Highlights

• Approximately 300,000 children under five in Kayin State, Mon State and Bago Region were reached with two rounds of polio vaccination during second and third week of July after an outbreak of vaccine-derived polio virus in Hpa-pun township, Kayin State. UNICEF supported the outbreak response with immunization, epidemiological & social investigation, planning, monitoring and implementation assistance especially in hard to reach & inaccessible areas of 12 townships.

• Heavy monsoon rains continue to cause flooding in a number of states and regions across the country. In July, Kachin State had nearly 23,000 people displaced to 79 evacuation sites across six townships due to the floods, and 40 schools have temporarily closed affecting nearly 6,000 children.

• Education and Emergency partners in central Rakhine State reported that 98 percent of the textbooks were delivered to IDP children enrolled in temporary learning spaces (TLSs) have been received from the Ministry of Education and distributed; this is a significant improvement over the previous school years in which only 60-85 percent of children were covered, and provision and distribution took four to five months.

UNICEF’s Response with Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster/Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Total Results**</th>
<th>Cluster/Sector Target</th>
<th>Total Results**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: # of children 6 to 59 months admitted for SAM therapeutic care</td>
<td>10,401</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>5,202</td>
<td>2,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: # children/women with access to health care</td>
<td>105,000</td>
<td>48,144</td>
<td>48,144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: # of people benefitting from safe drinking water</td>
<td>512,654</td>
<td>106,846</td>
<td>487,648</td>
<td>228,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection: # people with access to MHPSS</td>
<td>287,160</td>
<td>35,528</td>
<td>267,596</td>
<td>50,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: # of children accessing pre- primary or primary learning opportunities</td>
<td>105,409</td>
<td>24,713</td>
<td>95,062</td>
<td>43,539</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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. Note that WASH, Child Protection and Education clusters/sectors report their results quarterly – current results are as of 30 June 2019
***With the exception of the nutrition sector which reports monthly, cluster/sector reporting is quarterly.

August 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

Funding Status 2019

2019 Funding Requirement: $59.1m
Funds Received: $15.3m
Funding Gap: $38.9m
Carry-forward amount: $4.9m

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Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Kayin State
An outbreak of circulating vaccine-derived polio virus type 1 (cVDPV1) in Hpa-pun township, Kayin State was confirmed through the Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) on 12 July; there are three confirmed cVDPV1 cases to date. To respond to this outbreak and prevent further cases, two rounds of polio vaccination were conducted during 7-9 July and 21-23 July 2019 with bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV) in 12 townships in Kayin State and in the nearby Mon State and Bago Region. The target population is approximately 300,000 children under five years and in Hpa-pun Township, where the three confirmed cases originated, children under 15 years. The MoHS is also planning a larger vaccination campaign in August 2019 covering 98 townships targeting estimated 1.2 million children under five.

Kachin and Shan States
On July 1, the Myanmar military, or Tatmadaw, extended the unilateral ceasefire for the second time to 31st August 2019. The ceasefire, while a positive step forward and one which has slightly eased humanitarian access in some of the government-controlled areas of Kachin State, has not alleviated the challenge of access to non-government-controlled areas (NGCA) in the east. The total number of displaced in Kachin State remains over 97,000 in 136 camps or camp-like settings with nearly 40,000 people in NGCA. Kachin State received heavy rains, flooding and some landslides; at its peak in mid-July, nearly 23,000 people were in 79 evacuation sites across six townships. The flooding also forced 40 schools to temporarily close affecting nearly 6,000 children. While the flood waters have receded, and most people having returned to their homes, there are still 670 flood-displaced people at 10 evacuation sites in four townships. In Shan State, access has slightly improved for humanitarian agencies, however security concerns and intermittent fighting between armed ethnic organizations continues.

Rakhine State
The intensity of fighting between the Tatmadaw and the Arakan Army (AA) has slightly decreased with the heavy rains of the monsoon season, however the security situation remains volatile across all affected townships with ongoing clashes and a slight expansion of the conflict-affected areas. More than 26,000 people remain displaced at nearly 100 displacement sites across the state. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that until the first week of July, partial access was granted to humanitarian and development partners resulting in limited assistance reaching at least 80,000 people in Kyauktaw, Ponnagyun and Mrauk-U townships. UNICEF and other humanitarian partners have increasingly limited access to many areas affected by the current conflict, most recently Minbya township where the Rakhine State Government (RSG) has expanded travel authorizations.

The internet blockade imposed by the Myanmar Government in June 2019 continues in eight townships in Rakhine State, adversely affecting humanitarian communications. In addition, phone connectivity has been intermittently cut off in five townships, usually coinciding with clashes in those areas. The Pyithu Hluttaw, or House of Representatives, voted down a motion to restore internet access in mid-July. As a result, reporting from field-based or community-based staff is increasingly difficult with many having to travel to an urban area or Sittwe itself to share information on the situation, needs, and response opportunities.

Chin State
In Chin State, fighting between the Tatmadaw and AA subsided. However, agencies are concerned about food insecurity due to a restriction of rice transport into Paletwa, as there is a concern by the government that bags of rice are being taken by the AA. The restriction on movement of goods, and the limitations on movements due to the curfew are disrupting livelihoods which could, if sustained, lead to longer-term concerns within the affected communities. To alleviate the impact of the transport restrictions on the communities, the Union Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement provided nearly 237 Million Kyats—approximately $157,000—to the Chin State Government to buy food and non-food items for 483 IDP households and transport it from Sittwe, Rakhine State to Paletwa Township. In addition to market disruptions, over 100 schools are closed due to insecurity. Many IDP students are attending the school in Mee Sar, however space and school supplies are insufficient.
Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

- Nutrition partners from Kachin: Health Poverty Action (HPA), Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA), Community Partnership International (CPI) and Myanmar Medical Association (MMA), participated in the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) roll-out training in Nay Pyi Taw from 22nd to 26th July provided by the National Nutrition Center with technical support from UNICEF.
- Cluster and sector leads are working with OCHA on the prioritization and allocation of the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund which is expected to be disbursed, following technical reviews, in August. They also provided inputs for the mid-year Humanitarian Response Plan review and started work on the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview.
- UNICEF is leading the WASH Cluster and leads the Nutrition in Emergencies Sector and Child Protection sub-sector 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 (ICCG) in Yangon and relevant sub-national level coordination groups.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF focuses on addressing the humanitarian needs of crisis-affected and displaced people in Rakhine, Kachin, Kayin and Shan states. As a cluster/sector lead agency, UNICEF is continuously working with the Government, national and international nongovernmental organizations and civil society partners to provide critical life-saving and life-sustaining interventions in nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection and education. These interventions 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 contingency response planning and related activities throughout the country. UNICEF has developed a more specific Rakhine Response Plan for 2019 which focuses on expanding activities in the State linking humanitarian and development activities.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

In July, UNICEF and its partners Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA) and Save the Children International (SCI), provided life-saving nutrition services in Rakhine State despite limited access in Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Rathedaung, Kyauktaw, and Mrauk-U townships due to armed clashes between the Tatmadaw and AA as well as unfavourable weather conditions which hampered or prevented travel to some areas.

The MHAA team conducted joint mobile activities with Township Health Department (THD) in several locations of Maungdaw Township to support extending the reach of activities from the THD’s rural health facilities. Additionally, MHAA delivered joint primary health care and nutrition services to new displacement sites in Buthidaung and Rathedaung townships. UNICEF provided technical support to MHAA to support Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling to pregnant and breastfeeding women, screening and treatment for malnutrition, antenatal care, and general consultations in Kyauktaw, Mrauk-U and Minbya townships.

Nutrition in Emergencies Sector

In July, in coordination with the Kachin State Health Department and State Nutrition Team, nutrition partners organised mobile health clinic as well as provided nutrition training for community volunteers. In Rakhine State, partners focused on the preparation for and support of the upcoming Nutrition Promotion Month to take place in August. In Rakhine State, 230 participants received IYCF trainings in Pauktaw, Kyauktaw and Gwa townships with the support from UNICEF and Access to Health Fund agencies. Training has also started in Rathedaung township and will be completed in early August.

Health

In Kachin and Shan States, during this reporting period, a total of 5,118 people (2,853 females; 2,265 males) from conflict-affected areas sought and accessed basic health care services through UNICEF-supported activities; 303 percent more than the monthly target of 1,687. In the same states, 433 children 9-18 months (204 girls; 229 boys) or 128 percent of the
monthly target, were vaccinated against measles. These achievements are due in part to the unilateral ceasefire and increased access in some areas, though monsoon rains and flooding hampered activities in other areas of the states.

In Rakhine State, access constraints due to ongoing fighting between the AA and Tatmadaw continued to hamper activities. UNICEF’s partner Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA) continued to collaborate and coordinate with State and Township Health Departments, as well as partners to improve access; a slight increase in services in central Rakhine State was credited to more mobile teams being deployed as a result of UNICEF’s support. During July 2019, a total of 9,027 people (female: 5,425; male: 3,602) received basic health services. This is 155 percent of the monthly target of 5,833 people and an increase from the previous month. Though the number of children aged 9-18 months vaccinated against measles is still lower than the monthly target of 833, at 67 percent, this is an increase from the previous reporting period when UNICEF and our partners were only able to achieve 43 percent of the target.

In all target areas of Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States, UNICEF partners MHAA and Health Poverty Action 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 on basic services according to national guidelines. This approach assists in collecting community feedback and ensuring appropriate accountability to affected populations.

WASH

In Rakhine State, UNICEF’s partner Child and Family Services International has started the new WASH activities and is reaching 1,600 people in a number of communities and is also, through the WASH in School activities, reaching 2,000 children. In addition, distributions of soap alongside food distributions provided by the World Food Programme in northern Rakhine State are reaching over 65,000 per month. In central Rakhine, UNICEF is supporting the Department of Rural Development and local organization Community Development Association to provide assistance to over 13,000 IDPs impacted by fighting between the Tatmadaw and AA. Regular assistance in older camps continue providing sustained access to clear water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion activities.

In Kachin and northern Shan States, UNICEF continued to support WASH activities through national NGO partners Metta Foundation and Kachin Baptist Convention, and international partner Health Poverty Action. Both agencies are supporting activities in IDP camps and conflict-affected villages. Additionally, in respond to floods in Kachin State, UNICEF and partners are working to support those displaced with distribution of critical supplies. In both States, additional training to strengthen capacity in providing WASH services and WASH in School services, were provided either through UNICEF, or through the UNICEF-supported WASH Cluster.

WASH Cluster

In July, the WASH Cluster hosted Tufts University for an evaluation of cash grants for WASH operations and maintenance in Kachin State as well as an evaluation of the sanitation strategy for Rakhine and Kachin States. The Cluster also worked on cross-border coordination with staff in Cox’s Bazaar on behaviour change initiatives and future areas of collaboration. To advance the mainstreaming of disabilities in WASH programmes, the Cluster has mapped the population of disabled people per camp location and are increasing monitoring in Rakhine State while in Kachin, working with Humanity & Inclusion, a survey has been prepared and work will begin soon. In Rakhine, to improve WASH services for persons with disabilities, Solidarites International (SI) has done a pilot project and a specialist will be coming to support additional initiatives.

Also, in Rakhine State, the WASH Cluster and partners are working to update the “who, what, where” database for the new displacement sites, as well as updating the contingency stocks and contact lists. Additionally, meetings to discuss coverage for the new sites in Mrauk-U were held. The Cluster also presented WASH activities proposed under the 2019 Supplemental Response Plan, an addendum to the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan that focuses on providing support to newly displaced and host communities.

The Health and WASH Clusters are conducting a joint site analysis for Rakhine IDP camps to link WASH functionality with the impact and to improve preparedness monitoring. The additional coordination and sharing of information between the clusters is intended to improve preparedness for, and response to, acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) outbreaks.
Additionally, the WASH and Health Clusters worked in Namti, Kachin to support vector control activities in IDP camps and surrounding households.

In Kachin State, the WASH Cluster is preparing to support Township WASH Committees with multi-year costed plans. As the potential for return and relocation of IDPs is at the forefront, and there are identified needs in the locations with gaps in fecal sludge and solid waste management and operation of WASH facilities, additional plans must be developed. Implementation of the new Hygiene Kit Strategy is underway, and partners have agreed to target 25 percent coverage (distribution of kits) in government-controlled areas and 100 percent coverage (distribution) in NGCA. Additionally, WASH Cluster partners provided hygiene kits and emergency water supplies to flood-displaced in Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Shwegu and Bhamo after conducting a multi-sector joint assessment in coordination with OCHA in which these were identified as gap areas. In northern Shan, the WASH Cluster welcomed two new partners and worked together to visit new displacement sites during the month.

**Education**

UNICEF reached more than 3,400 children affected by emergencies in Rakhine, Kachin, Chin, northern Shan and Kayin States in partnership with NGOs and the Ministry of Education. UNICEF’s Education in Emergency (EiE) response in July included assistance to formal and non-formal education activities for IDPs and returnee students, payment of volunteer teacher incentives, provision of teaching and learning materials, and support to parent-teacher associations (PTAs). In addition, to assist with conflict-related displacement in northern Shan and the requirement for additional space at a government school, UNICEF provided a school tent.

In Rakhine State, UNICEF received approval to work with government education officials to distribute EiE supplies to 60 schools in six townships hosting newly displaced IDP students. UNICEF is providing essential learning packages (ELP kits) to children and “school in a cartoon” kits for schools. Through these distributions, which will start in early August, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education, will reach an estimated 12,000 children.

In Kachin, 2,300 IDP students received ELP kits, “school in a cartoon” kits and recreation kits in Bhamo, Mansi, Tanai and Waingmaw Townships through UNICEF. In northern Shan State, UNICEF provided 675 primary and 237 post-primary IDP students with ELP kits, and support schools with “school in a cartoon” kits and recreation kits in Namtu, Kutkai, Namkhan and Manton Townships. In Kayin State, UNICEF provided 86 returnees with ELP kits and supported 122 adolescents to access non-formal primary education (NFPE) centres.

**EiE in Emergencies Sector**

EiE sector partners in central Rakhine State reported that almost 98 percent of the textbooks requested to support IDP children enrolled in temporary learning spaces (TLSs) have been received from the Ministry of Education. This is an unprecedented achievement both in terms of the level of reach but also in terms of the time-frame by which the textbooks were provided—within six weeks from the start of the school year—and demonstrates that the strengthened EiE Sector engagement with the Ministry of Education and State Education Department in Rakhine State is positively impacting the lives of displaced children.

**Child Protection**

In partnership with a number of national and international NGOs, UNICEF assisted nearly 102,000 people (36,400 boys, 37,501 girls, 10,394 men, 17,528 women) affected by emergencies with psychosocial support, case management, adolescent life skills programming and explosive ordinance risk education (EORE). In central Rakhine State, UNICEF and partners are working with UNHCR and others to conduct inter-sectoral assessments.

In Mrauk-U, the response focuses on integrated protection response in ten monasteries where activities include psychosocial sessions, emergency messages, prevention of gender-based violence, and positive parenting sessions—all of which are provided through community-based workers. Partners are also working to extend the reach of CP activities by recruiting and training additional staff to deliver psychosocial activities through Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS), distribute UNICEF-funded CFS kits, provide awareness-raising sessions with caregivers, train caregivers and staff in psychosocial first aid (PFA), and train community workers on child protection identification and referrals, both in central and northern Rakhine State.
An Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) training for the Rakhine State Education Department (SED) and Township Education Officers (TEOs), jointly provided by Education and Child Protection, took place in Sittwe in July. Within the first seven months of 2019, there were 131 casualties (33 people killed) from 84 incidents of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) countrywide. Shan State accounts for 41 percent of the total casualties followed by 24 percent and 22 percent in Rakhine and Kachin States respectively. UNICEF continues to support partners to scale up MRE and EORE in contaminated areas. Child Protection will also work closely with Education in Emergencies (EiE) partners to provide training to teachers and volunteers on psychosocial wellbeing in emergencies and through distribution of recreational kits.

The Secretary General’s Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict was released on 30th July 2019. In Myanmar, the Tatmadaw and seven non-state armed groups remain listed in the annex of the report for recruitment and use of children. In addition, the Tatmadaw also remains listed for the following two grave violations of children's rights: killing and maiming and rape and other forms of sexual violence. UNICEF is working with ICRC and NGO partners on reported cases of child detention and support as needed.

Child Protection in Emergencies sub-sector working group (CPiE WG)
The CPiE Coordinator conducted a survey amongst CPWG members on their interest in strengthening EORE within child protection programming. Child protection actors recognized the necessity to increase the link between child protection and mine action, particularly on EORE, awareness raising and referral pathways for landmine casualties.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability
In an effort to strengthen UNICEF's accountability to affected populations (AAP), the C4D and Emergency teams organized a workshop in Yangon with twelve UNICEF partners to review current AAP practices, key challenges and recommendations for a more synthesized way forward built on best practice. Overall partners demonstrated a good understanding of AAP, however data collection, reviewing information, and feedback to communities does not happen systematically across partners. Moreover, the workshop revealed that more vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, female headed households or the sick, are not regularly included in surveys, data collection and participatory AAP activities. Key challenges shared by all partners in communicating with communities and implementing effective AAP include low literacy levels of camp residents and language barriers, limited interest from IDPs in being consulted, lack of trust of communities, and inefficient coordination among partners. Suggested solutions included the creation of an AAP working group, establishing referral pathways between organizations, systematic data sharing among partners, and collective reflections with communities as a way to received feedback. In August, UNICEF will repeat this workshop with partner staff in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States to further refine results and devise, with partners, a strengthened approach to ensuring inclusive AAP.

C4D also worked with the WASH cluster to strengthen communication with communities, looking at personal histories, barriers, and motivators to improve hand washing behaviours. In total 130 camp residents (70 men and 60 women) were reached with observations and focus group discussions. Findings from these participatory exercises are being used to revise hygiene promotion approaches in Rakhine IDP camps to address infrastructure-related issues, messaging around motivators, and use in home and public facilities.

Media and External Communication
UNICEF's advocacy and external communication continued to feature issues faced by children affected by conflict and UNICEF’s response in its website and Facebook Posts. In July, when the new Child Rights Law was enacted, UNICEF highlighted that children affected by armed conflict need special protection by criminalizing grave violations against children and providing stronger legal protection for children in the context of armed conflict.

UNICEF continued responding to local and international media requests including DBV Burmese News, Development Media Group (DMG) news, Nirinjara News and the Norwegian newspaper Aftenposten.
Funding
UNICEF Myanmar would like to thank our generous contributors to our Humanitarian Action for Children 2019 appeal.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Funds Received</td>
<td>Carry-Over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>$4,083,586</td>
<td>$1,64,199</td>
<td>$307,786</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>$4,260,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>$1,393,012</td>
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<tr>
<td>C4D</td>
<td>$2,444,830</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$59,114,779</td>
<td>$15,274,348</td>
<td>$4,940,747</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Funds available includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

Next SitRep: 15/09/2019

UNICEF Myanmar: https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/
UNICEF Myanmar Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/

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## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUTRITION</th>
<th><strong>2019 Target</strong></th>
<th><strong>Total Results</strong></th>
<th><strong>Change Since Last Report</strong></th>
<th><strong>2019 Target</strong></th>
<th><strong>Total Results Q2</strong></th>
<th><strong>Change Since Last Report</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>10,401</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>▲ (+475)</td>
<td>5,202</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>▲ (+475)</td>
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<tr>
<td># children aged 6 to 59 months that receive micronutrient supplementation</td>
<td>73,052</td>
<td>1,991</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of PLW that receive micronutrient supplementation</td>
<td>18,940</td>
<td>2,489</td>
<td>▲ (+507)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># of PLW that access IYCF counselling</td>
<td>25,482</td>
<td>9,140</td>
<td>▲ (+1,668)</td>
<td>39,179</td>
<td>9,532</td>
<td>▲ (+1,691)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HEALTH

| # children 9 to 18 months vaccinated against measles | 15,000           | 5,963            | ▲ (+990)                    |                 |                      |                             |
| # children/women with access to health care services | 105,000          | 48,144           | ▲ (+14,145)                 |                 |                      |                             |

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION

| # of targeted people benefiting from safe drinking and domestic water | 512,654          | 106,846          | ▲ (+1,735)                  | 487,648         | 228,424              | reported quarterly          |
| # of targeted people benefiting from a functional excreta disposal system | 512,654          | 87,328           | -                           | 487,648         | 201,375              | reported quarterly          |
| Targeted population provided with hygiene kits or items | 512,654          | 431,615          | ▲ (+15,698)                 | 487,648         | 198,519              | reported quarterly          |
| Targeted population accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene education in schools, TLS/CFS | 603,654          | 73,257           | ▲ (+13,984)                 | 91,782          | 21,798               | reported quarterly          |

### CHILD PROTECTION

| # people (children/adults) with access to psychosocial support | 287,160          | 35,520           | ▲ (+1,106)                  | 267,596         | 50,700               | reported quarterly          |
| # children accessing appropriate case management services | n/a              | 553              | ▲ (+91)                     |                 |                      |                             |
| # people with access to landlines/UXO information | 111,500          | 63,195           | ▲ (+20,383)                 | 164,150         | 83,248               | reported quarterly          |
| # adolescents provided with life skills | 26,500           | 2,547            | ▼ (-323)                   | 26500           | 5,468                |                             |

### EDUCATION***

| # of targeted children (3-10 years) accessing pre-primary or primary learning opportunities | 105,409          | 24,713           | ▲ (+2,877)                  | 95,062          | 43,539               | reported quarterly          |
| # of targeted adolescents (11-17 years) old accessing post primary education opportunities | 89,793           | 2,941            | ▲ (+359)                    | 37,837          | 5,441                | reported quarterly          |
| # of teachers/facilitators who have completed trainings | 4,400            | -                | ▲ (+0)                      | 2,699           | 1,205                |                             |

*Total results for both UNICEF sections and cluster/sector are cumulative.