal National Disability Policy in 1995. From that point forward, the lawful system is logically being blended with universal benchmarks.

The nation has likewise taken various authoritative and arrangement activities towards nationalizing worldwide responsibilities, including the Children Policy, embraced in 2011; the Children Act 2013, and the Rights and Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act 2013.

Bangladesh is among the primary nations to approve the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2007 and the Optional Protocol in 2008. The CRPD propels states to advance, secure and guarantee the full and equivalent happiness regarding every single human ideal by people with handicaps, including kids and teenagers.

The CRPD establishes the framework for Bangladesh to attempt a principal survey of the circumstance of kids with incapacities and to find a way to advance their incorporation in the public eye.

To guarantee that youngsters living with incapacity have equivalent access to their rights, UNICEF trusts that its work on handicap will be effective just if UNICEF itself is an increasingly comprehensive association.

UNICEF's Strategic Framework for Partnerships and Collaborative Relationships was created in 2013 to encourage commitment with the inability network and UNICEF is likewise part of the Global Partnership on Children with Disabilities that has built up a Guidance for Establishing a National Partnership on Children with Disabilities.

UNICEF advocates for mainstreaming approaches and consolidates regard for handicap related issues over the lifecycle by guaranteeing programs are sexual orientation, age, and youngster touchy and think about, their incapacity explicit requirements and limits.



The general objective of UNICEF Bangladesh in tending to inability is to guarantee that by 2020, the rights to survival, improvement, support and security of youngsters with handicaps, particularly those most burdened, are advanced and are advancing towards the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in 2030.

Sponsored by proof, UNICEF Bangladesh tries to be the encouraging point for advancing backing on incorporation of kids and teenagers with disabilities all through the nation and guarantee auspicious commitment to the CRPD usage and checking.

To expel the shame and preference with the objective of genuine social incorporation, there is solid need to create instrumental conduct and social change procedures under the sectoral program.

UNICEF will work with governments, private segment and givers to activate the required assets for the execution of inability related exercises in the nation. The workplace will create plans to assemble assets to help all-encompassing life-cycle based reaction to upgrade the flexibility of youngsters living with disabilities and their families in the nation.

## CLIMATE CHANGE

As fiasco dangers develop, UNICEF helps fabricate flexibility of networks

In each emergency kids are the most powerless and environmental change is no special case

Bangladesh, home to 160 million individuals, is among the nation's most helpless against the impacts of environmental change. Around 40 percent of the populace here are kids.

A low-lying delta described by a thick system of waterways, Bangladesh has been exposed to common risks, paying little respect to environmental change.

Be that as it may, as hotter temperatures cause the Himalayan icy masses to liquefy, a rising ocean level and deadlier catastrophes compromise more lives.

The Bangladesh government has distinguished as significant perils floods, tornados, dry spells, tidal floods, tornadoes, quakes, waterway disintegration, water logging, rising water and soil saltiness.

Floods regularly lead to, or are an aftereffect of, stream disintegration. The outcomes in the loss of lives, land, property and the removal of individuals.

Typhoons and tempest floods are normal occasions in the waterfront zones of Bangladesh and these have pulverizing impacts in these zones where around 25 percent of the populace lives.

Khulna, Satkhira and Bhola are three areas situated in southwestern Bangladesh, where environmental change is influencing the seriousness, recurrence and dissemination of risks. Along the shoreline of the Bay of Bengal, a rising ocean level is compounding the issues. Saline interruption is a noteworthy issue and has infiltrated inland over a hundred kilometers.

Boundaries of warmth are another sort of effect of environmental change with the capability of annihilating jobs in Bangladesh. Significant dry seasons influence the nation pretty much like clockwork, with the north-western part being generally powerless.



With respect to youngsters living in these networks, the dangers are higher than grown-ups. They are less capable than grown-ups at adjusting to warm and other atmosphere related presentation. Because of lower utilitarian insusceptibility, they are at higher danger of contracting destructive vector-borne and diarrheal sicknesses just as under nutrition. Calamities tear down schools, social organizations and employments.

It is amid the season of calamities that youngsters are most powerless against disengagement, sexual abuse, tyke work, dealing and perilous relocation.



Additionally, in Bangladesh gendered social standards influence young ladies and young men in all respects in an unexpected way, in light of the age and sex of a tyke, the degree of defenselessness ends up differing and now and again very articulated, especially for young ladies.

Bangladesh government perceives the risk presented by environmental change. In the previous couple of years, the legislature made huge advances in Disaster Risk Reduction or DRR.

Bangladesh has built a progression of multi-reason structures utilized as tempest covers amid tornados, altogether decreasing mortality. In any case, the harm and loss of pay keeps on rising.

Be that as it may, the connection between Disaster Risk Reduction and environmental change is yet to be completely settled, without which Bangladesh will confront difficulties in managing huge scale catastrophes.

The administration spends around 6 to 7 percent of its yearly joined advancement and non-improvement spending plan on atmosphere delicate exercises, which is identical to US\$1 billion every year.

Be that as it may, this tremendous venture must be fortified with better institutional limit, money related arranging, checking, revealing and comprehensive arrangements. Environmental change will moderate, end or turn around economical advancement if improvement accomplishments are underestimated.

But the link between Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change is yet to be fully established



#### UNICEF builds resilience of communities

UNICEF perceives that manageable advancement can't be acknowledged whether Bangladesh stays defenseless against the impacts of environmental change as more noteworthy risks undermine endeavors to improve the survival, advancement, investment and security of youngsters.



Bangladesh has made a few strides towards environmental change flexibility in acknowledgment of its helplessness. The administration has moved from a customary methodology of dire 'reaction and alleviation' to a progressively far reaching and manageable methodology of DRR.

Bangladesh's National Disaster Management Act empowers different government services and offices to cooperate for DRR. Environmental change and natural maintainability are reflected in government strategies and plans, including the seventh Five Year Plan.

It has accomplished specialized advances in anticipating, made topical bunches with improvement accomplices and expanded information and comprehension of the dangers.

It has set up systems for tending to atmosphere touchy issues in the nation including the arrangement of noteworthy assets.

While global guide help was assembled to react to the situation of the 700,000 Rohingyas dislodged from Myanmar in late 2017, the Bangladesh government had the option to rapidly and effectively manage the relocation of 4 million individuals from floods with just insignificant help from UNICEF and different offices.

UNICEF working with the administration, advocates for arrangements and speculations that are environmental change strong, comprehensive and tyke focused

Among the key contemplations are:

- Service conveyance must keep amid and after calamities
- Investments must guarantee that assets and framework are strong to fiascos
- Children's points of view and needs should be incorporated into strategy, activities UNICEF working with the administration, advocates for arrangements and speculations that are environmental change strong, comprehensive and tyke focused.

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- Children's points of view and needs should be incorporated into strategy, activities

UNICEF's plan for environmental change considers the circumstance looked by offspring of changed ages amid catastrophes. UNICEF underpins information frameworks for planning programs appropriate to evolving needs. Safe water, cleanliness and sexual orientation responsive offices are advanced as improved drinking water offices and separate toilets in schools.

Mindfulness activities and messages on environmental change and DRR are spread inside networks with the assistance of neighborhood and religious pioneers, network influencers, ward level advisory groups and youngsters themselves. The following are a portion of UNICEF's intercessions for explicit age gatherings:



### **Infants, young children and mothers**

UNICEF bolsters consideration of atmosphere versatility designs in existing wellbeing reaction frameworks amid warmth waves, sicknesses spreading to new zones and catastrophe causalities.

UNICEF advocates for consolidation of crisis readiness in the educational modules for general wellbeing experts. It additionally works with the administration to incorporate the

issue of environmental change into school educational modules and learning bundles for instructors.

In wellbeing offices, UNICEF advocates for the utilization of sunlight based power. UNICEF support is utilized to keep up crisis stock in territories helpless against calamity.

To bring wellbeing mindfulness up in calamity inclined locale, network radio is utilized to spread indispensable data, for instance about hypertension amid pregnancy, an entanglement affecting numerous moms who are presented to soil or water saltiness.

UNICEF endeavors to help the system for making HIV prescription available to mothers, adolescents, and young people in a fiasco condition.

The affirmation needs of youths in the midst of emergencies are a bit of UNICEF getting ready provided for gatekeepers through Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers.

Adolescent consideration organizations must keep in the midst of and after disasters. As a noteworthy part of that effort, UNICEF presents procedures and frameworks for Education in Emergencies at zone level with assistants.

UNICEF progresses linkages with cultivation, tamed creatures, and fisheries to ensure access to secured and nutritious sustenance's in the midst of fiascoes. It moreover advocates for progressions and improvement of collect that are climate flexible.

Water, sanitation and cleanliness (WASH) offices are frequently decimated or overwhelmed by contaminated water amid calamities. UNICEF conducts research and works with the administration to ensure WASH structures are atmosphere flexible. UNICEF is additionally attempting to scale up utilization of the MAR framework and other atmosphere versatile water innovations for making crisp savoring water logged, saltiness contaminated and dry season inclined zones.

### **Children of primary-school age**

UNICEF bolsters pilot activities to forestall understudy dropout and school interruption after catastrophes.

In case of atmosphere crises, reaction ought to pursue a National Education Strategy with the goal that instruction can proceed in a fiasco inclined areas. For readiness and reaction, UNICEF attempts to improve coordination at the region level.

UNICEF is attempting to help an ever increasing number of youngsters who are out of school due to atmosphere calamities by improving access to both formal and non-formal instruction.

UNICEF gives direct help to build the quantity of offices for safe savoring water elementary schools and educate understudies on the strategies for adjusting to environmental change. As a major aspect of the Little Doctor Program, grade school-goers are given environmental change wellbeing instruction.

Security administrations are furnished to youngsters with single guardians, for the most part down and out ladies. UNICEF is attempting to scale up this administration gave to youngsters previously, amid and after an emergency.



### Adolescents as agents of change

UNICEF is attempting to build chance of Life Skills Education in secondary schools, particularly in regions helpless against environmental change.

UNICEF underpins pilot activities to give auxiliary instruction through elective conveyance, for example, evening school and end of the week school. Such activities are additionally gone for diminishing the quantity of kids who enter the work advertise following crises.

Fundamental abilities Education shows young people techniques for remaining safe amid the hazardous conditions that pursue catastrophes, for example, dealing, movement to urban focuses, living in a debacle cover and sexual savagery. UNICEF likewise attempts to create proof for connecting of environmental change and HIV vulnerabilities.

Immature young ladies are helpless against tyke marriage, loss of instruction and different abuses following fiascos. UNICEF bolsters preparing for instructors and networks to accentuation the significance of young ladies' training and extra help for

proceeding with secondary school. Portable groups and kid well disposed spaces bolstered by UNICEF help young people become progressively skilled in detailing misuse, viciousness or disregard in the midst of crisis.

. UNICEF plans to have the numerous young people and radio-audience bunches occupied with environmental change related activities. Suffocating is a critical reason for death for kids. As a feature of network commitment for DRR, UNICEF bolsters safe swim programs for youths.

UNICEF trains bleeding edge specialists on between close to home correspondence and guarantees supply of super telephones, wind-up and sun oriented radios in towns and regions.



### Policy and awareness

Psycho-social and recreational packs financed by UNICEF are as of now set in territories powerless against catastrophes. These units guarantee that kids in these zones can access in any event three segments of the base bundles of administrations in the midst of crisis.

For urban territories, UNICEF is attempting to create environmental change and DRR techniques that are receptive to the requirements of kids. As a feature of this activity, UNICEF trains government authorities on youngster focused adjustment and school security.

UNICEF additionally underpins plans and spending plans for setting up more grounded fiasco the board components, mirroring the needs of minimized networks.

UNICEF is upholding the incorporation of kid well-disposed readiness, reaction, insurance and hazard relief for debacle and environmental change as a major aspect of its survey of the Disaster Act 2010.



### EMERGIENCIES

Emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction are central to UNICEF's work because women and children are always the most vulnerable in an emergency.

The Rohingya refugee crisis

*The humanitarian crisis continues with no immediate solution in sight*

One year prior, the world network saw an enormous helpful emergency unfurl in Myanmar's Rakhine, at the north-eastern edge of the Bay of Bengal.

Countless threatened Rohingya individuals crossed the fringe into neighboring Bangladesh. 60% of them are kids and they all talked about seeing unspeakable viciousness.

Around 919,000 Rohingya exiles live in southern Bangladesh, the greater part of them in the huge and abounding camps and settlements that have jumped up in Cox's Bazar area, near the fringe with Myanmar.

A more modest number live in the neighboring host networks of Teknaf and Ukhia. The greater part – 700,000 arrived following the viciousness recently August 2017. The rest had arrived utilizing the outskirts in past convergences.

The unstinting help of neighborhood Bangladeshi people group, and a worldwide guide exertion driven by the Government of Bangladesh, have deflected desperate feelings of trepidation. Since the turbulent early period of the emergency, fundamental administrations given by UNICEF, a large group of NGOs and helpful accomplices have extended and scaled up hugely. In any case, they are still far overwhelmed by the requirements of the displaced people.

A similarity to typicality has plunged on the camps and the neighboring networks, yet it is an ordinariness that can't last indefinitely. A year on, recollections of fierce encounters stay crude among the one million Rohingya displaced people.

"This is a test that must be tended to, and quickly. The Rohingya - and their kids particularly – request and merit nothing less" – Manual Fontaine, UNICEF Director of Emergency Operations





A dangerous place for children

### **Make the chaotic environment safer for children**

The camps have begun to look composed. One year prior, the outcasts were clearing scrubland to set up plastic-bamboo covers. Ways have now layered with block and soak slants with sandbags and bamboo stairways. There are currently progressively sun powered fueled road lights. These made the slopes less unsafe.

UNICEF manufactured 136 tyke benevolent spaces or CFS over the outcast camps, cutting out spaces for more seasoned youngsters and youthful ones alike. The kid inviting spaces furnish psychosocial backing to kids battling with injury.

“They gave a safe space where kids could be youngsters once more, and enabled guardians to focus on different issues in their lives,” says UNICEF's Child Protection Program Manager in Cox's Bazar, William Kollie.

Rohingya young ladies generally don't wander out of their homes in the wake of achieving adolescence. Presently as exiles living in blocked camps they are sequestered inside little, smothering safe houses, with nothing to do aside from cooking and cleaning

For these children, UNICEF supports adolescent clubs in refugee camps and local communities.



Around 60,000 immature young women and young men have joined the clubs, which offer them access to fundamental abilities, and information about youngster rights, options in contrast to marriage, under-age perilous work, sexual and conceptive wellbeing, psychosocial support and different issues.

In the meantime, UNICEF needs to reinforce the solidarity among Rohingya and host network kids. "The host network has been the first responder to this emergency, yet has paid an overwhelming cost for doing as such," says Jean Metenier, Chief of UNICEF Cox's Bazar Field Office.

"This is the reason ... we are presently trying harder to guarantee that as a base, Bangladeshi youngsters are not adversely influenced because of the liberality they have appeared.

## Avoiding a “lost generation”

Improve the nature of the learning and incorporate youths

From the earliest starting point of the exile emergency, the significance of getting around 381,000 recently arrived kids into school was an immense test for UNICEF and its training accomplices.

Need was given to giving figuring out how to youngsters younger than 14. By July 2018, right around 140,000 Rohingya youngsters had been taken a crack at non-formal instruction or some likeness thereof.

A blend of Bangladeshi and Myanmarese learning teachers, more than 3,000 of them, have been prepared. So eager were the kids to discover that study halls were frequently packed.

"I see the schools here where the more youthful kids go, however there is nothing for young men like me," says Mohamed, a Rohingya pre-adult kid. "I feel despondent that I am unfit to think about here.

It is a successive grumbling among Rohingya teenagers around the camps – young men and young people alike. They speak to a people who have been denied instruction in Rakhine over an extensive stretch of time.

"We prevailing with regards to mushrooming the learning focuses at a fast pace," says acting UNICEF Chief of Education, Bibek Sharma Poudyal. "Presently we have to improve the nature of the learning they are offered, and extend it to accommodate the necessities of teenager. Another technique is being talked about that proposes the extension of the present contact time for every kid from two hours of day by day educating to four. Classes will be given up to review 8 level, utilizing English, Burmese and neighborhood lingos utilized by the Rohingya as the dialects of guidance.

The technique is an aspiring endeavor, recognizes UNICEF Bangladesh Representative Edouard Beigbeder. "In any case, in the event that we don't make the interest in instruction now, we face the genuine risk of seeing a 'lost age' of Rohingya youngsters develop," he says.

"Youngsters who come up short on the aptitudes they have to manage their present circumstance, and will's identity unequipped for adding to their general public at whatever point they can come back to Myanmar. Safe water for displaced people and host networks

Most by far of evacuees depend on hand pumps fitted to tube wells.

More than 8,000 such water points have been developed all through the camp regions, albeit just 80 percent are presently working. That is on the grounds that an enormous number of cylinder wells dove in the early long stretches of the emergency were gravely situated or ineffectively built and must be shut down as they ended up debased or evaporated.

The outcasts and host networks need in excess of 16 million liters of safe water each day for drinking, sustenance planning and washing," says UNICEF WASH Specialist Rafid Salih. "That is an immense test, over which we have to develop or keep up around 50,000 toilets.

Around 8,000 toilets are right now being decommissioned and supplanted with better-quality units in increasingly appropriate areas. Answers for the test of securely discarding the muck they produce are gaining ground – regardless of whether the absence of room for large-scale offices in the camps is an issue.



At the Unchiprang settlement, UNICEF bolsters a treatment plant that sources water from bumpy trenches and is worked by Oxfam. It is one of the two plants that produce clean

drinking water, 300,000 liters consistently. "Furthermore, we keep on providing safe water to two Bangladeshi people group – Chakmaara and Roikum Para," says Oxfam Program Officer Kazal Bardhan.

Before the finish of 2018, up to 200,000 Bangladeshi natives and 150,000 displaced people living close by them are set to approach sanitation and to safe water, a lot of which will be given from four profound boreholes right now being built in organization with the nearby Department of Public Health Engineering Health care across both communities.

Wellbeing presents are focal on keeping away from significant wellbeing emergencies.

Dr Kazi Islam is the restorative officer responsible for one of the clamoring essential human services focus in Kutupalong camp. The slick, blue-painted wellbeing focus is made of block and concrete. Unquestionably more tough than the bamboo structure it supplanted.

"Every day here is extraordinary," says Dr Kazi. "Yet, the most incessant illnesses we treat are looseness of the bowels, and regular virus. This specific morning, he has just alluded to an adjacent center a man with tuberculosis, the mother of an infant who might be mentally unbalanced, and a little young lady who had been harmed in one of the traffic mishaps that are a regular event on the camp's riotous trails.

Wellbeing posts as kazi Dr's – alongside six bigger essential wellbeing focuses and five the runs treatment focuses – have been vital to evading significant general wellbeing emergencies in the months since the evacuees' landing last August.

The benefits of immunizations were on the whole obscure to Rohingya people group back in Myanmar. Persuading recently arrived evacuees to secure their kids along these lines has not generally been simple, because of different gossipy tidbits spread about their alleged unsafe reactions.





A progression of fruitful vaccination battles – nine over the course of about ten months have additionally had a basic impact in deflecting the most exceedingly awful feelings of trepidation of wellbeing officials. Be that as it may, flare-ups of measles, and diphtheria were sufficiently disturbing. Assembling the exiles for follow-up inoculation rounds has demonstrated difficult.

Given the physical condition the arriving displaced people were in, and the absence of inoculation inclusion they had, we expected more terrible episodes than have happened up until now," says UNICEF Health Specialist Yulia Widiati.

At Cox's Bazar town, the influx of Rohingya untouchables was pushing close-by prosperity organizations like the Cox's Bazar neonatal unit where awkward youngsters from the two systems are managed.

UNICEF has a long history of joint effort with nearby wellbeing experts crosswise over Bangladesh. Other than supporting neonatal consideration benefits, the association reaches out to wellbeing laborer preparing and wellbeing the executives frameworks.

"The neonatal unit here in Cox's Bazar has treated around 1,700 infants so far this year," says UNICEF Health Officer Helen Chakma. "The referrals originate from host networks and Rohingya camps alike, so there's benefit to both.

## Killer hiding in plain sight

SAM has been identified as a noteworthy danger to kids' wellbeing

Amina Akhtar assumes a real existence sparing job in Balukhali exile camp. The 18-year-old is one of around 250 network volunteers, some portion of whose activity it is to watch the havens of Balukhali camp looking for babies and youthful youngsters up to the age of 5 who are underweight or malnourished. One of her initial triumphs, only days into her activity, she discovered half year old exile twins Aseea and Robina, perilously sick from serious intense lack of healthy sustenance or SAM. Since the start of the exile emergency, SAM has been identified as a noteworthy risk to kids' wellbeing.

Presently we have frameworks set up, expanding on just about one year of key crisis endeavors," says UNICEF Nutrition Team Lead Saira Khan. "Our methodology presently depends on activating the network, and helping exiles and host network families alike handle both the prompt and long haul healthful requirements of their kids. These requirements emerge to a great extent from variables forced by the camp condition, including the restricted supplies of clean water, the difficult setting for good breastfeeding, and constrained access to assorted, supplement rich sustenance's that are fundamental for youths, moms, and youngsters.

The test presented by SAM, be that as it may, stays genuine: UNICEF evaluates that more than 50,000 kids under 5 will require treatment for the condition in 2018.

## Testing the gossip factory

Model moms help displaced people adapt to the quick changing setting of life in the camps

In the restricted ways and back streets that string past the homes of almost one million Rohingya displaced people, nothing spreads very as fast as bits of gossip.

With practically no entrance to TV, radio, or other media, the outcasts depend to a great extent on verbal exchange to keep educated not just about what's going on in the camp, however about issues basic to their wellbeing, nourishment and even survival.

**Immunization** – something few Rohingya experienced back home – is one point that has caused fevered and here and there poorly educated discourse. One story had it that measles infusions would make young ladies sterile. Another asserted an inoculation would change over a tyke into a Christian.



It is to help handle such hazardous misinterpretations, and to make the displaced people progressively mindful of the constructive estimation of the administrations set up for them, that "model moms, for example, Nur Begum have been selected.



The 50-year-old Rohingya mother and grandma is among approximately 240 volunteers upheld by UNICEF whose activity is to go house-to-house around the camp.

Nur Begum's prime center are youthful eager moms. "I reveal to them that they should call a maternity specialist when they are going to conceive an offspring, since she will support them on the off chance that they have difficulties," she says. "Moreover I advise youthful moms that breastfeeding keeps a child solid."

Individual neatness is additionally vivaciously advanced. "A great many people living here are unconscious of fundamental cleanliness. I reveal to them that a spotless house is a house free of the likelihood of contaminations and infections.

UNICEF likewise bolsters through its accomplice BRAC 800 network assembly volunteers, who are from the Rohingya people group.

Furthermore, pre-adult radio audience bunches offer youthful Rohingya outcasts a chance to connect on issues influencing them, their families and more extensive networks.

"Bits of gossip spread like wildfire, and can seriously affect our projects, and on vaccination particularly," says UNICEF Communication for Development Specialist, Aarunima Bhatnagar. "Other than the volunteers, we connect with nearby imams and network pioneers.

We have additionally set up a system of 12 data and criticism revolves around the camps to guarantee predictable messages are scattered, and to empower network cooperation.

## **Emergency Nutrition Service for Refugee Children**

In August 2017, more than 730,000 Rohingya, including 400,000 kids, have

fled viciousness in Myanmar and settled in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. with the help of the Government and compassionate accomplices, displaced people have accessed fundamental administrations. They very rely upon momentary guide, and are living in problematic conditions, especially in blocked camps. In spite of the significant advance made towards expanding access to crisis training, 39 percent of kids and 97 percent of youths still need access to learning openings. Young people and youth face specific risks<sup>4</sup> that are exacerbated by the absence of instruction, word related preparing and safe occupation openings.



Sustenance specialists and volunteers were kitted in the most brilliant blue shirts and tops during the current year's Nutrition Action Week 2019 here in the temporary settlements in Cox's Bazar. Gatherings of little youngsters strolled eagerly through the sandy mud, clasping hands, intently pursued by a volunteer of correspondences for improvement (C4D), bolstered by UNICEF, who guided them to their closest nourishment focus. They looked on, inquisitively, at the different instruments that measure loads and statures, and the containers of clear red and blue nutrient pills.



This pursued a previous battle in 2018, because of an evaluation at the time- which demonstrated a 7.5% commonness of hazardous serious intense lack of healthy sustenance among kids under five in the networks. This was

sorted out by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, UNICEF, and 17 area accomplices. The exercises meant to quicken the inclusion of nourishment administrations for youngsters. The first round of Nutrition Action Week occurred in every one of the 35 enrolled, alternative and new settlements of Ukhia and Teknaf sub-locale this week, from 18 to 27 July 2019. In the run-up to Nutrition Action Week, 800 network activation volunteers went from way to-way to bring issues to light about the significance of completing routine screenings for ailing health. network activations volunteers were depended to take youngsters to screening focuses when guardians were unfit to do as such themselves.

NUTRITION	Sector 2018 targets	Sector total results	UNICEF 2018 targets		UNICEF total results
			Refugees	Host communities	
Children aged 0 to 59 months treated for SAM	35,093	26,161	24,000	546	17,299
Pregnant and lactating women reached with counselling and messaging on infant and young child feeding practices <sup>1</sup>	95,956	196,939	50,780	13,178	123,322 <sup>1</sup>
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A	187,576	195,323	187,576	48,676	250,628

### FACING UP TO THE MONSOON -- AND AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE

While a great many exiles living in areas regarded to be defenseless to flood and landslip have been moved to more secure ground, Dulu demands that she and her family - including two youthful fabulous youngsters - are staying put. Hakimpara camp: Outside the basic bamboo-and-plastic safe house that multi year-old Dulu, her better half Salamat and their family call home, there is just a tight edge, not exactly a meter wide. Around 919,000 Rohingya displaced people live in southern Bangladesh, the majority of them in the huge and overflowing camps and settlements that have jumped up in Cox's Bazar region, near the outskirts with Myanmar. Living conditions in the camps are constantly troublesome, and some of the time risky, particularly in Bangladesh's long storm and violent wind seasons, which last until the year's end. The outcasts need to return home, however state they won't do as such until the fundamental conditions for their arrival are set up, and until their essential rights in Myanmar have been verified. The lion's share - around 700,000 - have landed since August 2017, when the latest (and by a long shot the biggest) mass migration of individuals escaping brutality in Myanmar got going.





## Child Protection

### A DANGEROUS PLACE FOR A CHILD

The gigantic quantities of youngsters are as unmissable as the jarring lines of individuals anticipating gifts of sustenance and supplies. With money for-work plots presently giving an unassuming lift to the camp economy, independent ventures have set up shop, offering everything from vegetables, shoes and toys to hair styles and even gems.

They gave a safe space where kids could be kids once more, and enabled guardians to focus on different issues in their lives," says UNICEF's Child Protection Program Manager in Cox's Bazar, William Kollie. "The spaces are as yet assuming that job today, for more seasoned kids and youthful ones alike." Twelve months on, giving psychosocial backing to kids as yet battling with the psychological results of the awfulness they experienced in Myanmar stays as crucial as ever. While past the camp border, Rohingya youngsters (and young ladies specifically) are in danger of sexual misuse, trafficking, and kid work – unlawful practices that have for quite some time been common in Cox's Bazar. Accordingly, UNICEF and its insurance accomplices are attempting to grow their case the board work, concentrating on pre-adult young ladies, incorporating numerous who take an interest in youths' clubs.

As indicated by Child Protection Specialist, Shaila Parveen Luna, endeavoring to persuade Rohingya families to enable their little girls to develop physically and sincerely

before marriage is troublesome. Rohingya people group individuals now and then make strides of their own to secure those they consider most in danger – particularly immature young ladies who are generally bound to their homes when they experience their first period



## Health

### EXTENDING THE BENEFITS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE ACROSS BOTH COMMUNITIES

Wellbeing post, Camp 4, Kutupalong camp: There's an unquestionable trace of pride in Dr Kazi Islam's way as he indicates guests around the clamoring essential medicinal services focus where he fills in as therapeutic officer in control. "In any case, the most continuous afflictions we treat are looseness of the bowels, and regular virus." This specific morning, he has effectively given exhortation or treatment to a man with tuberculosis (who he alluded to a close-by facility), the mother of an infant who might be mentally unbalanced, and a little young lady who had been harmed in one of the car crashes that are a successive event on the camp's disordered trails. Persuading recently arrived outcasts to ensure their youngsters along these lines has not generally been simple, because of different gossipy tidbits spread about their alleged hurtful reactions. Vaccinations for youthful kids (counting the BCG antibody to anticipate tuberculosis and immunizations for measles, rubella and polio) are administered three times each week at the inside. Wellbeing posts as kazi Dr's – alongside six bigger essential wellbeing focuses

and five looseness of the bowels treatment focuses – have been vital to staying away from significant general wellbeing emergencies in the months since the evacuees' landing last August. We have a longstanding association with nearby wellbeing experts, and we have to reinforce that further going ahead, so outcasts and host network youngsters alike observe the advantage of the improved maternal, infant, kid and juvenile wellbeing administrations that are being set up.

Given the physical condition the arriving displaced people were in, and the absence of inoculation inclusion they had, we expected more awful flare-ups than have happened up until now," says UNICEF Health Specialist Yulia Widiati. Among the real errands going ahead will move far from costly inoculation battles for a normal vaccination framework that will benefit displaced people and host populace alike.



## **Nutrition**

### **A POTENTIAL KILLER HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT**

Multi year-old Amina is one of around 250 network volunteers, some portion of whose activity it is to watch the thickly stuffed ways and asylums of Balukhali camp looking for newborn children and youthful youngsters up to the age of 5 who are underweight or malnourished.

Harder to spot are the infants and kids who are not getting the basic supplements they have to develop and flourish, and who are in this way in danger of long haul outcomes to



their wellbeing, maybe including passing. families alike handle both the prompt and long haul healthful requirements of their youngsters." These necessities emerge to a great extent from variables forced by the camp condition, including the restricted supplies of clean water, the difficult setting for good breastfeeding, and constrained access to various, supplement rich nourishments that are basic for teenagers, moms, and kids.

examination of the two kids demonstrated that they were experiencing extreme intense lack of healthy sustenance (SAM), a crippling condition that has a long haul sway on a tyke's psychological and physical improvement, and whenever left untreated can result in death.

"Our methodology currently depends on preparing the network, and helping displaced people and host network Since the start of the emergency, SAM has been identified as a noteworthy risk to youngsters' wellbeing.



PROGRAMMES	2018 REVISED TARGETS <sup>1</sup>		UNICEF RESULTS
	Refugees	Total <sup>2</sup>	2017/2018 <sup>3</sup>
<b>NUTRITION</b>			
Children aged 0 to 59 months treated for SAM	24,000	24,546	25,643
Children aged 6-59 months received Vitamin A	187,576	236,252	250,628
<b>HEALTH</b>			
Children under five who received primary healthcare services in UNICEF supported facilities	46,440	86,440	141,879
Children (aged 1 year and over) and adults who have received oral cholera vaccine	815,000	950,000	1,779,232 <sup>4</sup>
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>			
People with ongoing access to safe drinking water	400,000	600,000	323,900
People with access to latrines and washing facilities	400,000	600,000	409,150
<b>CHILD PROTECTION &amp; GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>			
Children reached with psychosocial support services	210,000	300,000	149,587
Children at risk identified and receiving case management services	7,000	10,000	4,395
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
Children aged 4 to 14 years enrolled in emergency nonformal education	151,765	202,279	115,029
18 years old teachers trained to support			

## Conclusion

UNICEF is on the ground conveying life-sparing supplies and administrations for Rohingya displaced people in Bangladesh. Working with the legislature and accomplices, UNICEF is giving water and sanitation, including the foundation of diarrhoeal treatment focuses, wellbeing administrations for youngsters and pregnant ladies; support for access to quality instruction, including setting up learning focuses; and is achieving kids influenced by viciousness, misuse and disregard with aversion and help.

Both diarrhea and malnutrition are major cause for the mortality and morbidity. Most of the children are from rural area are suffering for malnutrition and diarrhea. There complications may arise from their economic condition, unhygienic drinking water and lack of sanitation. UNICEF Bangladesh is trying to reduce this mortality and morbidity rate in Bangladesh by providing them free treatment and proper guideline for future after

discharge from the hospital. By doing all of this UNICEF Bangladesh trying to improve nutritional status in them. UNICEF's philanthropic reaction in Bangladesh is lined up with the 2019 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya emergency. In participation with the Government and accomplices, UNICEF will keep on connecting its helpful reaction and improvement projects to accomplish feasible outcomes. In 2019, UNICEF will convey life-sparing, multi-sectoral benefits wherever conceivable, while fortifying national administration conveyance and advancing social union in host networks.

## 2019 program targets

### Nutrition

24,500 children under 5 years with SAM admitted for treatment

191,074 children aged 6 to 59 months received vitamin A



