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Myanmar Humanitarian Situation Report #3 March 2019



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

April 23, 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

- Fighting between the Myanmar military and the Arakan Army (AA) have displaced over 32,000 people within Rakhine State. Fighting in Mrauk-U town has led NGO partners to relocate staff into Sittwe for security reasons. OCHA is leading a response planning exercise for Sittwe-based organizations.
- In March, UNICEF reached 3,515 persons displaced by fighting between the Arakan Army and Tatmadaw with emergency WASH supplies and key hygiene messaging.
- Approximately 2,700 people are affected by conflict in southern Chin State, including 500 IDPs.
- To improve conditions in Kachin State, UNICEF has signed a new agreement to provide WASH services to 23,700 people in IDP camps and over 4,300 children in temporary learning centres.
- In the first quarter of 2019, UNICEF and its partners have reached over 11,360 women and children with health services and over 29,800 children with psychosocial support, including access to psychosocial activities through Child-Friendly Spaces.

UNICEF's Response with Partners

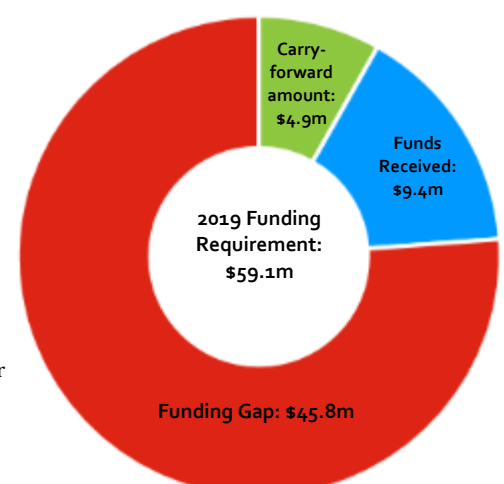
	UNICEF		Cluster/Sector	
	UNICEF Target*	Total Results**	Cluster/Sector Target***	Total Results
Nutrition: # of children 6 to 59 months admitted for SAM therapeutic care	10,401	910	5,202	910
Health: # children/women with access to health care	105,000	10,362		
WASH: # of people benefitting from safe drinking water	573,384	21,335	487,648	182,081
Child Protection: # people with access to MHPSS	287,160	31,025	267,596	46,229
Education: # of children (3-10) accessing pre-primary or primary learning opportunities	105,409	18,191	95,062	30,967

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

**Total Results for UNICEF clusters and sectors are cumulative.

*** Cluster/Sector targets are corrected as a formula error was discovered.

Funding Status 2019



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

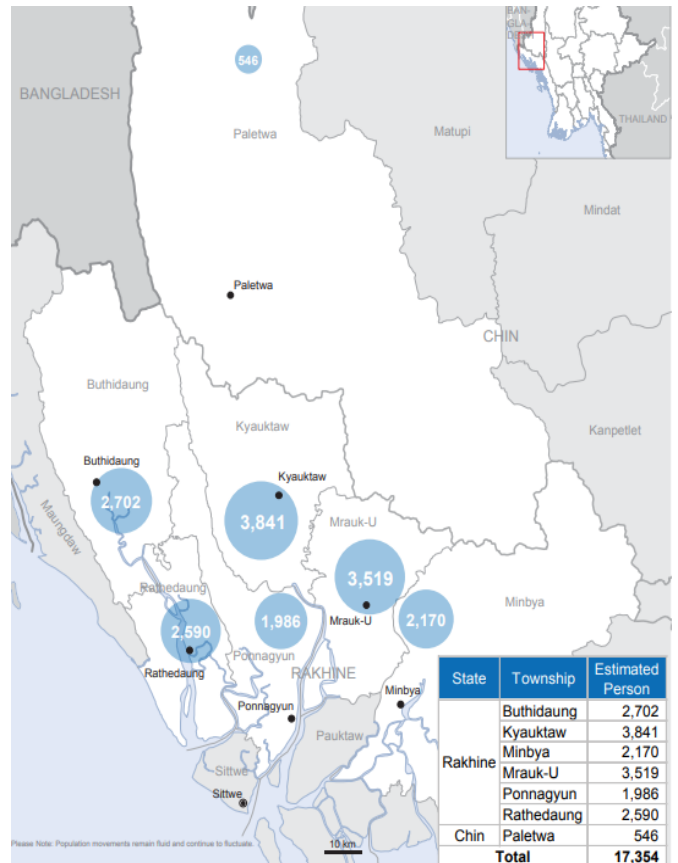
In Rakhine State, fighting between the Myanmar Military or Tatmadaw and the Arakan Army (AA) continues and has spread to include Buthidaung, Rathedaung, Kyauktaw, Mrauk-U, Minbya and Ponnagyun. To a lesser extent, fighting has also impacted communities in neighbouring Paletwa township of Chin state. The majority of fighting has occurred in more rural or mountainous areas, however recent fighting has spread to Minbya and Mrauk-U. Reports indicate the use of air strikes, increased use of landmines and other improvised explosive devices. During the month of February, the number of displaced persons increased by over 10,000 with reported displacement of nearly 17,000. *(Note: though this Sit Rep covers the month of March, as of April 23 figures had increased to nearly 32,000. End Note).*

The Government of Myanmar, local communities, the Red Cross Movement, and the World Food Programme are responding to food and non-food emergency needs. UNICEF and other actors are working with the Government to access populations in need, especially as the IDP figures grow. In central Rakhine, OCHA is leading a process of contingency planning while in northern Rakhine UNICEF is working with UNHCR, UNFPA, and national and international actors to determine additional needs and response priorities. The current pattern of displacement indicates that primarily women and children are moving to monasteries or other ad-hoc settlements while men stay to protect households and assets. Additionally, some IDPs are quickly returning to their homes if the fighting subsides. As fighting continues unabated, concern is growing over the safety of families residing in paddy fields or overcrowded sites with inadequate services. The upcoming monsoon rains could create potentially hazardous conditions without additional support and appropriate planning. In locations not impacted by the current fighting, several agencies have resumed activities where possible.

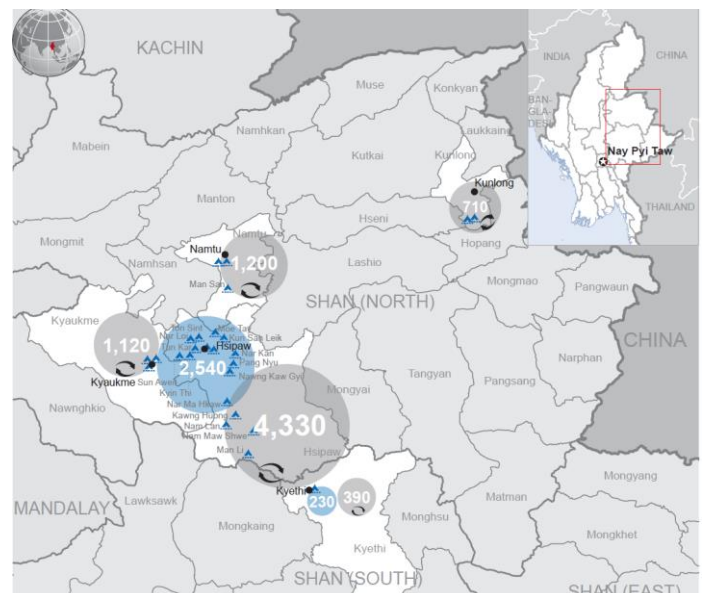
In a “note to correspondents” released on 19 March, the Acting Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator expressed his concern about the fighting and reported civilian casualties and displacement. He urged all parties to ensure the protection of civilians and uphold responsibilities under international humanitarian and human rights law, as well as allowing access to populations in need. In the central Rakhine IDP camps created in 2012, hosting primarily Rohingya IDPs, the situation remains unchanged. Over 128,000 people remain in overcrowded and under-resourced camps. As the end of the dry season approaches, agencies are preparing to address potential water shortages in Pauktaw IDP camps.

In Chin State, more than 500 people remain displaced due to recent fighting. UNICEF field office staff report that an additional 2,000 people are constrained by fighting and insecurity. UNICEF is working with Sittwe-based NGO partners as well as Government of Myanmar officials in Paletwa and the state capital Hakha to coordinate evaluation of needs, planning, and response activities.

In Kachin State, a period of calm holds as the unilateral ceasefire declared by the Tatamadaw remains in place. However, humanitarian access, particularly to areas not under government control remains blocked by the Government of Myanmar resulting in a constrained response. National NGO humanitarian agencies continue to provide services in these areas. In review of the travel authorization requests by the humanitarian community, over half have not been approved by the Government. In



New Displacement in Rakhine State (1 Jan to 21 Mar 2019) Source: OCHA



New Displacement in Shan State (1 Jan to 21 Mar 2019) Source: OCHA

Kachin and Shan, this results in effective access to less than 45 percent of the people in need.

In Shan State, fighting between ethnic armed organizations or EAOs resulted in an increasing number of IDPs, including in south Shan State. Over 10,000 people have been displaced from six townships; the majority of these have now returned home. Fighting in early March displaced over 600 people in southern Shan State to two locations where they are receiving support from the Government, NGOs and private organizations. In northern Shan State, the displacement, or re-displacement of hundreds of people—many of whom have fled multiple times. Local groups who are generally the first to provide assistance are reporting a strain in response capacity as their resources are stretched by numerous repeated displacements in a short period of time. Though many IDPs have already returned to their homes, for those that remain displaced, they are generally sheltering in religious sites. Interagency assessments note that NFIs and WASH are the most needed support. In Shan, during the month of March, the Mine Risk Working Group noted three deaths and nine injuries due to conflict, landmines and UXO out of a total of five deaths and 22 injuries in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine.

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.
- UNICEF led one national and four State-level Mine Risk Working Group meetings in March 2019 with a specific focus on preparing for the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action in Myanmar to be celebrated on 4 April.
- The WASH Cluster field teams visited 62 camps in the first quarter, with a particular attention to Accountability to Affected Populations and community feedback. Reports from the visits were shared with partners to address feedback and more successes and challenges are presented at WASH cluster meetings to influence strategy.
- The nutrition sector led a comprehensive sector-wide nutrition planning exercise, in coordination with the Government, in line with the Rakhine Advisory commission (RAC) recommendation.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF with its partners addresses the humanitarian needs of crisis-affected and displaced people in Rakhine, Kachin, Kayin 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

In March, UNICEF nutrition activities continued to focus on identification and treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Rakhine State. With UNICEF support, 327 children under five with SAM were admitted for treatment. UNICEF has partnered with Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA) to provide nutrition services including screening and SAM treatment in communities of central and northern Rakhine State. Due to continued clashes between the Tatmadaw and AA and additional travel restrictions, implementation of services is limited in northern areas of the State. UNICEF's partner Action Contre La Faim (ACF) continues to run two Out-Patient Therapeutic Feeding Programme (OTP) centres that provide comprehensive nutrition services; while several ACF OTPs remain closed due to restrictions and security. In the central part of Rakhine State, MHAA, ACF and Save the Children continue to run 53 OTP nutrition centres across 16 camps and 58 villages to screen and treat children under five; 241 children with SAM were admitted for treatment this month. In addition, UNICEF and implementing partners reached nearly 1,576 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PLW) with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling. In March, 132 PLWs and 2636

children under five received micronutrient supplementation. Additionally, 2,832 children received Vitamin A supplementation and 1,350 children had deworming treatment.

Rakhine State has the highest rate of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 14 percent and SAM at four percent according to the Demographic Health Survey of 2015 which is similar to findings of a SMART survey also conducted in 2015. In general, the nutritional status of children in Rakhine State has not changed significantly since 2009 and it is anticipated that the situation may have deteriorated further since August 2017 due to disrupted livelihoods and market activities and lack of access of nutrition service providers to reach vulnerable populations. Lack of access to basic social services including essential health services, in addition to difficult geography, also negatively impact the nutritional status of children and women. UNICEF continues to advocate to conduct a SMART survey in Rakhine State to better understand the current situation.

In Kachin and northern Shan States, in partnership with Health Poverty Action (HPA), UNICEF supported nutrition services for children in hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas. In Kachin State, 553 PLWs were reached with IYCF counselling, 139 PLWs received micronutrient supplementation and 137 children under five received the four-month dose of multiple micronutrient supplementation in March; in northern Shan State, 120 PLWs were reached with IYCF counselling and 588 PLWs received micronutrient supplementation. UNICEF provided a half-day session to volunteers and staff of the national NGO Kachin Baptist Convention to strengthen the IYCF counselling. There will be additional technical discussions and cooking demonstrations in April 2019.

Nutrition Sector

UNICEF continues to coordinate partners participating in the Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE) Working Group. As the sector lead, UNICEF supported the government on the development of a Nutrition Action Plan in Rakhine State for 2019-2020, in coordination with ACF and other key nutrition actors. The Action Plan also contributes to the Government's implementation of the Rakhine Advisory Commission (RAC). Roll out of IYCF and integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) in government facilities continues to be supported by UNICEF and nutrition actors. The NiE sector is also working with government and global partners to support harmonization of the nutrition activities and reporting tools to address the lack of standardised systems and tools which were identified as a barrier to achieving better results for women and children.

Health

Access for health partners was more constrained in the past month as a result of the escalating conflict in Rakhine State. Access was strictly blocked in six out of nine target townships to be supported by Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA). In Kachin and Shan States, Health Poverty Action (HPA) continued to provide services in hard-to-reach areas.

During March 2019, despite these access constraints, a total of 8,496 (male: 3,986; female: 4,510) women and children—3,221 (male: 1,259; female: 1,962) from Rakhine and 5,275 (male: 2,727; female: 2,548) from Kachin and Shan—received basic health services through partners. This number, combined with the previous months resulted in over 11,360 of women and children receiving health services in the first quarter of 2019. In addition, a total of 1,033 (male: 524; female: 509) children 9 to 18 months were vaccinated against measles during the reporting month of which 477 (male: 235; female: 242) from Rakhine State and 556 (male: 289; female: 267) from Kachin and Shan States. A total of 1,084 (male: 536; female: 548) children under five years of age with diarrhoea received appropriate treatment with ORS and Zinc tablets. Furthermore, 74 (male: 17; female: 57) women and children were provided with referral support to secondary



facilities for more advanced medical care. In many target townships across target areas in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine, UNICEF has supported training to auxiliary midwives (AMW), community health volunteers (CHW) in villages and camps to maintain sustained provision of services, community mobilization and communication as partners' staff could not stay in the target villages and camps all round the clock. Moreover, seeking feedbacks from these volunteers could enhance the process of accountability to affected population (AAP).

In the coming months, MHAA will seek to enhance service provision through local volunteers especially in areas with restricted access in Rakhine State, with focus on in Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships. This will be accomplished through conducting training for community volunteers to deliver the basic services at the village level.

WASH

To improve conditions in Kachin State, UNICEF has signed a new agreement to provide WASH services to 23,700 people in IDP camps and over 4,300 children in temporary learning centres. Assessments have been carried out in an additional 26 early childhood development centres to scale up programming within IDP camps and potentially within areas of resettlement. More than 20,000 people have benefited from water and sanitation improvements in healthcare facilities in hard-to-reach areas of Kachin State. UNICEF continues to provide WASH services for 7,400 IDPs living in camps in addition to the 23,700 people covered in the new partnership. All partnerships include targeted provisions for women and girls with MHM materials as part of hygiene kit distribution and tailored activities within schools and temporary learning places.

In northern Shan State, UNICEF's WASH partner Metta is starting activities to reach 14,780 IDPs by addressing identified WASH gaps. HPA is also partnering with the UNICEF WASH team to provide hygiene promotion and community-led total sanitation activities in hard to reach communities in conjunction with UNICEF-support health and nutrition activities.



UNICEF reached 3,515 persons displaced by fighting between the Arakan Army and Tatmadaw with emergency WASH supplies and key hygiene messaging. In Rohingya IDP camps in Pauktaw township where water shortages are beginning to occur, UNICEF is supporting remote pumping systems to pump water between reservoirs to ensure access to water until the monsoon rains begin. Additional water shortages are anticipated from the end of April and preparedness measures, including water boating contracts, are being put in place. Women and girls are frequently the most affected by water shortages as they are primarily responsible for

water collection. Government water supply activities have also stopped due to the current insecurity in much of central Rakhine and a planned state sanitation campaign through the Ministry of Health and Sports has been delayed for the same reason.

In northern Rakhine State, 65,000 individuals were reached through soap distributions provided in conjunction with food distributions of the World Food Programme. UNICEF has planned for distributions of up to 100,000 people per month through these distributions, however security challenges have resulted in lower than planned achievements. To improve the reach of WASH activities in areas of northern Rakhine State, UNICEF is partnering with the NGO Community and Family Services International, however approval from the government is pending.

UNICEF has integrated AAP indicators into all new partnerships and is advocating for greater multisector harmonisation of tools to achieve better economies of scale and consistency of reporting. UNICEF WASH partners have all been made aware of updated PSEA guidelines as part of partnership agreements and gender sensitive WASH activities are integrated into all programme documents in alignment with WASH Cluster recommendations.

WASH Cluster

This month the WASH cluster nationally and in Rakhine State invited and hosted the pilot project for the Global WASH Cluster on Quality Assurance and Accountability. The Myanmar WASH Cluster helped with the development of the framework which the GWC plans to use globally, shared good practices, and discussed key areas related to accountability to affected populations. The mission included key informant interviews, field visits to IDP camps and workshops in both Yangon and Sittwe.

In Kachin, the WASH cluster is finalizing the targeting criteria for hygiene kits. Similarly, in northern Shan State, the WASH and non-food item clusters met to discuss the rationalization of hygiene kits and NFI distributions. Additionally, the Kachin WASH Cluster, Health Cluster and Department of Public Health agreed on an early warning system for AWD preparedness. The WASH Cluster also worked with senior municipal officials to detail standard operation procedures, review of existing municipal policy and practices, rule and regulations, and existing technical capacity for fecal sludge management.

In Rakhine State, the WASH Cluster is working to assist people recently displaced due to AA/Tatmadaw fighting and is working with the camp management cluster to duplication of services by non-traditional actors operating in the same areas. The Cluster staff also travelled to northern Rakhine State to meet with key WASH actors to better define targeting areas based on available information. The WASH Cluster also hosted its partner Tufts University who visited both Rakhine and Kachin to prepare the protocol for the upcoming activities including the evaluation of cash grants for the operation and maintenance of WASH services in Kachin and the review of the WASH Cluster sanitation strategy of providing latrines shared by specific families.

Education

UNICEF continued to provide education support services to more than 15,000 displaced children in central Rakhine State and over 4,900 conflict-affected children in Kachin State through international and national NGO partners even though government schools are closed for the annual break. Government end-of-year examinations were completed in March in both schools and IDP locations for those participating in formal and non-formal primary education activities.

UNICEF continues to engage in discussions with potential partners to expand education services to children in Kachin and northern Shan States in order to reach the 2019 HAC targets. The absence of Education in Emergencies (EiE) partners in northern Rakhine State, security concerns and access limitations to areas where significant numbers of targeted children are located remain the biggest challenges to supporting children affected by conflict.



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For most children in IDP camps in Rakhine State, boys and girls attend in equal numbers. However, at the post-primary level, attendance of girls is reduced in part due to cultural or religious norms. The lack of female educators has also negatively impacted the attendance of adolescent girls and EiE partners continue to focus support for female volunteer teachers. Additionally, UNICEF and our partners regularly conduct advocacy to encourage the participation of girls and impact the relevance of education for all children. In addition, EiE partners participate in and support monthly Parent-Teacher Association meetings to received feedback from parents and promote access to quality basic education. The PTA meetings also cover the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Continued efforts have been made to reach out to religious leaders, camp and village community members to address gender norms and practices and barriers to

education. Outreach has also been supported to reach mothers' groups to increase engagement in education activities for children.

Education in Emergencies Sector

A national EiE Sector coordination meeting was held on 22nd March at which partners discussed engagement opportunities and challenges in IDP sites declared closed by the government, but where lack of freedom of movement and fear among IDPs and host communities continue to inhibit IDP children from accessing formal government-supported schools. The EiE Sector has prepared a Guidance Note for operating in these locations was finalized with partners during the meeting. The 2018 HRP monitoring report and progress report on cross-cutting priorities were also discussed. While the discussion about supporting sites declared closed has focused on Rakhine State, similar discussions are taking place with partners in relation to the closure of camps in Kachin and northern Shan States.

Child Protection

By the end of the first quarter, UNICEF in partnership with a number of national and international NGOs assisted 39,222 people (20,178 boys and 19,044 girls) and 13,038 adults (5,179 male and 7,859 female) affected by emergencies with psychosocial support, case management, adolescent life skills programme and mine risk education (MRE). Approximately, 29,818 children received psychosocial support (12,882 girls, 14,999 boys; 1,270 women and 658 men), including access to psychosocial activities through Child-Friendly Spaces; 299 children (149 girls and 150 boys), who are survivors of abuse or violence received case management services in humanitarian settings; and 2,044 adolescents (1,105 girls and 939 boys) were reached with life skills programming that built key protective skills and resilience. Mine Risk Education (MRE) sessions continued in contaminated areas including Shan and Kachin States reaching nearly 20,100 people (4,090 boys, 4,908 girls, 4,521 men and 6,580 women). During the first three months of 2019, 56 casualties have been reported from 35 incidents of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW); this included 17 deaths of whom four were children. Many camp-based and community-based activities are implemented in cooperation with local NGOs and/or community and volunteers. Several UNICEF implementing partners, such as CFSI and DCA, strategically support the capacity building of local NGOs and community-based local staff. To ensure qualitative implementation of all child protection programmes, UNICEF has included a dedicated output and indicator related to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) in all programme documents with implementing partners and is continuously monitoring the process to strengthen AAP.



On 31st March, the first 2019 discharge of boys and youth formerly associated with armed forced took place; this was the 16th discharge of children/youth since the signature of the Joint Action Plan (JAP) in June 2012. Seven boys and 25 youth were released on 31 March bringing the total to 956 children and young people released since the signature of the JAP. Training on the monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM) for the six grave violations against children was provided to 27 people, mostly from civil society organizations, in northern Shan State as part of the ongoing expansion of the geographical and technical scope of MRM work.

Child protection activities are ongoing despite heightened conflict in both central and northern Rakhine State. Child protection actors are affected by access constraints—due to either insecurity or lack of travel authorization. In northern Rakhine State, partners are increasingly working with Community Protection Groups (CPGs) to ensure service delivery. In Mrauk-U, in central Rakhine State, all child protection actors have evacuated staff due to insecurity. UNICEF is currently conducting a mapping analysis of partners to develop a contingency plan for service delivery once resumption of activities is feasible.

Child Protection Working Group (CPWG)

In March, the CPWG focused on exchanges of strategies to strengthen the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) response provided by CP actors in the country. As of March, the CPWG will focus on one particular topic each

month to strengthen technical capacity and qualitative sector response. In accordance with this initiative, UNICEF facilitated one sector training on psychosocial activities, gathering a total of 52 people from international and national NGOs and community-based organizations in Kachin State and northern Rakhine State. In Shan State UNICEF has supported a localized approach to coordination by setting up a Child Protection Coordination network. This forum supported local NGOs to coordinate programmes, share information, and jointly apply for funding without imposing any barriers for local NGOs to attend and contribute. This approach has proven successful and from now on the Coordination mechanism will move on to the format of CP Working Group like in Kachin and Rakhine. Additionally, UNICEF as part of the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) interagency network, is currently involved in developing and implementing a UN systemwide minimum package on PSEA applicable to all of our IPs.

Media and External Communication

In March, during the release of 32 children and young people from the Myanmar Army, MCO highlighted the importance of [protecting children](#) in the context of armed conflict and received news coverage ([Myanmar Times](#), [Relief web](#) and [7day daily](#)). UNICEF continues to feature the issues faced by children affected by conflict and UNICEF's response while acknowledging its donors in its website and social media channels through its [publications](#), and [Facebook posts](#).

Funding

In March, UNICEF received contributions from the Government of Denmark and USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP). The Government of Denmark provided funding to be used for any HAC activities and will be allocated to programme teams in the coming weeks based on a review of needs and gaps. The USAID/FFP funding will support UNICEF's nutrition work and includes both financial and in-kind contributions. UNICEF would like to thank the Government of Denmark and USAID/FFP for their generous contribution to humanitarian response activities in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan States.

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-March 31	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	\$ 4,083,586	\$1,537,298	\$305,187	\$2,241,101	55%
Health	\$ 4,260,000	\$478,994	\$850,779	\$2,930,227	69%
WASH	\$ 28,117,920	\$2,207,031	\$1,634,055	\$24,276,834	86%
Child Protection	\$ 9,743,920	\$1,911,579	\$746,963	\$708,5378	73%
Education	\$ 10,464,523	\$2,219,362	\$1,388,040	\$685,7122	66%
C4D	\$ 2,444,830	-	-	\$2,444,830	100%
To be allocated		\$1,070,664	-	-	-
Total	\$ 59,114,779	\$9,424,928	\$4,925,023	\$45,835,491	78%

*Funds available includes carry-forward from the previous year, however as internal reconciliation processes are ongoing, figures are provisional and subject to change.

Next SitRep: 15 May 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

2019 SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response	
	2019 Target	Total Results*	Change Since Last Report	2019 Target	Total Results Q1
NUTRITION					
# of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care	10,401	910	▲ (+327)	5,202	910
# of children aged 6 to 59 months that receive micronutrient supplementation	73,052	561	▲ (+137)		
# of PLW that receive micronutrient supplementation	18,940	139	0		
# of PLW that access IYCF counselling	25,482	3,766	▲ (+1,576)	39,179	4,079
HEALTH					
# children 9 to 18 months vaccinated against measles	15,000	1,999	▲ (+1,033)		
# children/women with access to health care services	105,000	10,362	▲ (+7,496)		
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION					
# of targeted people benefitting from safe drinking water	573,384	21,335	0	487,648	182,081
# of targeted people benefitting from a functional excreta disposal system	573,384	33,094	▲ (+10,384)	487,648	148,081
Targeted population provided with hygiene kits or items	573,384	110,458	▲ (+68,515)	487,648	155,408
Targeted population accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene education in schools, TLS/CFS	573,384	15,851	0	487,648	12,283
CHILD PROTECTION					
# people (children/adults) with access to psychosocial support	287,160	31,025	▲ (+1,741)	267,596	46,229
# children accessing appropriate case management services	n/a	299	▲ (+43)		
# people with access to landlines/UXO information	111,500	19,916	▲ (+7,847)	164,150	25,075
# adolescents provided with life skills	26,500	2,044	▲ (+320)	26,500	4,239
EDUCATION					
# of targeted children (3-10 years) accessing pre- primary or primary learning opportunities.	105,409	18,191	0	95,062	30,967
# of targeted adolescents (11-17 years) old accessing post primary education opportunities	89,793	2,332	0	37,837	2,354
# of teachers/facilitators who have completed trainings	4,400	0	0	2,699	677
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT					
# of IDPs engaged through information dissemination, social mobilisation, and accountability mechanisms	128,141	0	0		

*Total Results for UNICEF clusters and sectors are cumulative. UNICEF reports on a monthly basis, however clusters/sectors report only quarterly.