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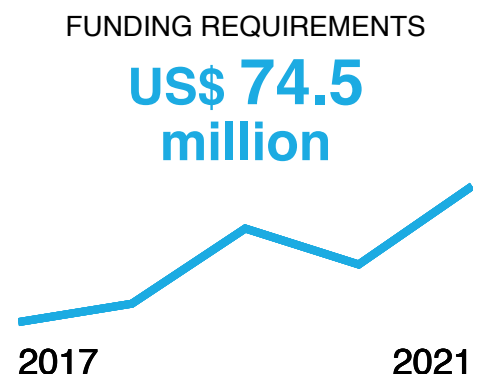
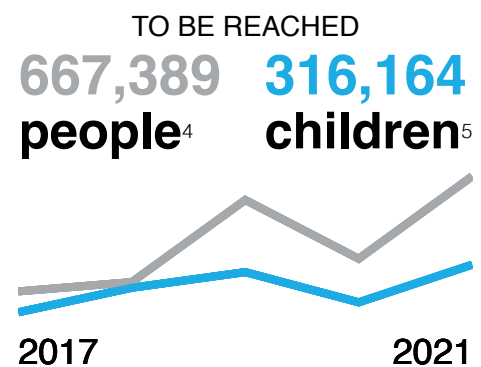
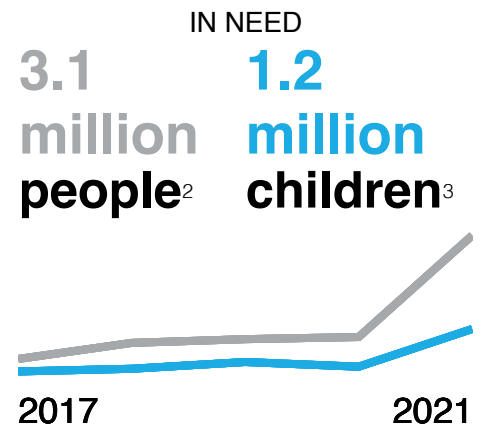
Humanitarian Action for Children

Nyan Zay htet and parents are meeting UNICEF and Terre des Hommes team in Hlaing Thar Yar, Yangon Myanmar

Myanmar

HIGHLIGHTS

- By the end of 2020, Myanmar was facing a humanitarian crisis with close to one million people, including an estimated 450,000 children, adversely impacted by a decade of conflict. Since the military takeover on 1 February 2021, the political crisis and civil unrest have exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities and fueled clashes in previously stable areas, resulting in displacements and deepened humanitarian needs.
- Consequently, an addendum to the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was developed to provide an additional 2 million people affected by the crisis, in locations outside the geographical scope of the initial HRP, with humanitarian assistance. This revision aligns with the addendum.¹
- Furthermore, a third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic is hitting Myanmar hard. The number of locally transmitted COVID-19 cases and fatalities has been rapidly rising since late May 2021.
- UNICEF now needs US\$ 74.5 million to support the delivery of critical services and support the response to COVID-19.



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



226,973

children receiving multiple micronutrient powders



154,000

children and women accessing health care



557,500

people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and services



52,000

people benefiting from established feedback mechanisms

Refinement of data from assessment and analysis will continue as collection of 'needs' data in the current environment for the HRP addendum was severely constrained

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

Just weeks after the 2021 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was issued, a military takeover sparked civil unrest. As the crisis persists it exacerbates pre-existing vulnerabilities and pushes a growing number of people into situations of humanitarian need. Reports of violations of international humanitarian, human rights laws and child's rights continue as the military responds with violent crackdowns. Although schools have reopened following over one year of closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic measures, parents remain fearful of sending their children to school amidst the ongoing crisis

Young people and even children have been at the forefront of the protests and hundreds have been arrested and detained. The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights reports that by mid-July, 75 children have been killed, about 1,000 arbitrarily detained⁶, and countless more deprived of essential medical care and education, according to credible information obtained. The World Health Organization has received reports of 260 attacks on healthcare facilities and staff, resulting in 18 deaths and 59 injuries as of 1 August⁷; and 165 attacks against schools and school personnel, alongside 154 incidents of military use of education facilities⁸.

It is estimated that 205,000 people have been internally displaced (IDPs), while an estimated 15,000 have been displaced to neighboring countries⁹. Clashes between the military and ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) have also been on the rise in several parts of the country¹⁰. Both EAOs and Myanmar Armed Forces continue to use landmines and other explosive weapons. The security situation continues to deteriorate in Southeast Myanmar, with armed clashes reported between the Tatmadaw and EAOs or People's Defense Force (PDF) resulting in some fatalities. Displaced populations continue to experience significant challenges in accessing basic needs, services, including healthcare, and shelter materials due to road blockages and other constraints, as well as severe access restrictions.

Due to the ongoing crisis, it is becoming increasingly difficult to access people in need due to constraints of bureaucratic barriers and deteriorating security conditions. Program implementation has been challenged by interruption of services by Health and Education personnel as well as staff from different local organizations. The functionality of financial and banking services and the entire supply chain, including procurement, import/export, and in-country transportation of supplies, has been severely damaged with direct consequences for children's health and wellbeing, particularly the most vulnerable.

Humanitarian needs are particularly acute in conflicted-affected areas, namely Rakhine State where nearly 600,000 stateless Rohingya people – including 100,000 IDPs – are living.¹¹

Food security situation is concerning. In April, WFP estimated that the number of people facing hunger could be more than double to 6.2 million in the next six months, up from 2.8 million prior to February.¹²

SECTOR NEEDS¹³



Nutrition

568,784 people need nutrition assistance



Water, sanitation and hygiene

1.9 million people lack access to safe water



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

445,082 Children need protection services



Education

352,698 children need education support

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Thida Linn, a mother living in Hlaing Thar Yar township of Yangon, had noticed that her youngest, 2-year-old boy Htet Win, was extremely thin. But she didn't realize that he was suffering from severe acute malnutrition until she was visited by a team from Bright Start, a mobile-based health micro-insurance initiative launched by UNICEF, together with Common Health and a local NGO partner.

Thida Linn was referred to a doctor by Bright Start to check whether Htet Win and informed that the cost of treatment, including hospitalization, would be covered by Bright Start, with a stock of ready-to-use supplementary food packets.

Two-year-old Htet Win and his family on a follow up meeting with Bright Start team. He was suffering from severe acute malnutrition until visited by the team.

HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

UNICEF will continue to meet the needs of internally displaced and conflict-affected populations in Myanmar and mitigate the impacts of conflict and inequity. The response will include the provision of critical supplies, technical assistance, humanitarian cash transfers, risk communication and community engagement, and accountability to affected populations in line with the Grand Bargain commitments. UNICEF will also identify and implement durable solutions that foster linkages between its humanitarian action and development programmes. UNICEF will continue to respond in previously identified HRP locations, addressing the needs of children and their caregivers in areas under imposed martial law and where displaced people are registered. UNICEF will address gender- and disability-specific needs in line with the priorities identified in the 2021 HRP and addendum. Specifically, in Rakhine, UNICEF's strategy focuses on: reaching children and caregivers in both conflict-affected communities and camps for internally displaced persons; and following key humanitarian principles, including 'do no harm', conflict sensitivity, and putting in place accountability between affected populations and humanitarian-development linkages. **This will be done in partnership with a range of actors including national and international nongovernmental organizations, civil society groups, and ethnic service providers, among others.** As Cluster lead Agency for WASH and coordinating Education, Child Protection, and Nutrition sectors, UNICEF will ensure that the need of those sectors and response are adequately addressed.

Cross-sector programming will focus on early childhood care and development, and adolescent-focused education and protection activities. UNICEF together with UNFPA, UNHCR and WFP will deliver a localized Rapid Response Mechanism to enhance the humanitarian community's capacity to provide critical multi-sectoral emergency support in a timely, coordinated, and predictable manner to new displacements and people on the move across the country.

UNICEF will continue to leverage its strategic position and long-standing experience in Myanmar to reach children, adolescents, and caretakers with life-saving interventions. All programmes have been modified to ensure the safety of staff and beneficiaries.

Progress against the 2020 programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation reports:

<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/myanmar/situation-reports>

2021 PROGRAMME TARGETS



Nutrition

- **226,973** children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders
- **135,648** primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months reached with messages on breastfeeding in the context of COVID-19
- **15,807** children aged 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment



Health

- **17,000** children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles
- **154,000** children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **437,500** people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene
- **98,500** people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines
- **557,500** people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services



Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA¹⁴

- **33,000** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions
- **135,000** children, adolescent boys and girls and male and female caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- **80,500** boys and girls, men and women accessing explosive weapons-related risk education



Education

- **1,010** volunteer teachers/facilitators who have completed trainings to provide quality and inclusive education to children
- **87,100** girls and boys (3-17) supported to access quality and inclusive pre-primary/primary and post primary learning opportunities



Social protection and cash transfers¹⁵

- **500,000** households benefiting from social assistance measures to respond to COVID-19 and humanitarian crises with UNICEF support



C4D, community engagement and AAP¹⁶

- **52,000** people who shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms

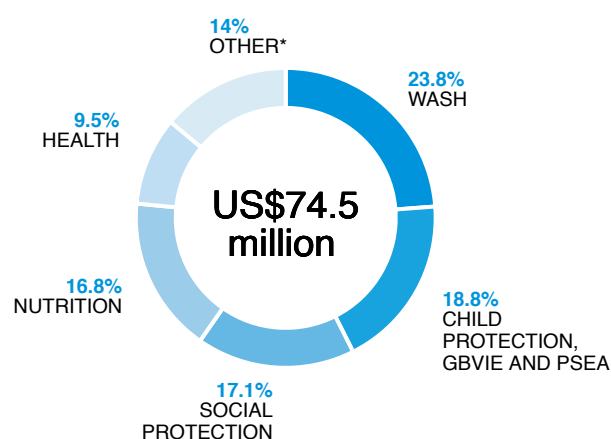
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2021

UNICEF Myanmar has revised its HAC appeal upwards from US\$ 61.7 million to US\$ 74.5 million to continue to meet the needs of children, adolescents, and caregivers in Myanmar. UNICEF's appeal aligns with the sectoral needs in newly identified vulnerable areas – those hosting newly displaced people, under martial law or in conflict-affected states – where life-saving and life-sustaining support is urgently required, in line with the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan and its addendum.

This funding will also assist UNICEF's response to COVID-19, which will focus on risk communication and community engagement as part of overall WASH and health programming, and support for populations in need in non-HRP areas such as Yangon, which has been significantly affected by COVID-19.

Responses to the pandemic account for 25 per cent of the total funding request and include both COVID-19-safe programming and stand-alone hygiene and education activities. The HRP addendum represents 11 per cent of the revised total budget.

Without adequate and timely funding, UNICEF and its partners will be unable to address the critical needs of highly vulnerable conflict-affected children, adolescents, and families in Myanmar. Lack of funding will also impair UNICEF's efforts to combat the spread and impact of COVID-19 nationwide.



Appeal sector	Revised 2021 HAC requirement (US\$)
Nutrition	12,542,544
Health	7,101,500
WASH	17,725,000
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	14,000,000
Education	4,813,015
Social Protection	12,750,000
Rapid Response Mechanism	4,000,000 ¹⁷
Cluster coordination	1,575,000
Total	74,507,059

*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Education (6.5%), Rapid Response Mechanism (5.4%), Cluster coordination (2.1%).

Appeal sector	Original 2021 HAC requirement (US\$)	Revised 2021 HAC requirement (US\$)	Funds available (US\$)	Funding gap (US\$)	2021 funding gap (%)
Nutrition	11,908,936	12,542,544	1,452,932	11,089,612	88.4%
Health	6,062,000	7,101,500	1,176,877	5,924,623	83.4%
WASH	13,725,000	17,725,000	2,867,126	14,857,874	83.8%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	13,000,000	14,000,000	4,338,009	9,661,991	69.0%
Education	3,163,015	4,813,015	4,383,188	429,827	8.9%
Social Protection	11,500,000	12,750,000	29,377	12,720,623	99.8%
Rapid Response Mechanism	1,000,000	4,000,000 ¹⁷	264,088	3,735,912	93.4%
Cluster coordination	1,375,000	1,575,000	280,000	1,295,000	82.2%
Total	61,733,951	74,507,059	14,791,597	59,715,462	80.1%

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ENDNOTES

1. Geographically, the HRP 2021 focuses on Kachin, northern Shan, Rakhine, southern Chin and Kayin states and parts of eastern Bago Region, where humanitarian needs were most acute and urgent by end 2020.
2. This number represent the sum of People in Need and comprise of 94.4% of people targeted in HRP 2021 (1,000,000) and HRP 2021 addendum (2,000,000)
3. Children (under 18) in Need is taken at 37% as given in HRP 2021 and the addendum(consistent with Dept of pop 2019 inter census survey data source)
4. This includes children 6-59 months to be reached with multiple micronutrient powders (226,973); children (5-17 years) to be provided with access to quality learning (83,616); and people (infants 0-6 months and adult population 18 years of age) reached with critical WASH services/supplies (356,800). UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.
5. This includes children 6-59 months to be reached with multiple micronutrient powders (226,973); children (5-17 years) to be provided with access to quality learning (83,616); and infants 0-6 months reached with critical WASH services/supplies (5,575).
6. OHCHR | Myanmar crisis risks damaging entire generation of children, UN Child Rights Committee warns
7. SSA Home | Index (who.int)
8. UNICEF Myanmar Country Office, MRM data. Six violations in the UN-led Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) for violations against children established by resolution 1612 in 2005. Resolution 1998, adopted in 2011, designated these attacks as a grave violation that could trigger a listing of parties in the annexes of the Secretary-General's annual report on children and armed conflict. In 2014, the Council further addressed this issue by adopting resolution 2143 on the military use of schools, which urged parties to conflict to respect the civilian character of schools and encouraged member states to consider measures to deter the use of schools by armed forces and non-state armed groups.
9. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/210802%20Myanmar%20displacement%20overview.pdf>
10. Northern Shan situation is highly volatile, with displacement of more than 15,000 people since January (of whom some 8,400 remain displaced) following continuing clashes among ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) in the area and the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF). Several townships in Kayah State, as well as neighboring areas in southern Shan State, have seen fierce fighting, reportedly including indiscriminate airstrikes and use of heavy weaponry in civilian areas. It is estimated that some 150,000 people, including vulnerable groups such as children, elderly persons and pregnant and breastfeeding women, have been displaced in Kayin, Kayah and other locations in the south-east since 1 February.
11. "In 2020, fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Arakan Army displaced over 81,000 people in Rakhine and 7,200 people in Chin. In addition, 130,000 people have been displaced since 2012 and are experiencing deteriorating conditions in overcrowded camps. Source: 2021 HRP or HNO"
12. <https://www.wfp.org/news/funding-gaps-hampers-wfps-lifesaving-operations-hunger-deepens-myanmar>
13. Based on preliminary assessments for HRP addendum where possible - these numbers are subject to change as the situation evolves
14. Due to space constraints, the following acronyms appear in the appeal: GBViE (gender-based violence in emergencies); PSEA (prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse); C4D (communication for development); and AAP (accountability to affected populations).
15. Due to the ongoing crisis, and disruption of the government social transfer programmes, particularly Mother and Child Cash Transfer (MCCT) program, UNICEF will provide direct cash transfer to targeted households, which has increased operational costs.
16. This is the target for new accountability to affected population activities. All COVID-19-related risk communication and community engagement activities are integrated into health and WASH programme targets.
17. The initial RRM was developed with other UN agencies for a Coordinated Response to COVID Mechanism, to provide an integrated package of support (NFIs/food) to communities/vulnerable populations in 'lockdown' locations at the request of Ministry of Social Welfare. With new additional needs, a new RRM should support newly displaced populations due to political crisis in the Country. It is a critical multi-sectoral emergency response in a wide range of sectors, with a focus on Food Security, WASH, Health, CCCM, Shelter/NFIs, and Protection (Child Protection and GBV)