Myanmar

While Myanmar undergoes a political transition, ongoing and unresolved conflict in Kachin and northern Shan and inter-communal violence in Rakhine continue to affect children. Thousands of new displacements and access challenges are impacting humanitarian action, as well as efforts to regularly provide and monitor assistance and promote longer-term solutions. More than 240,000 people remain displaced in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan, and a further 308,000 lack access to essential services.¹ In Rakhine, restrictions on movement and limited access to services have forced increasing numbers of people to resort to risky sea migrations. In addition, major flooding devastated large areas of Myanmar in August 2015, displacing 1.7 million people, including an estimated 572,000 children. Although most of those affected have now returned to their villages, children continue to experience limited access to basic education and heightened risk of protection violations.

Humanitarian strategy

UNICEF will continue to provide humanitarian relief to all vulnerable communities, including host communities in remote areas of Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan. This will include nutritional support to children and women affected by crisis and conflict, focusing on treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), multi-micronutrient supplementation and promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. UNICEF will improve access to health and immunization services for conflict-affected children aged 9 to 18 months. In Rakhine, Kachin and Shan by expanding health service coverage in collaboration with partners. UNICEF and partners will work to empower internally displaced persons (IDPs) to manage their own water and sanitation facilities and provide better state-level monitoring of water safety and water security. Formal education and essential life-skills education will be aligned through support to child-friendly temporary learning spaces, volunteer teacher training and capacity building of school committees. UNICEF will mitigate child protection risks, including through psychosocial support; counter-trafficking programming; mine-risk education and mine-victim assistance; adolescent engagement; monitoring of grave violations; and reintegration of children released from armed forces and groups. UNICEF will continue to chair the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting for grave violations against children in armed conflict, while promoting durable solutions, risk reduction and resilience-building approaches.

Results from 2015²

As of 31 October 2015, UNICEF had received 44 per cent (US$20.7 million) of the US$46.6 million 2015 appeal, in addition to US$17 million carried forward from 2014. This included US$5.6 million for Kachin and Rakhine and US$3.4 million for the flood response. UNICEF and partners focused on delivering conflict-sensitive emergency assistance, strengthening resilience and providing key services to crisis-affected populations. As part of the nutrition response, 9,440 severely malnourished children were admitted for therapeutic care, including 7,370 children in Rakhine; and 74,485 children and more than 10,000 women received micronutrient support. More than 240,000 people gained access to safe water through the construction, maintenance and upgrading of water points and the promotion of low-cost water treatment solutions. More than 30,000 children under 2 years were immunized against measles. Almost 37,500 primary and pre-primary school-aged children and more than 6,400 adolescents gained access to learning opportunities through temporary learning spaces/non-formal education centres, early childhood care and development centres and the rehabilitation of schools, as well as through the provision of teaching and learning resources. The quality of education was improved through the training of over 500 volunteer teachers and nearly 1,000 parents. Case management and psychosocial support services are now available to over 70,500 conflict-affected or displaced children. UNICEF also facilitated the release of 93 children from the armed forces in 2015.

2016 programme targets

Nutrition

• 6,400 adolescents accessed middle schools
• 60,000 people gained equitable access to sufficient and safe drinking and domestic water
• 60,000 people gained equitable access to safe and sustainable sanitation facilities
• 68,000 gained basic knowledge of diarrheal disease transmission and prevention

WASH

• 56,500 children aged 9 to 18 months received measles immunization

Health

• 33,650 conflict-affected children aged 9 to 18 months received measles immunization

Child protection

• 120,000 children covered by child protection case management services

Education

• 41,000 emergency-affected children accessed primary and pre-primary learning opportunities
• 7,100 adolescents accessed middle school or non-formal post primary learning opportunities

Humanitarian Action for Children

Total affected population: 563,500
Total affected children (under 18): 263,200
Total people to be reached in 2016: 278,000
Total children to be reached in 2016: 230,000

2016

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In line with the country’s inter-agency 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan, UNICEF is requesting US$24.96 million to meet the humanitarian needs of children in Myanmar in 2016. Without additional funding, UNICEF will be unable to support the national response to high levels of SAM and stunting, critical education services for children who have missed several years of schooling, necessary WASH support to avoid the spread of disease and psychosocial support for children and adolescents. Provision of life-saving services and resilience-building will prevent children from becoming at further risk of deteriorating health and protection.

**Funding requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2016 requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>6,760,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster/sector coordination</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,960,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2 "Results for 2015" avoids double-counting between Kachin/Rakhine and flood response figures.

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### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2015 target</th>
<th>Cluster total results</th>
<th>UNICEF 2015 target</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>Rakhine 9,800 11,040</td>
<td>7,000** 7,370</td>
<td>Floods* 1,300 2,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving micronutrient supplementation</td>
<td>Kachin 9,400 9,840</td>
<td>2,500 2,000</td>
<td>Floods* 2,000 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women and lactating women receiving micronutrient supplementation</td>
<td>Kachin 3,700 1,140</td>
<td>1,500 1,140</td>
<td>Floods* 42,000 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women and lactating women accessing IYCF counselling</td>
<td>Kachin 3,700 4,400</td>
<td>1,500 2,890</td>
<td>Floods* 8,940 9,940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2015 target</th>
<th>Cluster total results</th>
<th>UNICEF 2015 target</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children under 2 years receive measles immunization</td>
<td>Kachin 1,700 1,285</td>
<td>Rakhine 50,000 27,000</td>
<td>Floods* 15,000 2,650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2015 target</th>
<th>Cluster total results</th>
<th>UNICEF 2015 target</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People who have equitable access to sufficient and sustainable quantity of safe drinking and domestic water</td>
<td>Kachin 114,000 34,355</td>
<td>35,000 15,731</td>
<td>Rakhine 327,000 52,540 45,000*** 22,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who have equitable access to safe and sustainable sanitation facilities</td>
<td>Kachin 114,000 27,970 45,000 13,973</td>
<td>Kachin 244,000 39,860 55,000 18,970</td>
<td>Floods 500,000 54,900 300,000 42,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who have basic knowledge of diarrhoeal disease transmission and prevention</td>
<td>Kachin 114,000 30,590 45,000 1,300</td>
<td>Rakhine 327,000 42,890 55,000 17,760</td>
<td>Floods 500,000 225,810 300,000 173,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### CHILD PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2015 target</th>
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<th>UNICEF 2015 target</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children with access to psychosocial support and case management services, through safe spaces and individual counselling</td>
<td>Kachin 40,000 24,860</td>
<td>Rakhine 60,000 45,650</td>
<td>Floods* 270,000 48,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children released from armed forces and groups</td>
<td>Kachin 93***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2015 target</th>
<th>Cluster total results</th>
<th>UNICEF 2015 target</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency-affected children accessing primary and pre-primary learning opportunities</td>
<td>Kachin 25,000 13,830 10,000 7,150</td>
<td>Rakhine 38,000 37,635 28,000** 30,240</td>
<td>Floods* 25,600 15,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency-affected adolescents accessing middle school or non-formal post-primary learning opportunities</td>
<td>Kachin 12,000 4,250 2,400*** 3,030</td>
<td>Rakhine 15,000 6,530 5,000 3,380</td>
<td>Floods* 14,400 9,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results are through October 2015 unless otherwise noted.

*Preliminary sector targets. All flood response targets are likely to change given the fluidity of the situation. The most heavily affected states/regions are Sagaing, Magway, Rakhine, Chin, Ayeyarwady and Bago.** Targets have been revised upwards.

*** Targets have been revised downwards.

**** The figure for children released from armed forces and groups is the total for the year for Kachin, Rakhine and northern Shan. The total number of children released since 2012 and the signature of the Action Plan is 646.

***** In Myanmar, education and nutrition are sectors, not clusters.