**Highlights**

- **During the first half of 2018**, access to people in need in the conflict-affected areas of Rakhine State has increasingly improved. As of June, access for UNICEF and partners to all locations in central Rakhine is being granted on a regular basis, although the travel authorization process remains heavily bureaucratic. While access to several areas of northern Rakhine has improved, it is still not being granted to the full state. UNICEF is working with UNHCR, UNDP and other agencies to identify means to increase support to all people, especially children, in need.

- **Meanwhile, the last six months** have seen increased fighting in Kachin and northern Shan which has led to an increase in displacement, to which UNICEF and partners are responding. UNICEF is also providing assistance to displacements in Chin and Kayin States.

- **Despite these challenges**, UNICEF has continued to provide humanitarian assistance across all sectors wherever possible, including through nutrition screening and treatment, immunization and other health care services, child-friendly spaces, education and water, sanitation and hygiene for approximately 170,000 children, women and men across Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States.

- **UNICEF Myanmar has received generous funding support** from several donors; however, as of 30 June a significant funding gap of US$18.3 million remains. Without additional funds, combined with improved access especially in northern Rakhine, UNICEF and partners will not be able to address the essential needs across Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States.

**UNICEF’s Response with Partners**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster/Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
<th>Cluster / Sector Target</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: # of children 6-59 mo with SAM admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>1,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: # children and women provided with access to health care services</td>
<td>135,000</td>
<td>56,032</td>
<td>171,032</td>
<td>2,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: # people accessing sufficient water</td>
<td>127,570</td>
<td>70,406</td>
<td>197,976</td>
<td>2,791</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection: # children with access to PSS</td>
<td>246,950</td>
<td>155,738</td>
<td>392,688</td>
<td>1,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: # children accessing pre-primary/primary learning opportunities</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>23,399</td>
<td>60,399</td>
<td>3,966</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total results for UNICEF are for January through June 2018.

**Funding Status 2018:**

- **Funds received 2018**: $8m
- **2018 funding requirement**: $31.8m
- **Carry-forward received 2018**: $5.5m
- **Funding Gap 2018**: $18.3m

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.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Rakhine
The situation in Rakhine is relatively stable resulting in consistent access for UNICEF and our partners both to IDP camps and areas without displacement. Though a heavy bureaucratic process remains in place, all of UNICEF’s travel requests have been approved. UNICEF’s travel requests for northern Rakhine have also recently been approved allowing several Sittwe-based staff to go to Maungdaw for planning and monitoring purposes. Child protection, health and nutrition activities are ongoing through UNICEF’s partners and additional WASH and education construction/rehabilitation projects continue. With the increased access for staff as well as other UN agencies, UNICEF is evaluating how to increase assistance to all children in need throughout Maungdaw District addressing both humanitarian and development needs. This is in conjunction with UNICEF’s support for the implementation of the UN’s Rakhine Strategic Framework, and in line with UNICEF’s “whole of Rakhine” approach.

In central Rakhine, UNICEF continues to sustain basic services for many of the 129,000 people in IDP camps, including those in the hard-to-reach areas of Pauktaw, Myebon and Kyauk Taw. Though travel authorizations are now being consistently granted, they must include daily activity plans—including for national staff. This lack of flexibility can make it hard to ensure quality of services at all times, as well as inhibit rapid response to issues of concern. Travel authorizations still take a minimum one week for approval and no deviation from the approved schedule is permitted which is especially limiting in the unpredictable monsoon season where access by road or boat may be interrupted.

With inter-agency colleagues, UNICEF is developing an action plan to make improvements to living conditions in IDP camps including urgently needed shelter, protection, and WASH support. Though improvements are required, without additional land allocations, access to livelihoods opportunities, and freedom of movement, camp communities will remain reliant on the humanitarian community for assistance. UNICEF’s priority activities will focus on improving sanitation for children and persons with disabilities as well as ensuring water quality and promoting improved hygiene practices.

As the monsoon season sets in, heavy rains in Rakhine caused flooding in camp and non-camp areas of Kyauk Taw, Mrauk-U, Kyauk Phyu and Minbya. Though there was initial displacement, the water has generally receded and families have returned to their homes. The Government of Myanmar’s Department of Rural Development (DRD) reported that 62 water ponds in Minbya were flooded and in need of cleaning prior to the peak of the rainy season when ponds are filled for the remainder of the year. In addition to immediate response activities, UN agencies and partners in Rakhine are preparing for the upcoming cyclone season and have worked with the government to develop mutually acceptable assessment forms and pre-cleared staff to travel in the event of a cyclone. These preparedness actions should allow for a more rapid, efficient and effective response.

Kachin and Shan
The situation in Kachin and northern Shan States continues to deteriorate with increased fighting in a number of areas leading to the displacement or re-displacement of approximately 20,000 people since January. Fighting between the Myanmar military and armed ethnic groups in both states has expanded into new areas. These new displacements are in addition to the over 100,000 people already in camps and settlements and in need of humanitarian assistance. While the general pattern of displacement in northern Shan State shows that many return to their homes when the fighting wanes, the numbers seeking shelter in camps and larger urban areas continues to grow. In some areas where the fighting has ceased in Kachin, families desire to return home but are unable to due to landmines and explosive remnants of war, concern for future fighting, or loss of land.

UNICEF and other UN agencies and international non-government organizations are still refused access by the Government of Myanmar to non-government controlled areas. Access to areas controlled by the government are also constrained. In both government controlled and non-government controlled areas, UNICEF is relying on our
national NGO partners to deliver vital humanitarian assistance to the most affected and hard-to-reach areas. Though partners are able to address emergencies needs, additional capacity building and on-the-job support from UNICEF would help to strengthen the response efforts.

Other Areas of Interest
UNICEF staff are monitoring flooding and conflict in other areas of the country as well. Thus far, flooding and strong winds have impacted communities in Ayerwaddy, Magway, Bago, Sagaing, Kaya, Kayin, Tanintharyi and Mon states in addition to Rakhine, Kachin and Shan. The government’s Department of Disaster Management reports that over 21,000 people were temporarily evacuated, 12,000 acres of farmland was damaged and 8,000 houses were damaged due to flooding. UNICEF is currently working with government officials to determine if additional response support is needed—particularly in Mon, Taninthary and Magway.

UNICEF staff are also monitoring small-scale conflict and displacement in Kayin and Chin states. In Chin, fighting between the Myanmar military and the Arakan Army started in Paletwa in May 2018 and continues. IDP camps and informal settlements have been set up in three locations and the Township has formed a committee to provide support to the displaced. UNICEF participated in a rapid needs assessment in coordination with the government and other response agencies. Temporary learning facilities, shelter materials, household supplies, and supplies for the health center were identified as priority needs for the displaced which includes an estimated 470 people—including 120 children under five and 80 children between five and 18. UNICEF is meeting with a local NGO to discuss needs and potential response options.

In Kayin State, UNICEF is supporting the Myaing Gyi Ngu IDP Camps hosting over 5,600 people—including 2,800 children under 12—displaced in 2016 due to fighting between the Myanmar Border Guard Force and a splinter group of the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army. Villagers are unable to return due to landmines and continued tensions. UNICEF participates in the joint coordination meetings lead by the government and with other UN agencies and has recently completed a WASH assessment. UNICEF will provide WASH, health, nutrition, education and child protection assistance in this area.

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 mechanism, UNICEF participates in the interagency coordination mechanisms at national and sub-national levels.
- Both the Education in Emergencies sector and Child Protection sub-sector groups are working to increase and improve monitoring through new monitoring tools after receiving support from the global clusters. The WASH cluster will receive additional information management support from the global cluster in the coming quarter. In Kachin, the WASH Cluster has developed a new mapping tool and monitoring framework to better track programmes and gaps.
- To improve capacity of both government and national partners, the WASH cluster is providing WASH emergency response training in three locations and has completed one simulation exercise. Additional trainings were provided to improve menstrual hygiene management and chlorination activities.

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.
**Nutrition**

Thus far in 2018, in Rakhine, UNICEF and its partners provided treatment for 548 children under 5 years with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for therapeutic care, reached 9,813 Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women (PLW) with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling, and provided micronutrient supplementation to over 23,000 children under five and 6,528 PLW in areas of central and northern Rakhine.

UNICEF’s primary partner in northern Rakhine, Action Contre La Faim (ACF) closed 12 outpatient therapeutic feeding centres after months of trying to obtain consistent and regular access to communities where they worked prior to the 25 August 2017 attacks. The lack of a major nutrition partner, has led to a decrease in UNICEF’s ability to identify and treat SAM cases in Maungdaw District consistently. UNICEF is now working with local partner Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA) to expand nutrition support in 40 new locations in Maungdaw District. In addition to working through MHAA and another local partner Myanmar Heart Development Organization (MHDO), UNICEF supported the roll-out of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition training in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) to staff in six townships, including Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung. Though screening can now take place more broadly, treatment of SAM is only available from MOHS staff at major hospitals in the State. UNICEF continues to advocate with the government to increase screening and treatment of SAM cases and is working to identify additional partners for these interventions. In central Rakhine IDP camps, UNICEF continues to support the work of ACF and MHAA for screening and treatment of SAM cases as well as IYCF and micronutrient supplementation.

In Kachin, UNICEF provided micronutrient supplementation to nearly 2,000 children (40 percent of 2018 target) and 41 PLW. In addition, 1,525 PLW (76 percent of the 2018 target) accessed IYCF counselling during the first six months of the year. Accomplishments were made despite the challenges of access in non-government controlled areas and delays in rolling out IYCF to the entire state.

**Health**

The total number of children and women provided with access to health care services during the first six months of 2018 was over 56,032 including 15,590 children and women in Kachin, nearly 2,000 in Shan and over 38,500 in Rakhine. UNICEF’s partner MHAA is expanding provision of maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH), immunization and emergency referral support services into 40 villages in Maungdaw District where access to basic services is limited. UNICEF continues to support provision of mobile health services through MHAA in seven townships in central Rakhine.

In Kachin and Shan, UNICEF is expanding its partnership with Health Poverty Action (HPA) for provision of MNCH, immunization, and emergency referral support, as well as capacity improvement of basic health staff, staff of ethnic health organizations and community volunteers. All activities aim to improve coverage and equity of quality health services. Access to much of the non-government controlled areas and some areas in northern Shan was severely limited in the first six months of the year due to frequent and extensive fighting between government forces and armed ethnic groups. The routine immunization services were most affected by the increase fighting as activities required a schedule of outreach for which free and easy access to the community is needed. HPA, in close coordination with health and administrative authorities is working to overcome these challenges.

**WASH**

UNICEF continues to provide life-saving assistance in Kachin and Rakhine. Assistance is provided, to a lesser extent in Shan, where funding and a smaller number of partners are the primary challenges. Across the three states, UNICEF and partners reached over 70,400 people with safe and sufficient water, over 64,000 people with toilets and washing facilities, and over 88,600 people with hygiene messages. UNICEF also provided 63,200 people in Maungdaw District with basic hygiene items, including soap and sanitary pads. In cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP) there will be distribution of soap with food rations to 100,000 people per month in Maungdaw and Buthidaung. In
In Kachin, UNICEF and partners ensured adequate WASH services reached both the newly displaced and those IDPs who have been displaced since 2011. Renewed conflict with displacements in April and May resulted in new caseloads for UNICEF and partners, while access restrictions prevented monitoring of programme quality in some areas. Over 9,000 newly displaced people from In Ja Yung Township moved to Myitkyina as a result of recent fighting. UNICEF and other partners are providing emergency water supply and sanitation facilities, hygiene kit distribution, desludging services, and hygiene promotion activities to the newly displaced. In addition, working with the State Department of Rural Development, stocks are prepositioned for approximately 160,000 people. In northern Shan, UNICEF, in partnership with the Department of Disaster Management, provided hygiene kits to the newly displaced IDPs in Kyauk Me township covering 3,000 IDPs. UNICEF is working to identify new partners in northern Shan who will be able to ensure services are available for approximately 4,000 IDPs.

The WASH Cluster—in coordination with the Protection and CCQM/Shelter cluster/sector—continued to advocate with the government and partners to close the gap in addressing menstrual hygiene management in Kachin. Additional advocacy and coordination led to the government supporting waste management activities in camps in Kachin as well as government cleaning and disinfecting wells in northern Shan after recent flooding. The WASH and Health clusters worked with counterparts to develop and update preparedness plans for outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea in non-government controlled areas of Kachin. In Rakhine, challenges to improving and maintaining IDP camps facilities for cluster partners include lack of consistent and predictable humanitarian access, lack of land allocation for additional facilities, poor site planning in 2012 at the onset, and environmental conditions (i.e. below sea level). Additionally, a study of the use and functionality of ceramic water filters undertaken by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) with WASH cluster partners was published and will be used to inform upcoming water treatment programmes. The WASH Cluster reached 298,960 people with hygiene items including soap and over 243,600 people with access to safe drinking and domestic water. More than 184,700 people with access to functional sanitation facilities with close to half of them desludged by end of June.

### Education

UNICEF and partners continued to support children in IDP camps and host communities in Sittwe, Pauktaw and Minbya townships of Rakhine State to access both formal and non-formal education opportunities through partnerships with Save the Children International and Plan International. A total of 23,399 children were supported through the 2017-2018 academic year which ended in March. Most of these children will be advancing to the next school level and continue to be supported during the 2018-2019 school year. Additionally, over 10,000 emergency learning packages were distributed to children in central Rakhine. In areas of central and northern Rakhine, UNICEF completed the reconstruction of 28 schools and the rehabilitation/repair of an additional 57 schools damaged during the severe flooding in 2015. Adolescent children are supported through a partnership with Save the Children International and a new programme is expected to reach an additional 1,200 in the second half of the year. The new schools are expected to benefit over 32,200 children. UNICEF is identifying potential new partners to expand education activities in Maungdaw District.

In Kachin and northern Shan, UNICEF provided teaching and learning materials to IDP children attending government schools and continued to support the enrolment of newly displaced children into government schools in areas of

During the hottest part of the dry season (April-June), to ensure sufficient and safe water, UNICEF and our partner Solidarités International provided emergency water via boat from Sittwe for 4,300 displaced people in Ah Nauk Ye camp, Pauktaw. Additionally, in Pauktaw, Myebon and Kyauk Phyu, UNICEF continued to support operation and maintenance of WASH facilities for IDP camps and surrounding villages, as well as rehabilitation of latrines and hygiene promotion sessions. Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) activities—provided through UNICEF partner Myanmar Red Cross Society—reached over 68,000 vulnerable people in central Rakhine. Through work with the Department of Rural Development, water supply projects in rural areas of central Rakhine are providing over 66,000 people with access to improved water sources.

addition, UNICEF supported nearly 1,300 people in child-friendly spaces and emergency health care facilities with WASH facilities. Services were provided through partnerships with NGOs, and government partners.
displacement in June at the start of the 2018-2019 school year. UNICEF is identifying new partnerships to expand services in non-government controlled areas of Kachin and Shan, funding permitting.

UNICEF continues to co-lead the Education in Emergencies (EiE) sector with Save the Children at the national and Rakhine levels. In Lashio, the EiE sector organized the first EiE coordination meeting at which the EiE 2018-2019 sector strategy and the new education sector monitoring tools were shared. At the same meeting, the Norwegian Refugee Council committed to co-lead the sector in Lashio with Metta, a local NGO.

Child Protection
UNICEF continues to support case management, psycho-social programming and mine risk education activities for children in conflict-affected areas. Between April and June 2018, over 400 new cases of unaccompanied or separated children, children who have come into contact with the law through attempts at risky migration, and cases of sexual violence and physical violence were identified in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine States. The UNICEF-supported case management system is supported by community-based mechanisms for identification and referral. Case Management coaching and mentoring took place in Rakhine in February for all agencies running case management programming and Department of Social Welfare social workers in Rakhine state. 658 boys and 627 girls were reached in the second quarter.

Psychosocial (PSS) activities support conflict-affected children to engage in meaningful activities within their community and allow children to share experiences, build resilience through skills development and provide structure and routine to their day, allowing them to develop a sense of safety and normalcy. The child protection sector has 193 safe spaces across camps and communities in the three states and is engaging 17,318 boys and 16,202 girls in PSS activities.

Adolescent activities for children between 12-18 years focus on interventions that develop foundational life skills related to personal hygiene, reproductive health, safe migration programming, communication, negotiation and business skills. The majority of UNICEF-supported adolescent child protection programmes follow the Extended and Continuous Education and Learning or ‘EXCEL’ programme or adolescent toolkit. To develop a common strategy to address issues of risk of recruitment, trafficking, child marriage and child labour, the UNICEF-led child protection sub-sector participated in a workshop focused on adolescents between 14-18 years old in partnership with actors from the Gender-Based Violence, Education in Emergencies and Protection sectors.

Through mine risk education activities, partners stepped up efforts to educate communities on the presence of landmines, explosive remnants of war and other explosive devices. Sessions were held in both camp settings in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan and in non-camp locations in Mon, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Rakhine, Shan and Tanintharyi. To date, over 26,300 men, women and children have been reached, with efforts expanded in Rakhine in 2018 to address recent conflict.

UNICEF continues to lead the Child Protection Sub-sector Working Group at the national and sub-national (Kachin and Rakhine) levels. In Lashio, a similar sub-national working group will be initiated in the latter half of 2018 with a new Child Protection Officer in recruitment. In Kachin, the Child Protection sub-sector is pursuing a “localization approach” more rigorously relying on the strong presence of local NGOs, whereas in Rakhine, localization is not a preferred option as the Protection Sector considers dynamics amongst local NGOs may not guarantee a “do no harm” approach in interventions in IDP camps.

Social Protection
The registration process for pregnant women in Rakhine is ongoing at the ward, village and IDP camp level. Women enrolled in the Rakhine State Maternal and Child Cash Transfer (RSMCCT) programme receive a sum of 15,000 Myanmar Kyats per month to promote improved nutrition outcomes during pregnancy and the first 24 months of a child’s life. To date, three quarterly payments have been made to approximately 60,000 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers in all 17 townships of the State, including 26 IDP camps. The fourth payment is currently planned for August 2018. UNICEF recently supported the development of an expanded monitoring and evaluation (M&E) package including standardized verification tools. The first Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) beneficiary survey is planned to be in mid-July and will provide quantitative and qualitative information about the MCCT beneficiaries’ perceptions of the programme, as well as information on how they are spending cash transfer. The PDM system will also reinforce accountability and provide feedback for the programme improvement and immediate course correction. UNICEF remains the facilitator of the Technical Reference Group (TRG) which is supporting DSW to organize a “Review and Planning” workshop to discuss possible revisions in the operations manual of RSMCCT in light
of the lessons learnt and operational experiences thus far and to develop next steps for the implementation of M&E and verification tools.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF continues to raise its concern about the human rights situation in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States, particularly as it concerns children through public statements and at internal meetings with authorities. To this effect, UNICEF Myanmar has published stories through social media highlighting issues concerning WASH, nutrition, adolescent participation, and education for all children and young people in crisis. Additionally, UNICEF provided regular reports on the situation of children in Rakhine to the various UN entities, including the Independent Fact Finding Mission, and for the recent visit to Bangladesh of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights Situation in Myanmar. Notably, between 27-29 May 2018, UNICEF supported the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Children and Armed Conflict, Ms. Virginia Gamba, to Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw, and organized a Press Conference for national and international media at the end of the visit, as well as the distribution of a Press Release in English and Myanmar languages.

Funding

UNICEF would like to thank the Governments of Japan and Denmark, as well as the US Agency for International Development and the European Commission’s European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations division for their generous contributions, without which UNICEF would not be able to provide this life-saving work. However, the Myanmar HAC has a funding gap of nearly 60 percent which—without additional support—will result in UNICEF’s inability to meet our targets for the year. Despite access challenges, UNICEF is confident that through a wide network of national and international partners, additional vulnerable and hard-to-reach children could be supported with WASH, education, child protection, nutrition and health services.

<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>5,680,000</td>
<td>717,359</td>
<td>763,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3,017,000</td>
<td>1,040,165</td>
<td>326,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>8,650,000</td>
<td>3,257,366*</td>
<td>1,201,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>5,800,000</td>
<td>2,306,723</td>
<td>859,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6,434,000</td>
<td>697,015</td>
<td>2,075,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Coordination</td>
<td>2,199,000</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>226,595*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31,780,000</td>
<td>8,038,629</td>
<td>5,453,134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Funds available includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.
* Includes $1 million for WASH cluster research and special activities (distinct from general cluster coordination activities).
* Includes $30,000 provided to SPCRM for the Rakhine Maternal and Child Cash Transfer programme. The decrease from previous reporting period is a result of reallocation of carry over funds for emergency response activities in all five programme areas.

Next SitRep: 30/08/2018

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

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### 2018 SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>Change Since Last Report</th>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>Rakhine 9,000</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>▲ 201</td>
<td>10,600, 1,394 ▲ 643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children aged 6 to 59 months that receive micronutrient supplementation</td>
<td>Kachin 5,000</td>
<td>1,999</td>
<td>▲ 1,547</td>
<td>Rakhine 29,000, 23,004 ▲ 3,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of pregnant or lactating women that receive micronutrient supplementation</td>
<td>Shan 5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Kachin 2,500, 41 ▲ 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of pregnant or lactating women that access IYCF counselling</td>
<td>Rakhine 12,000</td>
<td>6,528</td>
<td>▲ 2,701</td>
<td>Shan 4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children 9 to 18 months vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>Kachin 7,000</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>▲ 150</td>
<td>Rakhine 21,000, 4,446 ▲ 1,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children and women provided with access to health care services</td>
<td>Shan 1,000</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>▲ 106</td>
<td>Kachin 25,000, 15,590 ▲ 1,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people accessing sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>Rakhine 36,700, 15,043 ▲ 183</td>
<td>116,862, 80,705 ▲ 12,174</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people accessing appropriate toilets and washing facilities</td>
<td>Shan 9,000</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>▲ 4,041</td>
<td>Kachin 36,700, 14,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people that receive critical WASH-related information to prevent child illness</td>
<td>Rakhine 71,870, 49,201 ▲ 20,721</td>
<td>374,137, 303,979 ▲ 15,130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people accessing safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in learning spaces, child-friendly spaces &amp; health care facilities</td>
<td>Shan 9,000</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>▲ 1,922</td>
<td>Kachin 36,700, 35,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people (children, women and men) with access to psychosocial support</td>
<td>Kachin 99,000</td>
<td>41,740</td>
<td>▲ 11,613</td>
<td>Rakhine 120,450, 107,802 ▲ 13,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people accessing appropriate case management services</td>
<td>Shan 27,500, 6,196 ▲ 1,006</td>
<td>27,153, 6,196 ▲ 1,006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children accessing appropriate case management services</td>
<td>Rakhine n/a</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>▲ 158</td>
<td>Shan n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people with access to UXO information</td>
<td>Kachin 90,000</td>
<td>6,148</td>
<td>▲ 1,144</td>
<td>Rakhine 3,000, 628 ▲ 489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># adolescents provided with life skills to prevent negative coping mechanisms</td>
<td>Shan 25,000</td>
<td>19,571</td>
<td>▲ 702</td>
<td>Kachin 2,500, 757 ▲ 392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 3-10 years accessing primary or primary learning opportunities.</td>
<td>Rakhine 30,000</td>
<td>23,399</td>
<td>▲ 10,917</td>
<td>Shan -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of adolescents 11-17 years old accessing non-formal education opportunities</td>
<td>Kachin 450</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rakhine 5,000, 585 ▲ 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children aged 3-17 years who receive emergency education and recreational materials</td>
<td>Kachin 7,200</td>
<td>992</td>
<td>▲ 475</td>
<td>Rakhine 20,000, 10,000 ▲ 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 3-10 years accessing primary or primary learning opportunities.</td>
<td>Shan -</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Kachin 7,000, 3,935 ▲ 2,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of adolescents 11-17 years old accessing non-formal education opportunities</td>
<td>Rakhine 450</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Shan 2,500, 757 ▲ 392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children aged 3-17 years who receive emergency education and recreational materials</td>
<td>Kachin 7,200</td>
<td>992</td>
<td>▲ 475</td>
<td>Rakhine 20,000, 10,000 ▲ 10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Changes in WASH cluster targets are due to the correction in an error in the 2018 HRP document showing lower targets than planned.
2. The reduction in three EiE sector results are due to a new monitoring system which allows for better tracking of indicators and a reduction of double counting.