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Myanmar

Humanitarian Situation Report #5

May 2019



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

June 15, 2019

460,788

of children in need of humanitarian assistance (HNO 2019)

Kachin:	71,150
Kayin:	4,475
Rakhine:	364,767
Shan:	20,396

941,351

of people in need (HNO 2019)

UNICEF Appeal 2019
US\$ 59 million

Highlights

- In May, UNICEF Myanmar issued a [press statement](#) calling for the urgent protection of children in Rakhine State as schools re-open and expressing concern about reports of killing of children as a result of direct targeting and indirect actions, detention and mistreatment of children, and the use of schools for military purposes, since the conflict between the Tatmadaw and the Arakan Army (AA) intensified in 2019.
- UNICEF continues to support distribution of supplies to “newly” displaced populations in central and northern Rakhine State as a result of Tatmadaw/AA fighting, while continuing to advocate for, and request, consistent unfettered access to provide more comprehensive services to those in need.
- Ninety-five percent of IDP students, including 449 girls, participating in UNICEF-supported formal and non-formal primary education activities, passed the Government primary school matriculation examinations this year.

UNICEF’s Response with Partners

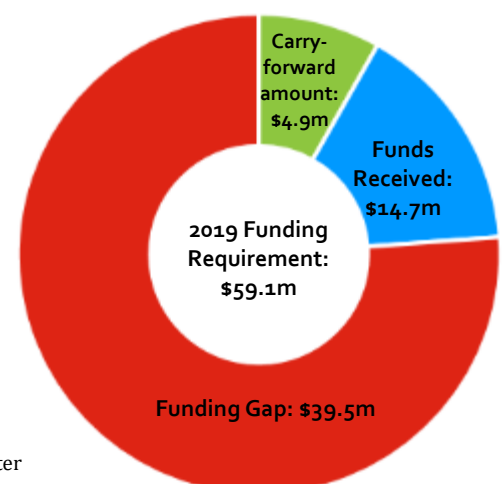
	UNICEF		Cluster/Sector	
	UNICEF Target*	Total Results**	Cluster/Sector Target	Q1 Results***
Nutrition: # of children 6 to 59 months admitted for SAM therapeutic care	10,401	1,191	5,202	1,191
Health: # children/women with access to health care	105,000	24,888		
WASH: # of people benefitting from safe drinking water	573,384	89,075	487,648	182,081
Child Protection: # people with access to MHPSS	287,160	32,469	267,596	46,229
Education: # of children (3-10) accessing pre- primary or primary learning opportunities	105,409	18,191	95,062	30,967

* UNICEF targets are higher than cluster targets in some areas due to change in UNICEF methodology after HRP was completed.

**Total Results reported are cumulative.

***With the exception of the nutrition sector which reports monthly, cluster/sector reporting is quarterly.

Funding Status 2019



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

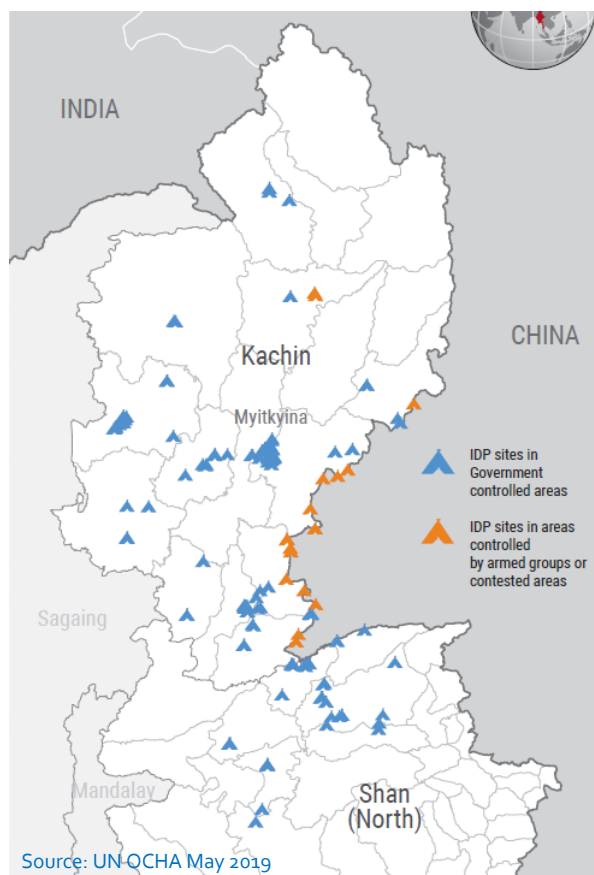
In Kachin, residents continue to benefit from the Government-declared ceasefire which has been extended until 30 June 2019. However, displaced families remain concerned about returning to their areas of origin either due to insecurity, explosive ordinance and remnants of war, or lack of services given the protracted displacement. The total number of displaced in Kachin State has remained constant since November 2018—97,265 people in 140 camps or camp-like settings. There have been some intermittent or ad-hoc returns; however, contamination of explosive ordinance remains a significant concern. In May, three incidents related to explosive ordinance were reported including the death of a 17-year-old boy. In northern Shan State, fighting between ethnic armed organizations continued with additional displacement.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) noted that since January 2018, nearly 47,000 people have been displaced due to fighting in Kachin and northern Shan states resulting in a total displacement of over 106,000 people—over 35 percent of whom reside in non-government-controlled areas. OCHA reports that in government-controlled areas, access is also increasingly difficult and there are nearly 20,000 people who cannot be accessed due to lack of travel authorization and inconsistent access is impacting service delivery to over 55 percent of those in need. In northern Shan State in particular, many families have suffered multiple displacements. For children, the constant displacements create additional vulnerabilities such as disrupted education, potential separation from families, or increased exposure to landmines.

UNICEF and other international actors continue to be denied access to non-government-controlled areas of Kachin and northern Shan States resulting in an increasing burden on host communities and national NGOs who are responding to the increasing needs. In more remote or rural areas where access is difficult or inconsistent, communities may not be receiving required assistance from the humanitarian community; consequently, updated information on needs is not available.

In Rakhine State, UNICEF and partners retain access to the 2012-established IDP camps principally housing Rohingya IDPs. Access to “newly” displaced people—as a result of conflict between the Arakan Army and Tatmadaw—varies depending on the location; in some areas access is consistently denied. Agencies continue to work with the government and local groups to provide assistance whenever possible given these access challenges; to date this has largely been a commodity-based opportunity-led response rather than comprehensive and sustained service delivery. UNICEF, working with UNFPA, and UNHCR, has received access in both central and northern Rakhine State to conduct “needs verification” trips and in some cases, follow up visits to provide relief items. However, access to some UN and NGO development activities have been impacted by the fighting and additional access restrictions; OCHA reported in May that approximately 50,000 direct or indirect beneficiaries have been affected by access restrictions in Kyauktaw and Ponnagyun townships alone. For access to be granted, agencies must navigate numerous bureaucratic obstacles which prevents any itinerary deviations due to changing circumstances on the ground; as a result, identification of needs and response activities remains a challenge.

On 28 May, UNICEF Myanmar released a statement expressing concern on the reports of killing, detainment, and mistreatment of children as well as the use of schools for military purposes. The statement further urges all parties to ensure the safety of children and protect them from violence. Amnesty International released a report titled “No One Can Protect Us” on 29 May 2019 which further highlights reported violations of international humanitarian law and a number of human rights abuses as a result of the conflict by the Arakan Army and Tatmadaw since the start of 2019. Amnesty International reported targeting of civilians, damage to homes and property, obstruction of humanitarian service provision or movement of injured to medical facilities, and other violations.



Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

- UNICEF is leading the WASH Cluster and leads the Nutrition in Emergencies Sector, Child Protection in Emergencies sub-sector working group and is co-leading the Education in Emergencies Sector at both that national and sub-national levels in Rakhine and Kachin States. UNICEF, through these roles, participates in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group in Yangon and relevant sub-national level coordination groups.
- The EiE sector, with support from the Global Education Cluster, provided core skills coordination training from 28-31 May in Yangon; participants included UNICEF and NGO staff, donors and focal persons from the Department of Basic Education and State Education Department.
- UNICEF continues to provide technical support for Nutrition in Emergencies data monitoring with partners and in Rakhine State is engaging in Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring.
- The WASH Cluster led the Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHH) Campaign to celebrate global MHH day on 28 May.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF with its partners addresses the humanitarian needs of crisis-affected and displaced people in Rakhine, Kachin, Kayin, Chin and Shan states. As a cluster/sector lead agency, UNICEF works with the Government, national and international nongovernmental organizations and civil society partners to provide critical life-saving and life-sustaining services in nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection and education. UNICEF's activities target populations identified in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), including internally displaced people in camps, stateless populations and other crisis-affected populations. UNICEF continues to advocate for unfettered and consistent humanitarian access to ensure that services can be provided to those in need, in line with their basic human rights. Working at the interagency level, UNICEF will conduct natural disaster response planning and related activities throughout the country. UNICEF has developed a more specific Rakhine Response Plan for 2019 which focuses on expanding humanitarian activities in the State and identifying additional opportunities to address underlying vulnerabilities through development activities.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

During the month of May, with UNICEF support, 302 children under five (113 boys and 189 girls) suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in Rakhine State received treatment through outpatient therapeutic feeding programmes (OTPs). UNICEF partnered with Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA) and Action Contre La Faim (ACF) to provide nutrition services including screening and treatment of SAM in communities of central and northern Rakhine State. Due to continued clashes between the Tatmadaw and AA, and additional travel restrictions, implementation of



services continues to be limited, particularly in northern areas of the state. In close coordination with Township Health Departments, UNICEF's partner MHAA has supported and joined mobile visits of township Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS) staff to IDPs sites. Thanks to the roll out of Integrated management of Acute Malnutrition training to MOHS staff, MHAA has been working to expand nutrition services through mobile clinics alongside primary health care services. UNICEF's partner Action Contre La Faim continues to run two Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) centres in northern part of Rakhine State that provide comprehensive nutrition services. In the central part of Rakhine State, MHAA, ACF and Save the Children International (SCI) continue to run 53 OTP centres across 16 camps and 58 villages to screen and treat children under five for SAM. In addition, UNICEF and our partners reached nearly 1,592 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PLW) with

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling. In May, 2,418 PLWs and 1,409 children (746 boys and 663 girls) under five received micronutrient supplementation.

As a result of UNICEF's partnership with Health Poverty Action (HPA) in Kachin State, 714 PLWs received IYCF counselling sessions to support breastfeeding and IYCF practices and 399 children received micronutrient supplementation.

In northern Shan State, again through HPA, 79 PLWs were reached with IYCF counselling, 85 PLWs received micronutrient supplementation and 796 children under five received the fourth and final micronutrient supplementation dose while an additional 4,581 children received vitamin A supplementation in Shan.

Nutrition in Emergencies Sector

The Rakhine Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE) Sector started the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) process in May. The sector members conducted a CCPM online survey and a follow up workshop is planned for the coming months. Additionally, the regular monthly Rakhine NiE coordination meeting was held in May at which support for the upcoming IYCF counselling rollout with the MOHS was discussed. A State-level TOT refresher training for MOHS township nutrition focal points will be done on 14-16 of June. NiE colleagues also supported the development of the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) funding strategy and review of proposals for emergency response activities--\$200,000 for nutrition activities out of a total allocation of \$1.5million.

In Kachin State, nutrition partners World Concern, HPA, Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC) and Metta Development Foundation, supported the provision of IYCF counselling in May, reaching a total of 1,196 PLWs. In collaboration with the State Health Department, nutrition partners also participated in integrated service provision through a mobile clinic in one of the IDP camps in Waingmaw Township.

Health

Due to the unilateral ceasefire declaration by the Tatmadaw and subsequent reduction of conflict in Kachin and Shan States, access and coverage of health services by mobile health clinics were slightly improved in May. In these states, during this reporting period, a total of 2,042 people (1,000 females; 1,042 males)—above the monthly target of 1,687 people—from conflict-affect areas sought and accessed basic health care services through UNICEF-supported activities. Additionally, 482 children 9-18 months (246 girls; 236 boys) or 143% of the monthly target, were vaccinated against measles and 794 children under five years old (385 girls; 409 boys) with diarrhoea were treated with oral rehydration salts and Zinc.



Despite on-going intensive and wide spread armed conflict between the Arakan Army (AA) and Tatmadaw in northern and central parts of Rakhine State, UNICEF's partner Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA) attempted to improve access to beneficiaries through close collaboration and coordination with State and Township Health Departments. An overall increase in access to health services was credited to more mobile teams being deployed as a result of UNICEF's support to this national NGO, in addition to combined efforts with Township Health Departments teams in Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Rathedaung, Kyauktaw, Mrauk-U and Minbya. During May 2019, from a total of 5,833 targeted monthly, a total of 7,180 (123%) conflict-

affected people (female: 4,597; male: 2,583) including 1,343 children (female: 725; male: 620) received basic health services. This is an increase compared to the last reporting period of 4,828 people accessing health services or 83% of monthly targeted attendance. A total of 873 children (female: 453; male: 420) or 105% of the monthly target were vaccinated against measles in Rakhine State. This is an increase as compared to last reporting period of 520 or 62% targeted children 9-18 months vaccinated against measles. In addition to achievements in Rakhine State, in Kachin and Shan States, 482 children received measles vaccinations.

Thus, in all emergency areas of Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States, the total number of affected people and children receiving health services in the first five months of 2019 was 24,888. In all target areas of Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States, UNICEF partners MHAA and HPA provided services in collaboration and coordination with government health staff. For sustainability of services and for ensuring continuous flow of information and communications, both partners

trained community volunteers who then provide basic services according to the national guidelines. This approach assists in collecting community feedback and ensuring appropriate accountability to affected population (AAP).

WASH

In northern Shan State, UNICEF and national partner Metta Foundation supported the Menstrual Health and Hygiene Day on May 28; Through dialogue, posters, presentations and public events. UNICEF and Metta raised awareness and engaged decision-makers to change negative social norms and catalyse action for improved Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) services for IDPs, schools and other populations.

In Kachin State, UNICEF and partners also carried out trainings on MHM to reach more than 5,000 women IDPs across 32 camps along with improvements to MHM facilities in two IDP camps. Additionally, a WASH in Emergencies training was provided to teachers based in IDP camps and ongoing WASH maintenance and support was provided to more than 10,000 IDPs. UNICEF's partner HPA renovated water reservoirs in two villages located in non-government-controlled areas to improve sustained access to water supply. Also in Kachin State, UNICEF is working to extend WASH in Schools work to cover both conflict and non-conflict areas through both government and local NGO counterparts.

In central Rakhine State, extreme water shortages during the last months of the dry season in May required expansion and extension of water boating support, initiated in April, to more than 15,000 people in IDP camps. With the support of NGO partners and contractors, additional emergency water storage tanks were installed in critical locations allowing for additional water delivery. In support of "new" displacements—those displaced as a result of Tatmadaw/Arakan Army fighting—UNICEF secured US \$500,000 from the United Nations' Central Emergency Response Fund to provide emergency WASH support during the rainy season. In northern Rakhine State, in May more than 90,000 people were reached with soap distributions in partnership with WFP. Additionally, UNICEF has scaled up water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion programming in conflict-affected villages of northern Rakhine State through a new partnership with Community and Family Services International (CFSI).

WASH Cluster

The WASH Cluster led the Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHH) Campaign in May in celebration of global MHH day. The WASH Cluster translated banners and posters, received government approval and distributed campaign materials to partners working in all humanitarian areas. Activities included music, dance, awareness and education sessions, arts & crafts and it involved primarily women and girls, but in some areas had the involvement of men—a key to overcoming taboos around MHH.



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The WASH Cluster completed the review of Myanmar Humanitarian Fund proposals totalling \$500,000 in response to new displacements in Rakhine State and supported with the MHF/CERF allocation strategy for the overall response. Ongoing coordination of response to new displacements include regular update of 3W mapping, coordinating hygiene kit distribution, and mapping the geographical focus of different partners. Also in Rakhine State, the Sittwe-based cluster staff, together with national WASH Cluster support, reviewed the monitoring framework with partners and with inputs from the Quality Assurance and Accountability team as a key recommendation from their visit in March. The monitoring framework focuses on capturing existing AAP and quality data, but also includes new 'camp closure'-related monitoring.

As a result, regular cluster-wide surveys are also being reviewed to ensure back-end tools feed into the revised monitoring framework.

In Kachin, the new draft hygiene promotion strategy was translated and reviewed by partners; outstanding questions and actions will be discussed in June for finalization. The Kachin, the WASH Cluster has coordinated closely with the Health Cluster and MOHS to conduct joint visits and meetings this month. In Shan, Hygiene Promotion in Emergency trainings were delivered to IDP camp staff and volunteers.

Education

Students in northern Shan State, previously supported by UNICEF and our partners, who were residing in Nar Ma Khaw and Kun Long IDP camps have returned to their villages of origin and are enrolled in local schools. In one of the Kutkai IDP camps, the 34 students have been integrated into the Zut Aung IDP camp temporary school building. In Kachin State, UNICEF's national partner Karuna Myanmar Social Services (KMSS) continues to support emergency learning opportunities. In Myanmar, late May and early June is the enrolment period for children in both government-controlled and non-government-controlled areas of the state. Once the enrolment is complete, KMSS will evaluate where to provide additional learning supplies—to children and/or schools—in coordination with UNICEF, Ministry of Education staff, and camp managers.

In Rakhine State, UNICEF and NGO partners continued to provide education support through temporary learning classrooms to more than 15,000 displaced children in central Rakhine during the school year break period. Most of the displaced students, in both formal and non-formal primary education (NFPE), participated in government final examinations between March and early April. Ninety-five percent of children in UNICEF-supported locations passed final exams including 1,136 Grade-4 students (449 girls) who completed primary education. A total of 357 students (159 girls) took the non-formal primary education final examinations conducted by the Department of Alternative Education and are awaiting their results. For students in Level 2 NFPE who pass the exams, they will be eligible to continue their post-primary formal education. However, there are limited post-primary education facilities for displaced children.



UNICEF is also planning with the State Education Department (SED) and Department of Basic Education (DBE) to support primary and post-primary school children displaced by conflict between the AA and Tatmadaw in seven townships of central and northern Rakhine State. Based on the SED information, UNICEF is planning to provide essential learning packages to approximately 12,000 displaced and conflict-affected children attending government primary schools; distributions are planned for June 2019 using prepositioned supplies from both Sittwe and Yangon warehouses.

Education in Emergencies (EiE) Sector

The quarterly EiE sector meeting co-chaired by the Ministry of Education was held at the DBE office in Nay Pyi Taw on 24 May. During the meeting the Director General of DBE re-confirmed MoE's commitment to a policy of no discrimination and no child left behind. A new EiE focal person for the DBE Nay Pyi Taw level was appointed during the meeting and EiE focal persons for Rakhine, Kachin, northern Shan, Kayah and Kayin were also appointed for EiE coordination in their own states. Monthly and quarterly EiE coordination meetings were held in Kachin and northern Shan with the participation of State Education Department and NGO partners.

Child Protection

In partnership with national and international NGOs, UNICEF has provided child protection services thus far in 2019 to over 32,000 children, including nearly 14,000 girls, with psychosocial support through the 171 Child-Friendly Spaces in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan States. 347 children survivors of abuse or violence (166 girls; 181 boys) received case management services and 2,285 adolescents (1,241 girls and 1,044 boys) were reached with life skills programming that built key protective skills and resilience. Explosive Ordinance Risk Education (EORE) sessions continued in contaminated areas including Shan and Kachin States reaching nearly 19,529 children (10,663 girls; 8,866 boys) and more than 18,924 adults (11,355 women; 7,569 men). A total of 6,252 children (2,852 girls; 3,410 boys) and 9,479 adults (5,584 women; 3,895 men) received awareness raising session on child rights (including violations), safe migration, anti-trafficking, GBV, early marriage and other targeted child protection prevention messages in emergencies.

In northern Rakhine State, UNICEF's implementing partner provided child protection in emergencies services in 14 new locations in addition to 94 previously-accessed locations across Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung townships. A total of 618 children were newly registered in psychosocial support (PSS) activities including in Child-Friendly Spaces. This has been possible through the involvement of additional community-based volunteers, child protection groups (CPGs) and adolescent groups who have been trained on conducting PSS activities with children. Following the EORE training provided by UNICEF in Maungdaw last month, 1,243 children received EORE messages in 32 locations. Out of the 40 adolescent focal points groups, 32 implemented EORE activities via small meetings in villages which explains the increase in the number of people reached. In central Rakhine State, UNICEF is working with the UN and other NGOs to assess the situation of IDPs in new displacement sites; preliminary findings report a need for EORE information and psychosocial support for children. UNICEF's Child Protection programme, working with "Respect, Accountability, Fairness and Transparency (RAFT) Myanmar" conducted a conflict-sensitivity analysis and risk-informed programming review of UNICEF's Child Protection programme in Rakhine State. The methodological approach to data collection for this collaboration included a desk review and a six-day participatory workshop.



Three young people associated with armed forces were released in May and immediately referred to partners for reintegration support and follow up. Since the beginning of the year, a total of 37 youths formerly associated with armed forces have been supported on reintegration by implementing partners. Moreover, UNICEF continues to support girls and boys released from armed groups prior to 2019.

In May, UNICEF and World Vision International provided training on the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) for NGOs, camp management authorities and CSOs in northern Shan State. UNICEF continues to support partners to scale up Explosive Ordinance Risk Education (EORE) in contaminated areas. From January to May 2019, there were 99 casualties (29 people killed) from 63 incidents of explosive ordinance countrywide of whom women and children represent nearly half. Shan State accounts for 43 percent of the total casualties (20 incidents) followed by 24 percent in Kachin and 23 percent in Rakhine States. Notably, prior to 2018, UNICEF was not conducting EORE in Rakhine State due to the lack of explosive ordinance. However, since January 2019, the fighting between the AA and Tatmadaw

has escalated fighting which is concerning as we are seeing increased incidents and casualties.

Following training on the Prevention of the Six Grave Violations provided to the Prevention Committee and Tatmadaw personnel in December 2018, the UN Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (UNCTFMR) co-facilitated a Training of Trainers for Prevention of the Six Grave Violations Against Children in Armed Conflict in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence with the technical support of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG CAAC). Training was provided from 29 - 31 May for 27 Tatmadaw officials from the Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army) and regional commands, and military recruiters.

Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group (CPWG)

The CPWG meeting was held in Yangon in May and allows participants to provide updates from Shan and Rakhine States. A session with the Mine Working Group co-lead was organized to discuss better mainstreaming of EORE into Child Protection in Emergencies activities.

Communication for Development (C4D)

C4D supported the Department of Disaster Management in developing key child-centred preparedness and response messages across WASH, health, nutrition, education and child protection sectors, and will work with government in the coming months to finalize, translate, print and develop a dissemination strategy of these messages across States and Regions, with a priority on those with higher risks. To strengthen Accountability to Affected Populations, C4D has been liaising with partners to organize a workshop in early July aimed at mapping AAP activities, identifying strengths and weaknesses, and defining a plan for coordinated, cross-sectoral two-way communication mechanisms. The first workshop will take place in Yangon and state-level workshops will follow. C4D has also worked with the Kachin WASH Cluster to finalize the behaviour change strategy to guide partner hygiene promotion activities, including activities that

promote engagement and participation. The strategy development process included capacity building of partners in communication and community engagement.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF continues to highlight issues faced by children affected by conflict and UNICEF's response through its publications, and Facebook posts along with continued monitoring of local and international media.

In May, UNICEF Myanmar issued a [press statement](#) calling for the urgent protection of children in Rakhine State as schools re-open and expressing concern about reports of killing of children as a result of direct targeting and indirect actions, detention and mistreatment of children, and the use of schools for military purposes, since the conflict between the Tatmadaw and the Arakan Army intensified in 2019. Also in May, UNICEF met with the Rakhine Youth Affairs Committee and the Student Union of Sittwe University to explore possibilities for expanding UNICEF's U-Report programme in Rakhine State. Launched in Myanmar in 2016, [U-Report](#) is an innovative social messaging tool that allows adolescents and young people to speak out on what matters to them, respond to polls, support child rights, and work as positive agents of change.

Funding

In May, UNICEF received a contribution from the USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) in support of UNICEF's child protection, WASH and health programmes in conflict-affected areas of Myanmar. UNICEF would like to thank USAID/OFDA for their generous funding and partnership in supporting the children of Myanmar.

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 28/01/2019 for a period of 12 months)

Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available*		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Jan 1-May 31	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	\$ 4,083,586	\$ 2,044,996	\$ 307,786	\$ 1,730,804	42 %
Health	\$ 4,260,000	\$ 1,671,364	\$ 853,139	\$ 1,735,497	41 %
WASH	\$ 28,117,920	\$ 4,840,828	\$ 1,636,079	\$ 21,641,013	77 %
Child Protection	\$ 9,743,920	\$ 3,815,359	\$ 750,731	\$ 5,177,830	53 %
Education	\$ 10,464,523	\$ 2,284,621	\$ 1,393,012	\$ 6,786,890	65 %
C4D	\$ 2,444,830	-	-	\$ 2,444,830	100 %
Total	\$ 59,114,779	\$ 14,657,168	\$ 4,940,747	\$ 39,516,864	67%

*Funds available includes carry-forward from the previous year, and slight changes from previous tables are due to the ongoing internal reconciliation processes; figures are provisional and subject to change.

Next SitRep: 15 July 2019

UNICEF Myanmar: <https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/>

UNICEF Myanmar Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/>

UNICEF Myanmar Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal:

https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/2019_HAC_Myanmar.pdf

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

As of May 31, 2019

2019 SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response (Reported Quarterly)		
	2019 Target	Total Results*	Change Since Last Report	2019 Target	Total Results Q1	Change Since Last Report*
NUTRITION						
# of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care	10,401	1,191	▲ (+77)	5,202	1,191	▲ (+204)
# of children aged 6 to 59 months that receive micronutrient supplementation	73,052	1,991	▲ (+1,195)			
# of PLW that receive micronutrient supplementation	18,940	139	-			
# of PLW that access IYCF counselling	25,482	5,947	▲ (+980)	39,179	6,290	▲ (+1,201)
HEALTH						
# children 9 to 18 months vaccinated against measles	15,000	4,021	▲ (+1,355)			
# children/women with access to health care services	105,000	24,888	▲ (+9,222)			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION						
# of targeted people benefitting from safe drinking and domestic water	573,384	89,075	▲ (+41,178)	487,648	182,081	-
# of targeted people benefitting from a functional excreta disposal system	573,384	89,696	▲ (+48,896)	487,648	148,081	-
Targeted population provided with hygiene kits or items	573,384	267,737	▲ (+105,424)**	487,648	155,408	-
Targeted population accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene education in schools, TLS/CFS	573,384	59,273	▲ (+35,822)	91,782	12,283	-
CHILD PROTECTION						
# people (children/adults) with access to psychosocial support	287,160	32,469	▲ (+941)	267,596	46,229	-
# children accessing appropriate case management services	n/a	347	▲ (+29)			-
# people with access to landlines/UXO information	111,500	38,453	▲ (+10,409)	164,150	25,075	-
# adolescents provided with life skills	26,500	2,285	▲ (+184)	26,500	4,239	-
EDUCATION***						
# of targeted children (3-10 years) accessing pre- primary or primary learning opportunities.	105,409	18,191	-	95,062	30,967	-
# of targeted adolescents (11-17 years) old accessing post primary education opportunities	89,793	2,332	-	37,837	2,354	-
# of teachers/facilitators who have completed trainings	4,400	-	-	2,699	677	-
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# of IDPs engaged through information dissemination, social mobilisation, and accountability mechanisms	128,141	-	-			

*Total Results for UNICEF clusters and sectors are cumulative. UNICEF reports monthly, however clusters/sectors—with the exception of nutrition which reports monthly—report only quarterly.

**Soap is distributed in conjunction with WFP food distributions each month. The beneficiaries reached includes people who received soap but may include some double counting if the family is reached in consecutive months. In April, WFP reached approximately 52,000 people in areas of northern Rakhine State.

***Education results will not change until the start of the new school year in June. Students in IDP camps are still benefiting from classes, but to avoid double counting are reported only once (January).