



# Myanmar

## Humanitarian Situation Report #6

### September 2018



#### SITUATION IN NUMBERS

## Highlights

- Over 178,000 children and caregivers have access to UNICEF-supported psycho-social programming through 2018 programming
- UNICEF has provided over 15,600 pregnant and breastfeeding women in Rakhine with infant and young child feeding counselling
- WASH support continues for over 16,600 IDPs
- UNICEF is working with the humanitarian stakeholders to finalize the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan

## 25 October 2018

**319,000**

children in need of humanitarian assistance in (37% of total people in need - 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview)

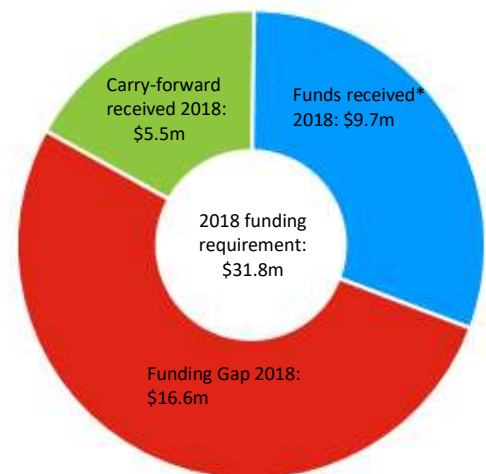
**863,000**

people in need (2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview)

## UNICEF Myanmar HAC Appeal 2018

**US\$ 31,780,000**

## Funding Status 2018:



Note: Carry forward funding includes funding for activities in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine as well as \$1.5 million for ongoing school reconstruction in response to 2015 flooding in Rakhine. Funds received also includes \$1.5 million for 2018 flood response and WASH cluster research which are not included in the 2018 funding requirement.

## UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF		Cluster/Sector	
	UNICEF Target	Total Results*	Cluster / Sector Target	Total Results*
Nutrition: # of children 6-59 mo with SAM admitted to therapeutic care	9,000	1,223	10,600	2,370
Health: # children and women provided with access to health care services	135,000	79,027		
WASH: # people accessing sufficient water	117,570	70,406	508,978	249,263
Child Protection: # children with access to PSS	246,950	158,316	274,475	170,848
Education: # children accessing pre-primary/primary learning opportunities	37,000	17,482	60,850	40,852

\* Total Results are cumulative for the period January – September 2018.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Rakhine

The situation in Rakhine State remains calm but unpredictable as tensions between communities remains high. UNICEF continues to work with the Government of Myanmar and both international and national partners to provide services in all major programme areas. UNICEF also continues to advocate for full and unfettered access as well as a reduction to bureaucratic impediments to the expansion of humanitarian work through the state to affected communities. UNICEF is concerned about the reports from UNHCR and UNDP on the vulnerabilities of communities in the state, noting concerns about restrictions of movement, shrinking access to livelihoods and basic services, as well as the fear and mistrust among communities.<sup>1</sup>

### Kachin and Shan

In Kachin and northern Shan states, UNICEF continues to monitor displacement and support response for those displaced in 2018 in addition to the existing caseload of people displaced and in IDP camps or displacement sites since 2011. The situation in Kachin remained calm for three of four weeks in September; however, troop build ups in Hpakant and Mansi townships are a concern. The Government of Myanmar aims to resettle over 300 households from five townships, however many will continue to require humanitarian assistance. UNICEF participated in a UNHCR-led discussion with IDPs regarding their plans; an overwhelming number of IDPs stated their preference to return to their origin areas of origin, several have noted that resettlement may be the best option for the long term.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

- UNICEF is leading the WASH Cluster, Nutrition Sector, co-leads the Education in Emergencies Sector, leads the Child Protection in Emergencies sub-sector. Through these mechanisms, UNICEF participates in the interagency coordination mechanisms at national and sub-national levels.
- UNICEF cluster/sector leads are working with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, Government, international and national NGOs and civil society organizations to finalize the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan—to be released in December 2018.
- UNICEF continues to work with Humanitarian Country Team and other actors to support the Government in development of a strategy for the closure of IDP camps in line with humanitarian principles and in the spirit of the Rakhine Advisory Commission recommendations issued in August 2017 and identify potential areas of engagement.

## Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF is striving to meet the humanitarian needs of crisis-affected and displaced children, women and men across parts of Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States. UNICEF coordinates with partners to provide critical life-saving and life-sustaining services in child protection, education, health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). UNICEF's comparative advantage is its ability to work simultaneously with the Government, international and national NGOs and other local organizations to ensure that vulnerable communities receive the support they require. UNICEF continues to advocate for additional access to ensure the full complement of services can be provided to those in need, including those in hard-to-reach or isolated locations. UNICEF also works with the interagency on natural disaster response planning and response activities countrywide where and when needed.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### **Nutrition**

UNICEF and partners continue to provide a minimum preventive nutrition package which includes multiple micronutrient supplementation (MMS) for pregnant and breastfeeding women, and micronutrient sprinkles for home fortification of complementary foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling. To date, UNICEF has reached 62 percent of the 2018 target with preventive nutrition specific interventions. In the month of September, a total of 2,200 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PLWs)—1,921 in Rakhine and 279 in Kachin, and 1,455 children under-five—1,288 in Rakhine and 177 in Kachin, received basic preventive nutrition services. In Kachin State, 288 PLWs received at least one IYCF counseling session and 369 children under five received the final four-month dose micronutrient sprinkles from UNICEF through a joint humanitarian-development programme in partnership with Health Poverty Action (HPA).

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2018/10/5bb720474/unhcr-undp-complete-first-assessments-myanmars-northern-rakhine.html>

The 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview estimated that in 2018 approximately 10,600 children under five in Rakhine State would likely need treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2018. UNICEF and partners targeted 9,000 children under five with SAM and have supported the treatment of 1,524 (310 in September) children with SAM thus far in 2018, achieving 17 per cent of the 2018 target. In order to improve coverage, UNICEF continues to advocate for improved access to northern Rakhine State where SAM burden is expected to remain the highest (based on activities prior to August 2017) and access is limited for implementing partners. In August, Action Contre la Faim (ACF) received travel authorization to Buthidaung, one of the two townships in Maungdaw District and resumed service provision in the Buthidaung town. This allowed UNICEF to support admission of 88 children under-five and 15 children over-five with SAM for nutrition services.

## Health

UNICEF continues to support health system strengthening in order to ensure that life-saving and life-sustaining support is available to children and adults throughout the state via either partners or government services. UNICEF's activities focus on provision of primary health care services including immunization, maternal, newborn and child health, prevention and control of communicable diseases including vaccine preventable diseases, and referral support for emergency cases. UNICEF's health programme are working in northern Shan, Kachin and both central and northern Rakhine. Since the start of 2018, UNICEF and partners provided health care services to 79,027 women and children of which 9,674 were in the month of September.

In Rakhine, during the reporting period, a total of 4,748 people including 1,086 children under five received basic health services; including 513 children aged 9 to 18 months who received vaccination against measles. In addition, through UNICEF's partnership with Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA), 39 patients were supported to get care at higher-level facilities due to complications during pregnancy and severe childhood illnesses.

Through UNICEF's partnership with Health Poverty Action (HPA) in Kachin and Shan States, over 4,900 people have received basic health services, 586 children aged 9 to 18 months received measles vaccinations, and 91 patients received referral support, of which 40 were children with the age of less than five years old while the remaining 51 were the pregnant women who needed emergency obstetric care. UNICEF and HPA are looking to scale up this programme in 2019 focusing mainly in areas beyond government control.

## WASH

UNICEF continues to support the delivery of WASH services for over 16,600 people in IDP camps in central Rakhine. To support efforts to localize service provision, UNICEF is working with national organization Community Development



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Association to take over activities in Kyauk Phyu IDP camp where approximately 1,250 people reside. Critical partnerships for services in IDP camps are due for renewal and funding gaps need to be urgently met to sustain support. Agreements have already been reached to transfer one partnership to another donor during quarter four 2018. Soap provision continues in partnership with WFP to reach an estimated 100,000 people in northern Rakhine in September, however there will be a gap for the remainder of the year if no additional funding is received. Further activities are possible if funding can be secured and sufficient time given for careful negotiation of access. UNICEF continues to support preparedness capacity of the government to response to future disasters through the prepositioning of 3,500 hygiene kits in Maungdaw.



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In Kachin and northern Shan States, UNICEF continued to reach over 7,500 people in IDP camps through local partner Karuna Mission Social Solidarity and 6,000 people in conflict-affected communities through Health Poverty Action. During September, training was carried out to deliver community-led total sanitation (CLTS) activities in hard-to-reach villages. Small-scale WASH contingency supplies have been sent to

northern Shan State. New partnership developments in both Kachin and northern Shan States are currently on hold due to lack of funding.

### **WASH Cluster:**

Partners in the Kachin WASH Cluster conducted a Hygiene Kit Assessment in 96 IDP camps data is being processed and analyzed to inform the strategy. In northern Shan, the WASH Cluster and the Government's Department of Rural Development (DRD) conducted a water quality and information management Training of Trainers with 28 DRD staff and eight participants from local and international NGOs. In addition, the WASH Cluster and Protection Sector conducted a joint field visit to several IDP camps in Manwingyi and Kutkai Nampetkar to strengthen coordination and reduce WASH- and GBV-related infrastructure issues.

UNICEF engaged in a number of capacity building activities in September including a three-day Training of Trainers in Mrauk-U township focusing on Water Safety planning and financial management with DRD and a joint meeting of the



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Rakhine WASH and Health Clusters with the State Health Direction to strengthen coordination and a common framework for preparedness and response to acute water diarrhea. The WASH cluster is also finalizing water point mapping in Sittwe IDP camps—which includes both location and functionality—to provide up-to-date information for new and existing WASH partners. In addition to UNICEF's traditional activities, UNICEF and the WASH cluster organized a beach cleanup along a six kilometer stretch of Sittwe beach for World Cleanup Day on the 15th of the month. More than 300 participants from the Rakhine Municipal Department, Resident Coordinator's Office, UN Agencies, and local and international NGOs.

### **Education**

UNICEF continues to support approximately 14,000 children in IDP camps and crisis-affected villages per month in Sittwe, Pauktaw, Minbya through sustained education in emergencies support in partnership with Save the Children International and Plan International. In addition to sustained support for 14,000 students in central Rakhine State, UNICEF provided 10,000 essential learning package (ELP) kits in August/September in Maungdaw District and has another shipment of 22,000 ELP kits, 100 school kits, and 100 recreational kits to the township education offices in Maungdaw and Buthidaung in September with distribution scheduled for October. Schools in the central Rakhine townships of Myebon, Pauktaw and Mrauk-U also received 15,000 ELP kits, 150 school kits and 150 recreation kits. In UNICEF also provided 3,000 essential learning packages, 15 school kits, and 15 recreational kits to the State Education Department (SED) in September 2018 to be prepositioned for future response activities. UNICEF also continues to support non-formal primary education in 59 centres in 10 townships reaching a total of 1,151 students, of whom 48 percent are girls.

UNICEF continues the reconstruction, rehabilitation and repair of four schools in Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathdaung as well as locations in eight additional townships of central Rakhine. Since the project began, following severe flooding in late 2015, UNICEF has completed work in 89 schools and one SED warehouse.

### **Child Protection**

During the month of September, 17 new child protection cases (7 boys and 10 girls) were identified and supported by case management services via UNICEF's implementing partners across Kachin, Shan and Rakhine States. This brings the total number of unaccompanied or separated children, abandonment and cases of sexual violence and physical violence who have been assisted by the UNICEF-supported case management system in 2018 to 1,062. UNICEF also continues to support safe



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spaces across camps and communities in Kachin and Rakhine and continues to support adolescent boys and girls between 12 and 18 years in to participate in various activities to develop foundational life skills related to personal hygiene, reproductive health, safe migration, communication, negotiation and business skills.

In order to improve adolescent programming to target specific child protection risks and vulnerabilities, UNICEF together with Plan International, is initiating operational research on adolescent-focus interventions in Kachin IDP camps and host communities, the results of which will contribute to ongoing development of the Child Protection Sub-Sector Adolescent Strategy.

UNICEF trained 25 case workers from the Government of Myanmar's Department of Social Welfare on Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) reintegration, in collaboration with the local service provider NGOs. UNICEF together with World Vision is in the process of strategically expanding the scope of work of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) in Myanmar. This includes the expansion of monitors and "eyes & ears" on the ground; training; and monitoring of all six grave violations against children. UNICEF, as co-chair of the Country Task Force on Monitoring (CTFMR), has been taking an active lead to implement recommendations from the Special Representative of the Secretary General-Children and Armed Conflict visit in May. In September, UNICEF participated in a CTFMR battalion monitoring mission to monitor compliance with UN/GoM Joint Action Plan to end recruitment and use of children by armed groups.

The number of reported mine incidents is on the rise. A total of 165 incidents have been documented since January 2018, with 45 children killed or injured, compared to 119 incidents in the whole of 2017. Eighty-nine percent of incidents occurred in Kachin and Shan States. UNICEF's Mine Risk Education (MRE) programmes continue in IDP camps in Kachin and Shan States and in non-camp locations in Mon, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Rakhine, Shan and Tanintharyi States/Regions. From January till September, over 38,000 people—including over 13,000 children—have participated in MRE sessions. As a result of advocacy by UNICEF and others, the Government of Myanmar has agreed to use warning signs where possible to warn of landmine contamination.



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The UNICEF-led Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) actively participated in the development of the Humanitarian Country Team's Protection Strategy to ensure that the key child protection concerns affecting boys and girls were appropriately incorporated. Additionally, the CPSS launched a survey on localization to assess the perception and status of engagement and support to local actors in the country. Outcomes from this survey will inform tailored interventions aimed at empowering child protection local actors and increasing the impact and sustainability of child protection programming. CPSS agencies are also collaborating with the Gender-Based Violence sub-sector group to look at the Child Survivor Initiative and Adolescent programming as well as working with the Education in Emergencies Sector on collaboration to expand the MRM of grave child rights violations.

## Media and External Communication

UNICEF continues to feature its humanitarian response in Myanmar using human interest stories and photos in different digital platforms together with continued monitoring of local and international media. UNICEF also participates in the Humanitarian Advocacy and Communications Group (HACG) to support streamlined messaging and advocacy efforts.

## Funding

The Myanmar HAC has a funding gap of over 50 per cent. As of 16 October 2018, UNICEF Myanmar received less than \$10 million for humanitarian activities which includes nearly \$490,000 for flood response activities not included in the requirements for the year. Funds received also include \$1 million which is shown under "cluster coordination" below which is for WASH cluster specific studies and research activities which are not included in the requirements for the year. Thus, the actual gap remains closer to 60 percent. The carry over funds from 2017 have made it possible for us to sustain a minimum package in the most vulnerable areas thus far in 2018.

As a result of these significant funding shortfalls, UNICEF will be unable to meet the initial targets set for 2018 resulting in a gap of critical life-saving, life-sustaining and protective activities for infants, young children and youth. These critical gaps mean that, for example, UNICEF is no longer able to provide soap for 100,000 people per month in coordination with the World Food Program's food distributions and that UNICEF will not be able to work to repair water and sanitation infrastructure in central Rakhine IDP camps which are overcrowded and in which IDPs are forced to stay. Additionally, several of UNICEF's partners have reported departure of staff working on UNICEF-supported activities given the uncertainty of programme continuance due to lack of funding lasting for one year or more.

UNICEF requires urgent support to help fill shortfalls in programming. Effective long-term humanitarian and humanitarian-development nexus programming requires a significant increase in funding amount and duration.

Funding Requirements (as defined in 2018 Myanmar Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal of January 2018 for a period of 12 months)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	5,680,000	708,351	763,362	4,208,287	74%
Health	3,017,000	1,084,037	326,149	1,606,814	53%
WASH	8,650,000	3,655,412 <sup>1</sup>	1,201,915	3,792,673	44%
Child Protection	5,800,000	2,564,017	859,930	2,376,053	42%
Education	6,434,000	689,668	2,075,183	3,660,149	57%
Cluster Coordination	2,199,000	1,000,000 <sup>2</sup>	226,595 <sup>3</sup>	972,405	44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,780,000</b>	<b>9,710,485</b>	<b>5,453,134</b>	<b>18,308,237</b>	<b>52%</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes \$488,787 received from CERF for 2018 flood response activities in the WASH and Child Protection sectors (\$399,217 and \$89,570 respectively) which are not included in the requirements.

<sup>2</sup>Includes \$1 million for WASH cluster research and special activities (distinct from general cluster coordination activities).

<sup>3</sup>Includes \$30,000 provided to SPCRM for the Rakhine Maternal and Child Cash Transfer programme.

Next SitRep: 28/11/2018

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UNICEF Myanmar Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: [https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/2018\\_HAC\\_Myanmar.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/2018_HAC_Myanmar.pdf)

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## Annex A

2018 SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS		UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
		2018 Target	Total Results	Change Since Last Report	2018 Target	Total Results	Change Since Last Report
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
# of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care	Rakhine	9,000	1,524	^ 976	10,600	^ 2,370	^ 976
# of children aged 6 to 59 months that receive micronutrient supplementation	Kachin	5,000	2,086	^ 87			
	Rakhine	29,000	24,638	^ 1,634			
	Shan	5,000	-	-			
# of pregnant or lactating women that receive micronutrient supplementation	Kachin	2,500	213	^ 172			
	Rakhine	12,000	10,422	^ 3,894			
	Shan	4,000	-	-			
# of pregnant or lactating women that access IYCF counselling	Kachin	2,000	1,827	^ 302	4,100	^ 2,016	^ 309
	Rakhine	29,000	15,604	^ 5,791	31,575	^ 15,715	^ 5,791
	Shan	1,000	-	-	835	-	-
<b>HEALTH</b>							
# children 9 to 18 months vaccinated against measles	Kachin	7,000	1,070	^ 303			
	Rakhine	21,000	5,238	^ 792			
	Shan	1,000	1,252	^ 1,146			
# children and women provided with access to health care services	Kachin	25,000	21,960	^ 6,370			
	Rakhine	35,000	53,883	^ 15,345			
	Shan	5,000	3,184	^ 1,280			
<b>WASH<sup>1</sup></b>							
# of people accessing sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	Kachin	36,700	15,043	-	116,862	88,002	^ 7,297
	Rakhine	71,870	55,115	-	374,137	151,714	^ 74
	Shan	9,000	248	-	17,979	9,547	^ 392
# of people accessing appropriate toilets and washing facilities	Kachin	36,700	14,860	-	116,862	74,441	^ 1,845
	Rakhine	71,870	49,201	-	374,137	104,275	^ 296
	Shan	9,000	-	-	17,979	8,649	^ 682
# of people that receive critical WASH-related information to prevent child illness	Kachin	36,700	35,095	-	116,862	52,868	^ 101
	Rakhine	71,870	53,305	-	374,137	137,085	^ 3,731
	Shan	9,000	248	-	17,979	8,565	^ 1,006
# of people accessing safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in learning spaces, child-friendly spaces & health care facilities	Kachin	14,680	100	-			
	Rakhine	28,748	1,187	-			
	Shan	3,600	-	-			
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
# people (children, women and men) with access to psychosocial support	Kachin	99,000	52,278	^ 10,538	94,536	56,450	^ 14,710
	Rakhine	120,450	119,162	^ 11,360	152,786	125,074	^ 10,070
	Shan	27,500	7,257	^ 1,061	27,153	7,257	^ 1,061
# children accessing appropriate case management services	Kachin	n/a	229	^ 33			
	Rakhine	n/a	1,097	^ 107			
	Shan	n/a	43	-			
# people with access to UXO information	Kachin	90,000	50,174	^ 44,026			
	Rakhine	3,000	1,374	^ 746			
	Shan	25,000	33,652	^ 14,081			
# adolescents provided with life skills to prevent negative coping mechanisms	Kachin	2,500	1,025	^ 268			
	Rakhine	15,000	10,769	^ 642			
	Shan	500	61				
<b>EDUCATION<sup>1</sup></b>							
# of children 3-10 years accessing pre- primary or primary learning opportunities.	Kachin	7,000	-	-	16,000	3,935	^ 50
	Rakhine	30,000	17,482	∇ -5,917 <sup>1</sup>	41,750	36,867	^ 2,388
	Shan	-	-	-	3,100	1,252	-
# of adolescents 11-17 years old accessing non-formal education opportunities	Kachin	450	-	-	12,070	3,214	^ 255
	Rakhine	5,000	1,051	^ +466	16,700	9,290	^ 5,465
	Shan	-	-	-	2,850	2,435	^ 723
# of children aged 3-17 years who receive emergency education and recreational materials	Kachin	7,200	6,900	^ + 5,908			
	Rakhine	20,000	69,900	^ +59,990 <sup>2</sup>			
	Shan	2,700	1,062	^ +100			

<sup>1</sup>: Correction of incorrectly reported figures from Q2.

<sup>2</sup>: Substantially higher figures due to CERF funding, Emergency Programme Funds, and cost savings in procurement.