Highlights

- Swar dam overflowed in late August affecting over 60,000 people; UNICEF reached 30,000 people with WASH support.
- Over 30,000 boys and girls are receiving psychosocial support through static and mobile child-friendly spaces including 11,000 children in northern Rakhine.
- UNICEF supported Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition training to 906 number of participants in ten of 17 townships in Rakhine State to scale up the Government’s nutrition services.
- In central Rakhine, UNICEF Temporary Learning Centres benefitted more than 14,000 conflict-affected children including 7,000 girls.
- In northern Rakhine State UNICEF is provide soap, in conjunction with WFP food distributions, to nearly 100,000 people in August.

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>955**</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>2,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: # children and women provided with access to health care services</td>
<td>135,000</td>
<td>65,555**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH: # people accessing sufficient water</td>
<td>217,570</td>
<td>70,406</td>
<td>508,978</td>
<td>241,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection: # children with access to PSS</td>
<td>246,950</td>
<td>155,738</td>
<td>274,475</td>
<td>162,940</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education: # children accessing pre-primary/primary learning opportunities</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>23,399</td>
<td>60,850</td>
<td>39,666</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total results for cluster/sectors and noted UNICEF results are for January through June 2018 and will be revised on a quarterly basis. Combined results for Q3 will be reported in the October SitRep.

**Includes UNICEF results through August 2018.

1 – 31 August 2018

319,000 children in need of humanitarian assistance in Myanmar (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

Funds Received 2018
US$ 8,018,629

Funding Status 2018:

- 2018 funding requirement: $31.8m
- 2018 funding received: $8m
- 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.
**Rakhine**

UNICEF continues to expand access in both central and northern Rakhine and is working to scale up programmes through NGO partners as well as to support Government of Myanmar (GoM) in system strengthening. The situation in Rakhine remains relatively stable with activities continuing throughout central and northern Rakhine. UNICEF continues to receive travel authorization for both central and northern Rakhine and has two additional staff posted to Maungdaw town in addition to the substantial presence in Sittwe, Rakhine. Monsoon rains continue to flood low-lying areas, including some vulnerable IDP camps.

**Kachin and Shan**

The situation remains unstable with ongoing fighting between the GoM and armed ethnic groups in several areas of Kachin State. Movement along the Myitkyina-Bhamo road has not been affected but humanitarian agencies have taken precautionary measures when traveling in the area. In addition to conflict, flooding has affected a number of households in the remote and hard-to-reach Puta-O Township. The GoM continues to be interested in resettlement and return of IDPs, however the process is uncoordinated and a clear strategy remains to be developed. In some areas, returnees are facing restrictions of movement due to landmine contamination around the village and near the township’s hospital. In Pangwa IDP camp, the Kachin State Government has pledged 6.5 million Myanmar Kyats—approximately USD 4,180— to each of the 57 households planning to relocate by end of the year. The absence of teachers remains a concern.

**Flooding in southern Myanmar**

Flooding continued to impact dozens of communities in the south of Myanmar with Bago Region and Kayin State hit particularly hard. In Bago, a dam spillway collapse at the end of the month displaced approximately 60,000 people for several weeks. The government’s Department of Disaster Management reports that since the flooding began in early July over 219,700 people have been temporarily displaced countrywide and some 136 temporary evacuation sites remaining open at the end of the August. In August, UNICEF provided humanitarian assistance to flood-affected populations principally in Bago and Kayin through the Department of Social Welfare and the Department of Rural Development. In response to the dam spillway break in Bago, UNICEF provided—at the request of the Government—bleaching powder, buckets, hygiene kits and water purification supplies, for 30,000 people.

**Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination**

- UNICEF is leading the WASH Cluster, Nutrition Sector, co-leads the Education in Emergencies Sector and leads the Child Protection in Emergencies sub-sector. Through these mechanism, 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 to identify populations in need and response activities for the forthcoming 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan.
- UNICEF continues to work with the Humanitarian Country Team and other actors to support the Government in developing 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.

**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:
By the end of August, UNICEF and partners provided nutrition services to a total of 36,469 women and children under-five in Rakhine—34,413 in central and 5,056 northern—and 3,565 in Kachin and Shan, or roughly 50 per cent of the overall target for treatment (11 per cent) and prevention (55 per cent) activities for 2018.

UNICEF and partners continue to provide a minimum preventive nutrition package which includes multiple micronutrient supplementation and infant and young child feeding counselling. To date, UNICEF has reached 55 per cent of the 2018 targets. In the month of August, a total of 2,009 pregnant and breastfeeding women (1,810 in Rakhine and 199 in Kachin) and 1,375 children under-five (1,288 in Rakhine and 87 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 four-month dose of multiple micronutrition supplementation from UNICEF through our partner Health Poverty Action (HPA).

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 955 (268 in August) children with SAM, achieving 11 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 highest 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. This allowed UNICEF to support admission of 31 children under-five and 15 children over-five with SAM for nutrition services.

To improve optimal exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, together with the partners UNICEF supported the Rakhine State Nutrition Team in the biannual nutrition promotion activities including cooking demonstrations and a “model mother” competition at the State and Township levels. In addition, UNICEF supported Myanmar Health Assistant Association and the Department of Health and Sports to conduct Vitamin A supplementation campaign in Kyauk Phyu and Mrauk U Townships in central Rakhine reaching 314 children 6-59 months with Vitamin A and 364 children 24-59 months with deworming treatment.

UNICEF and 3MDG supported the roll out of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) training in three townships of central Rakhine (Ponnagyun, Mrauk U and Kyauk Taw) as a part of the continued scale up of Government services in the State. With the addition of these three townships, a total of 96 basic health staff from 10 out of 17 townships received IMAM training and UNICEF continues to conduct post-training monitoring follow up and visits.

Flood Response
In response to the floods, in August, UNICEF provided life-saving nutrition supplies in flood-affected areas of Bago Region and Southeast Myanmar including the heavily impacted Kayin State. UNICEF distributed a total of 100 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) and 120 multiple micronutrient bottles for supplementation to nutrition partners. Once used, the supplies will benefit an estimated 110 under-five children and 660 pregnant and breastfeeding women respectively.

Nutrition Sector Coordination
UNICEF together with the Government of Myanmar and other partners provided support for the launching of the Nutrition Promotion Month and associated activities at IDP camps and in townships. The State Nutrition Teams, jointly with Township Nutrition focal points conducted nutrition promotion activities in Tanai, Banmaw, Mohnyin and Machanbaw townships. The UNICEF Sector supported the distribution of $6.9 million from the interagency Myanmar Humanitarian Fund by providing information on needs, priorities and technical review of nutrition component of submitted proposals.

Health
UNICEF continues to provide lifesaving support to children and adults and support activities to strengthen health systems. UNICEF’s activities focus on primary health care services including immunization, maternal, newborn and child health, prevention and control of communicable diseases including vaccine preventable diseases, and referral support
In Rakhine, during August, a total of 9,610 people including 3,250 children under five received basic health services, out of which 500 children aged 9 to 18 months received vaccination against measles. In addition, 25 patients received referral support in Rakhine UNICEF, Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA) and the Government have finalized the number of villages for the expansion of MNCH services, immunization and emergency referral support to Maungdaw and Buthidaung district areas, to commence at end of October 2018.

Through UNICEF’s partnership with Health Poverty Action (HPA), 3,711 people in Kachin and Shan States have received basic health services, 435 children aged 9 to 18 months received measles vaccinations, and 106 patients received referral support. UNICEF and HPA are looking to scale up this programme, if possible, in 2019.

**Flood response**
UNICEF provided seven Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) as well as 35 child survival kits, 140,000 Zinc tablets and 350 Amoxil packets to the Ministry of Health and Sports in response to the flooding in Bago and southeastern areas of Myanmar. Supplies would provide treatment for approximately 25,000 people.

**WASH**
In northern Rakhine State UNICEF is working in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) to provide soap, in conjunction with food distributions, to nearly 100,000 people in August. In addition, UNICEF through Myanmar Heart Development Organization, essential hygiene supplies were distributed to 23,140 people. In central Rakhine State, UNICEF continues to provide critical WASH support to 33,324 internally displaced people (IDPs) in Sittwe, Myebon, Kyauk Phyu and Pauk Taw townships. UNICEF is aiming to transition to longer-term service delivery for IDPs through extensions to partnerships and service delivery contract modalities. In two of the four Pauktaw IDP camps—Nget Chaung 1 and Nget Chaung 2—high tides and monsoon rains caused extensive flooding in mid-August leading to breaks in the camps’ embankments. UNICEF’s partner Solidarites International provided support to the approximately 9,000 residents of the camps.

In Kachin and northern Shan States, UNICEF is supporting a joint WASH emergency-development programme. Services will be provided in three non-government-controlled townships and will focus on community-led total sanitation (CLTS) training, as well as improving project monitoring and management skills. In government controlled areas (GCA) desludging and decommissioning of latrines continued and more than 500 IDPS received message on menstrual hygiene management (MHM). However, due to funding shortfalls, desludging services and hygiene kit distribution were extremely limited in a number of Kachin IDP camps.

Without additional funding for WASH support in all conflict affected areas, UNICEF will continue to experience shortfalls and will be unable to support necessary WASH infrastructure construction, rehabilitation and/or maintenance during the October to March dry season.

**Flood Response**
To support the Government’s response in the flood-affected areas of Bago and southeastern Myanmar, UNICEF provided emergency hygiene supplies and bleaching powder to reach an estimated 42,000 people across Bago, Kayin, Mon and Thanintharyi States/Regions. In addition, UNICEF mobilized supplies to support a further 30,000 displaced people affected by Swar dam break in Bago Region. UNICEF received Central Emergency Response Funds (CERF) allowing to support waterpoint cleanup and hygiene supplies for up to 50,000 people. UNICEF is also using CERF funds to collaborate with WFP to provide unconditional multipurpose cash grants funds for flood-affected households.

**WASH Cluster Coordination**
The WASH Cluster supported training for 23 Government and local partners in Kachin and northern Shan States which focused on WASH in Schools during Emergencies, water quality monitoring, and information management. The
Government is now using cluster information management tools to monitor water quality in both humanitarian and development programme areas. Several members of the Cluster’s desludging working group and Government officials participated in the exchange visit to Thailand to learn about fecal sludge management. To address continued displacement, cluster partner Solidarities International conducted rapid WASH assessments on secondary relocation sites for IDPs. The WASH Cluster also conducted a review of mid-year results and emphasized on the need for Rakhine’s cluster water treatment strategy update and hygiene kit assessment in Kachin State. In flood-affected areas, the WASH Cluster led coordination and information management including need assessments and response, contact lists, engagement with the Government, assessing available stocks and technical support. In addition, the WASH Cluster and Protection Sector have consolidated data on menstrual hygiene management and are partnering with a university to review this data and move forward to improve the situation for women and girls in camps and communities.

Education
More than 14,000 conflict-affected children—including 7,000 girls—continue to enjoy access to education in Temporary Learning Classrooms (TLCs) supported by UNICEF in IDP camps and communities in Sittwe, Pauktaw and Minbya townships. UNICEF has supported 75 TLCs, 26 Non-Formal Education (NFE) centres, and 10 basic education schools. Over 1,000 adolescents in central Rakhine State are accessing UNICEF-supported non-formal primary education and vocational skills training. UNICEF continues to monitor the enrolment of students; coordinate the distribution of textbooks and government-led curriculum training for volunteer teachers. UNICEF also continues to support the expansion of education services through the reconstruction, rehabilitation and repair of government schools damaged by the 2015 floods. In August, reconstruction of a school for kindergarten through grade eight in Ar Kar Taung village was completed in Rathedaung Township allowing 562 children to enjoy a safe learning environment.

In Kachin and northern Shan, UNICEF and Education in Emergencies partners continue to work with government officials to facilitate data and information on displaced children to ensure enrolment, planning and response activities. In Kachin, UNICEF worked with partners and the government to ensure that over 1,300 children newly displaced in May and June were enrolled in KG to grade five; this includes about 500 IDP children no enrolled in temporary learning classrooms (TLCs) supported by UNICEF and with teachers assigned by the State Education Department (SED).

Flood Response:
UNICEF supported the Department of Basic Education to provide individual learning packages and 31 school kits for learning and recreation in Yedashe township in Bago Region. This will allow 983 flood-affected children to quickly get back to safe learning environments.

Education in Emergencies (EiE) Sector Coordination:
UNICEF continues to perform its EiE coordination role at national and subnational levels jointly with Save the Children, bringing together partners and government officials to discuss pertinent issues related to children affected by emergencies. The EiE sector has developed an information dashboard providing information on interventions, programme locations, and beneficiary numbers for each type of activity. The information is available to partners, Government officials and donors. Following heavy monsoon rains, the EiE Sector contributed to the needs analysis and proposal review led by the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund and advocated for an allocation of US$350,000 to be allocated for flood-affected families and communities. Prioritized activities include support to education facilities—either flooded or used as evacuation centres—which has damaged classrooms, school materials, and school hygiene and sanitation facilities. At the end of August, the EiE Sector held a meeting with the new Director General of the Department of Basic Education to provide an overview of the EiE Sector strategy, the recently launched EiE Dashboard and to discuss priorities for an increased collaboration between the EiE Sector and the Ministry of Education.
Child Protection

During the month of August, 45 child protection and welfare cases (17 boys; 28 girls) were identified and supported by UNICEF’s implementing partners across Kachin, Shan and Rakhine States, and increase in monthly figures for both Kachin and Shan States. This brings the total number of unaccompanied or separated children, children in conflict with the law and cases of sexual violence and physical violence who have been assisted by the UNICEF-supported case management system to 2,107.

UNICEF continues to support the operation of 237 safe spaces across camps and communities in the three states and is engaging 16,707 boys and 14,646 girls in psychosocial support activities. During the month of August, a UNICEF-supported Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) Mobile Team was established to provide services in six newly camps/displacement sites for newly displaced in Kachin State together with partner and local organizations. The provision of child protection services will be expanded to eight more newly displaced camps/displacement sites in hard-to-reach areas through local partners.

Myanmar remains highly mine-contaminated and the trend of mine incidents is on ris. 143 incidents occurred between January and July 2018, compared to 119 incidents in 2017 and one out of three victims of mine incidents are children. Eighty-nine per cent of incidents occurred in Kachin and Shan state. Forty-five children were killed or injured between January and August 2018. Mine Risk Education (MRE) programmes continue in IDP camps in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States and in non-camp locations in Mon, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Rakhine, Shan and Tanintharyi States/Regions. Partners provide education on the presence, identification and reporting of landmines, explosive remnants of war and other explosive devices. Thus far in 2018, over 19,000 people—including nearly 10,300 children—have participated in education sessions. Given the alarming situation in Kachin State, a UNICEF-supported Regional Inter-Ministerial Mine Risk Working Group organized a meeting to improve efficiency and effectiveness of victim assistance in order to avoid duplication of services and expand the coverage. Thought scaling up MRE in northern Rakhine State has been slow, landmine monitoring reports and anecdotal evidence clearly indicate the contamination of landmines and explosive remnants of war in the area.

Flood Response:

UNICEF supported the Department of Social Welfare with providing psychosocial support to flood-affected communities through provision of 770 child protection kits—including 20 Child Friendly Space kits—to help approximately 11,000 children in Kayin, Mon and Thanintharyi States/Regions.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF continues to feature its humanitarian response in Myanmar through a variety of digital platforms using human interest stories, photos, and programme updates. The Rohingya Child Alert, issued in August, marked the one-year
anniversary of the attacks in Rakhine State and provided an opportunity for UNICEF/Myanmar to highlight key advocacy messages and specific calls to action. In interviews with Reuters and Vatican News, UNICEF drew attention to the results achieved for children in Rakhine State and indicated the challenges in delivering key programmes, especially in northern Rakhine.

Funding
The Myanmar HAC has a funding gap of nearly 60 per cent. As of 31 July 2018, UNICEF Myanmar has received only $8 million of the requested $31.8 million. Without additional support, UNICEF will be unable to meet targets for the year resulting in children in crisis going without critical WASH, health, nutrition, education and child protection support.

<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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current Year</td>
<td>Carry-Over</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>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cluster Coordination</td>
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<td>226,595*</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>31,780,000</td>
<td>8,018,629</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.

1 Includes $1 million for WASH cluster research and special activities (distinct from general cluster coordination activities).

2 Includes $30,000 provided to SPCRM for the Rakhine Maternal and Child Cash Transfer programme.

Next SitRep: 28/10/2018

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