



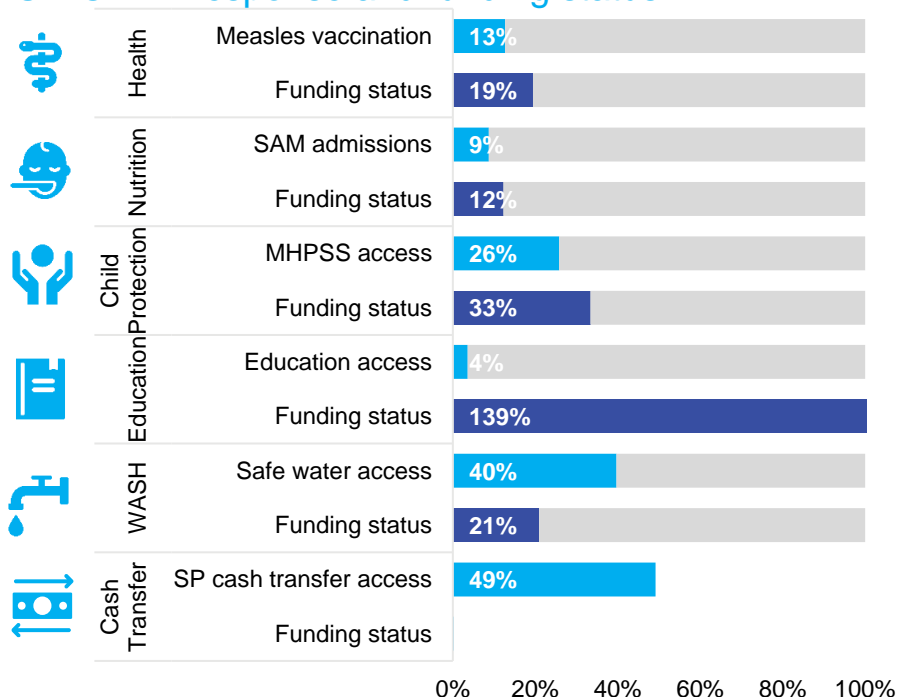
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Reporting Period: 29 June to 30 July 2021

Highlights

- The recently launched addendum to the 2021 *Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan: Interim Emergency Response Plan* for new areas estimates that an additional 2 million people need humanitarian assistance since February 2021.
- Rainfalls across the country recorded since 25 July resulted in flooding and overflow of rivers, affecting several townships in Rakhine State and certain areas of south-eastern parts of the country
- Amidst the COVID-19 third wave (with test positivity over 35 per cent and mortality at ~2 per cent) and operational challenges, UNICEF is working with partners and directly with private contractors to procure and deliver additional oxygen concentrators to central medical store depots for further distribution to hospitals as needed; as well as providing personal protective equipment and risk communication and community engagement messages.
- 500 portable hand-washing stations to reach 25,000 people have been distributed and installed in communal places, temporary learning spaces (TLS) and schools through the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) response.
- A total of 4,889 individuals, including 3,981 children (1,812 girls and 2,169 boys), have benefited from psychosocial support; this includes targeted responses to Hotline distress calls and individual psychotherapy sessions.



UNICEF's response and funding status



Myanmar Humanitarian Situation Report No. 5

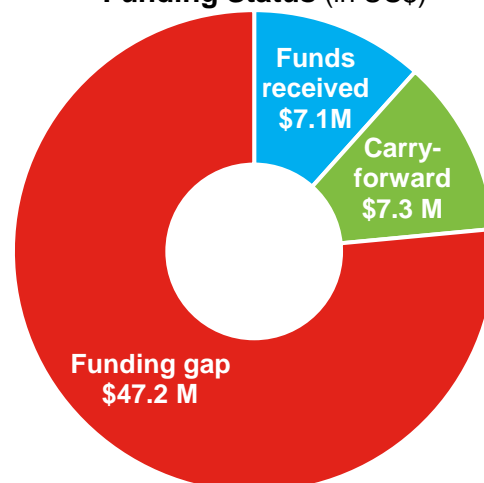
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for every child

Situation in Numbers

-  **455,000**
children in need of humanitarian assistance (HAC 2021)
-  **3,000,000**
people in need (HRP and addendum 2021)
-  **336,000**
Internally displaced people (IDPs) (HNO 2021)
-  **929**
People killed including 62 children (As of 21 July 2021)

UNICEF Appeal 2021 US\$61.7 million

Funding Status (in US\$)



Funding overview and partnerships

With thanks to the continued invaluable support of our donors, US\$14.5 million has been received to date in response to UNICEF Myanmar's 2021 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal of US\$ 61.7 million. Of this amount, US\$7.3 million was received in 2020 and US\$7.2 million in 2021. Donors that have provided support in 2021 include Denmark, ECHO, Japan, Germany, Norway and OCHA, while contributions in 2020 were received from Australia, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, Japan, Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, OCHA, United Kingdom, USA, UNICEF Singapore and global humanitarian thematic funding. This support has played an instrumental role in helping UNICEF deliver urgent humanitarian assistance to the most affected populations, especially in view of the ongoing increasing humanitarian crises including the current political instability, intensified conflict and worsening COVID-19 situation. Following the release of the HRP Addendum UNICEF is in the process of revising upwards its appeal to reflect the additional humanitarian needs and the associated funding requirements.

Situation overview & humanitarian needs

As of 19 July 2021, 62 children (55 boys and 7 girls) had been killed since the military takeover. A total of 260 attacks to healthcare attack including 99 attacks to healthcare facilities and 153 attacks against health personnel (WHO SSA: <https://extranet.who.int/ssa/Index.aspx>) and at least 180 attacks against schools and school personnel have been reported, along with incidents of military use of education facilities (157) and hospitals (48). Limited cash availability and bank closures continue to challenge the delivery of humanitarian assistance across the country.

The recent resurgence of COVID-19 is affecting the country with test positivity over 35 per cent and mortality at ~2 per cent, exacerbating the vulnerability of a population facing challenges in accessing health services, testing and procuring oxygen. A lockdown was also declared in some townships in the country.

Rainfalls across the country recorded since 25 July resulted in flooding and overflow of rivers, affecting several townships in Rakhine State and certain areas of south-eastern parts of the country (OCHA). In Rakhine in Maungdaw north, Kyauk Ta Lone camp, and Thandwe. Kyauk Ta Lone camp faces flooding every year because of the poor location of the camp, and the inability to drain. According to sub-national WASH cluster, 27 shelters and 54 latrines have been affected. IDPs have taken refuge in the higher elevation sections of the camp with other HHs and dry shelter.

Fighting continues to displace populations; internally displaced persons (IDPs) have dire humanitarian needs and are living in precarious conditions with limited access to WASH, food, health care, and shelter materials. In Kachin, the conflict has so far affected 14 of the state's 18 townships and displaced a total of 12,211 people, of whom 7,800 remain displaced. Approximately 50,000 people were displaced in Southeast Region: 47,700 in Kayin State, 1,100 in Mon State and 800 in Eastern Bago Region. In both Rakhine and Kayin states, UNICEF is working together with CSO partners to respond directly by providing in kind assistance and supplies to the directly affected communities

From 21 June to 4 July in Chin State and the Magway Region, a temporary ceasefire was agreed between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and the Chinland Defense Forces (CDF) in Mindat, but since then clash has resumed. That has encouraged a small-scale return home from IDP sites in Mindat and Thantlang Township. About 4,000 IDPs have returned to Mindat and Thantlang since 21 June, but some may not be returning permanently. As of 16 July, about 16,300 IDPs remain within Chin State or in neighbouring Magway and Sagaing regions due to armed clashes between the MAF and the CDF.

In Lashio, Northern Shan, there have also been reports of some displacement of families to escape forced recruitment by Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army(MNDAA) and re-displacement in Kyaukme due to the armed clashes between the Restoration of Shan State/Shan State Army (RCSS/SSA) and an alliance of Ta'ang National Liberation Army Vs Shan State Progress Party/Shan State Army (SSPP/SSA)

Summary analysis of programme response

Nutrition

During the reporting period, 18,686 children (6–59 months) and 2,063 pregnant or lactating women were reached with preventive nutrition services in the form of multiple micronutrient powder and multiple micronutrient tablet supplementation in Rakhine and Kachin. 9,183 children (6–59 months) were screened for identification of acute malnutrition, and 333 children with severe acute malnutrition were provided with treatment services in Rakhine. For the expansion and continuation of essential nutrition services in Kachin, Rakhine, Kayin and Shan (North), UNICEF supported essential nutrition supplies such as 3,650 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), anthropometric equipment (32 packages of mid upper arm circumference tapes, 22 weight scales, 11 sets of height boards), 272 packages of deworming tablets (Albendazole), 67 packages of vitamin-A, 36,810 packages of multiple micronutrients, 7,050 nutrition bowls and posters to Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA), Action Contre La Faim, Kachin

Baptist Convention (KBC), World Concern, Medical Action Myanmar, Community Partners International (CPI), Meik Swe Myanmar and Kayin State Nutrition team. Myanmar and Kayin State Nutrition team.

Additionally, for COVID-19 prevention and infection control at Premiere Urgence Intern (PUI) and World Vision, nutrition programmes in Kayin and Yangon. UNICEF distributed 283 packages of gloves, 1,691 packages of surgical masks and 1,529 packages of face shields for 139 nutrition field staffs. For emergency response and contingency usage, UNICEF has also pre-positioned 400 cartons of RUTF and 100 packages of multiple micronutrient tablets at the Sittwe, Rakhine field office. UNICEF, in coordination with the supply unit, organized a briefing session on essential nutrition supply forecasting and supply chain management to partners on 6 July 2021. A total of 23 partners from Rakhine, Yangon, Kachin, Kayin and Shan (north) participated. As a partner capacity-building initiative, UNICEF provided five-day virtual Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition training to 21 nutrition staff from PUI in Kayin and 18 from Terre des hommes (THD) Yangon.

Health

In support to responding to the third wave of COVID-19 response, 370 oxygen concentrators and accessories were handed over to central medical store depots for further distribution to hospitals as needed. Additional urgent procurement of 418 oxygen concentrators and accessories, 900 oxygen cylinders, personal protective equipment (PPE), surgical masks, gowns and gloves is ongoing. Coveralls and surgical masks have been pre-positioned in all field office warehouses to ensure they can be provided quickly for emergency use to the partners/NGOs/community workers on the ground. Regarding the Covid 19 Vaccination, as per reports, 3.4 million doses were administered in total, 1.5 million people (4% of total population) received two doses of vaccination so far.

268 children aged from 9 to 18 months received measles vaccination: 164 from Kachin, 104 from Shan and 25 from Northern Rakhine States respectively. Of the 13,884 affected population accessing primary health-care services during this reporting period, 716 were from Kachin and 13,168 from Shan State.

In partnership with Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS), UNICEF assisted the response in three townships in Kayah State, 200 first aid kits were distributed for use in clinics, and then further distributed to 55 IDPs and host community members in three townships, benefiting 30,650 people (14,326 males and 16,324 females). Among them, 10,697 were children, 270 were pregnant women and 368 disabled persons. Assistance was also provided to 80 health-care volunteers for their logistics cost, and 11 emergency referral cases were supported.

In Kayin State, support was provided to distribute kits for pregnant and lactating women, newborns and children under five, in partnership with Suwannimit Foundation, among a displaced population of 10,000.

New partnerships were developed with Kachin Baptist Convention in Kachin and Action Contre la Faim, for response in Kachin and Rakhine State covering 10 townships including IDP camps in Kachin and three townships in Rakhine respectively. Essential medicines were made available in a warehouse to provide maternal, newborn and child health care.

WASH

120,571 IDPs (among them 39,800 children) living in long-term camps and conflict-affected communities in Kachin, Northern Shan and Rakhine were reached with uninterrupted access to life-saving clean drinking water. Appropriately designed gender-sensitive toilets have reached 62,095 IDPs (of whom 20,500 are children). Critical WASH supplies were provided to 169,783 people (56,000 children). A hand-washing behaviour-change programme has reached 185,700 people (61,300 children). Critical WASH supplies have been supported for over 10,000 IDPs in Chin, 10,000 IDPs in Kayin and over 20,000 people in Kayah.

In Rakhine, about 9,665 IDPs (3,200 children) were provided with water through remote pumping. With the onset of the rainy season, domestic water for the IDPs in Pauktaw Islands is now provided from the adjacent ponds. Similarly, through partnership with People in Need (PIN) in Minbya township, 1,239 IDPs (including 410 children) are provided with uninterrupted access to clean drinking water. With the Community Development Association, WASH services continue to be delivered to 1,027 people (340 of whom are children). Over 72 per cent of construction has been completed for 'WASH in schools' improvements in 50 selected schools within the townships of Ann, Thandwe, Buthidaung and Maungdaw under the Learning Together programme.

In Northern Shan, through the partnership with Metta Foundation and Health Poverty Action (HPA), WASH assistance with the provision of safe and adequate drinking and domestic water, functional toilets and basic hygiene is delivered for 8,920 people/1,734 families (2,950 children) from 32 long-term IDP camps in seven townships. In response to COVID-19, over 500 portable hand-washing stations have been distributed and installed in communal places, temporary learning spaces and schools through WASH implementing partners. UNICEF/WFP are jointly supporting the installation of hand-washing facilities in 124 schools in WA Special Region 2. In Kayin, through partnership with Community Partners International (CPI), provision for WASH assistance delivery has started for 10,000 IDPs in Hpapun Township. So far,

85 hand-washing stations have been distributed, reaching 4,000 students in ethnic education committee organized schools.

Partnership is being expanded with Ar-Yone Oo social development association, KMSS, Kayah Phu Social Service Development Association (KPSSDA), Peace Winds Japan and Adventist Development and Relief Agency to extend WASH assistance for IDPs and prevention of COVID-19 activities focused in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) extension areas in Chin, Kayah, Kayin and Yangon.

Limited cash availability and bank closures continue to challenge the delivery of humanitarian assistance across the country. The recent surge in COVID-19, which is affecting staff and family members, and lockdowns in townships are posing another serious layer of challenge. Nonetheless, UNICEF is supporting and facilitating partners through alternative payment modalities to navigate banking challenges. UNICEF is also working with a broad network of partners and directly with private contractors to deliver assistance amidst COVID-19 and security challenges while following prevention and safety protocols.

Child protection

UNICEF reached 11,907 beneficiaries including 9,067 children (4,850 girls and 4,217 boys) during the reporting period. Implementation is accelerated through 21 active partners from civil society. A total of 4,889 individuals including 3,981 children (1,812 girls and 2,169 boys) benefited from psychosocial support, including targeted responses to hotline distress calls and individual psychotherapy sessions.

Despite the security and safety risks that frontline workers are facing, UNICEF and partners have provided specialized services to 96 children (82 girls, 14 boys), including case management, legal aid and assistance for detained children and unexploded ordnance (UXO) victim assistance. Awareness-raising on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) targeted 4,187 individuals including 2,606 children (1,427 girls and 1,179 boys) compared to 2,772 individuals in May. A total of 164 legal aid consultations and hotline calls were provided in June and assisted 288 children (22% girls) and 531 young people (29% females). UNICEF also supported 36 young people (70% male) through an appeals process and assisted another 53 children (41 boys, 11 girls and 1 LGBT person) in detention with case management services, including psychosocial support.

The third wave of COVID-19 has hit many remote and hard-to-reach communities disproportionately hard and has further complicated the delivery of child protection services. Therefore, UNICEF has accelerated the dissemination of COVID-19 prevention materials, EORE materials and in-kind assistance, including 30,820 EORE flyers. 7,000 child protection flyers with messages and tips for parents and caregivers and 820 child protection kits were distributed in high-risk areas in the Southeast, Central Rakhine State and Northern Shan. As part of the recreational activities for children who attend child-friendly spaces, drawing and colouring materials were provided to 6,912 children (65% girls) in Loikaw, Demawso, Taunggyi and Phe Klon townships.

this reporting period, UNICEF supported a 3-day EORE ToT training in Sittwe, targeting 21 participants from 12 organizations. In Central Rakhine State, a GBV/CP referral network training targeted 50 participants from 21 organizations. Forty staff members from legal aid institutions were also trained on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in Central Rakhine.

Education

After the government opened the 2021–2022 school year as of 1 June 2021, school enrolment and attendance varied across the country. Overall, enrolment and attendance were limited due to a combination of factors, including parents' concern about safety and security.

UNICEF has continued to support children affected by conflicts and those affected by the recent crisis to access their education in various locations. In Chin, essential learning package (ELP) kits were distributed in Paletwa to 1,960 IDP students. ELP kits were provided to 5,000 newly displaced IDP children in Kayah. In Rakhine, UNICEF continued to support more than 15,000 IDP and crisis-affected children to continue with their education. In Kachin, UNICEF continued to support more than 3,000 IDP and affected children in both government-controlled and non-government controlled areas through partner KBC. A new partnership with KMSS is under preparation to reach an additional 11,000 IDP and crisis-affected children. In the Southeast, UNICEF is working with partners to reach 10,000 children in areas controlled by ethnic armed organizations in Hpa-pun, east Bago and Mon State. In Northern Shan, UNICEF, in partnership with Metta, is supporting more than 4,500 IDP students. Due to the increase in COVID-19 cases, many educational INGO/NGO partners are working exclusively from home, thereby slowing down programme implementation and monitoring.

Social protection

The pilot project of a mobile-based health micro-insurance initiative to provide affordable health services under an emergency context is underway in the peri-urban area of Yangon, targeted at the most vulnerable households living in informal settlements of two townships: Hlaing Thar Yar and Shwe Pyi Tar. Since the last report, the enrolment of

beneficiaries has risen to 5,039 informal settlement households with 6,132 children under 6 (68.1% of total target) and 655 pregnant women (65.5% of total target). The project aims to provide services to 10,000 beneficiaries, including 1,000 pregnant women and 9,000 children under 6. However, the safety and security of staff in project areas is highly affected by martial law and the third wave of the COVID-19 outbreak in Yangon.

As reported last month, the humanitarian cash transfer in peri-urban area of Yangon, UNICEF Myanmar in partnership with Terre des hommes Lausanne started community mobilization, beneficiary communication and registration through community mobilizers and mother support groups in Hlaing Thar Yar Township. The target number of beneficiaries is 5,075 and the registration has reached 5,052 in total (42% of whom are pregnant women and 58% children under 2). Of the total, 143 beneficiaries including 18 children are reported to be persons with disabilities. The verification process is ongoing via phone calls. After verification, the beneficiaries will receive the e-payment through Wave Money agents.

On top of the political instability, COVID cases are rising and the project township was announced as a 'stay at home' area. The partner's staff are also infected by COVID-19 and the office has been locked down. The field staff have been unable reach out to beneficiaries with health, nutrition and hygiene care and messages.

Communication for Development (C4D), Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

AAP indicators were developed in new partnerships with Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA), Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC) and Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS), which will lead to systematic data collection and reporting of complaints and feedback from partners. UNICEF, working through its field offices, will be able to identify the capacity-building needs of partners and will be providing the AAP training to those partners. A short training on AAP was provided to MHAA, which has the partnership with UNICEF for health and nutrition projects in Rakhine. Consultation meetings with partners working in Northern Shan State were conducted in July and discussed the data collection process. A regular data collection process on AAP is continuing in Kachin, Chin and Rakhine States with the support of UNICEF field offices.

Humanitarian leadership, Coordination and strategy

Nutrition sector coordination

The nutrition sector continues to reduce the risk of excessive mortality and morbidity by improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups through treatment and prevention of wasting. Partners were able to reach 4,061 children and pregnant women. A capacity assessment exercise has been initiated to determine the available capacities and gaps to implement a comprehensive nutrition response. The capacity assessment results will inform development of a capacity-building strategy for the sector partners in the coming days and lactating women with treatment of acute malnutrition.

Child protection subsector

The child protection subsector engaged in the mid-year review process which showed that CP partners managed to provide essential child protection prevention and response services including case management, psychosocial support, legal aid and assistance, life skills programmes for adolescents, and child protection awareness sessions to more than 159,000 children and 74,000 adults in Bago, Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine and Shan states. Disseminating key messages on child protection and psychosocial support was fully integrated into awareness sessions on COVID-19 risk mitigation. In response to the evolving political situation, CP partners swiftly adapted the operational modality to remote and hybrid models and ensured appropriate and timely case-based support for more than 1,000 children directly affected by the crisis in peri-urban Yangon, Mandalay, Sagain, Magway and Bago regions, as well as Chin and Kayah states. The Child Protection Working Group supported capacity development of CP partners on child protection case management, justice for children, and psychosocial support, enabling local CSO and INGO partners to respond to the crisis effectively.

Education in emergency sector

As EiE sector co-lead with Save the Children, UNICEF continued to play a key role in sector coordination, contributing to strategies, advocacy and emergency planning targeting the provision of education to children affected by conflict and Covid-19. In the absence of cooperation with the de-facto authorities due to the current crisis, UNICEF has moved to strengthen collaboration and networking with EiE sector partners to enable timely monitoring of the education situation in different states and regions. UNICEF continued to play a key role in the planning, organization and execution of national and subnational EiE coordination meetings. For example, in Kachin, UNICEF, with PIN continued to co-lead EiE sector coordination, bringing together EiE partners to plan, discuss implementation and monitor access to education in both government-controlled and non-government controlled areas. In Rakhine and Northern Shan, monthly coordination meetings were also conducted while at central level, EiE sector meetings and EiE Strategic Advisory Group meetings were held on a quarterly and monthly basis respectively

WASH cluster

Despite additional challenges posed by COVID-19 and the overall political environment resulting in, among other things, higher project costs and limitations on access to cash, WASH partners made significant progress towards their 2021 objectives. At mid-year, approximately 320,444 people (50%) had been reached with critical WASH supplies (including

hygiene items); COVID-19 specific activities were mainstreamed during the reporting period, to strengthen COVID-19 prevention in affected locations.

Rakhine state remains the most challenging area for delivery of WASH services, with only an average of 42 per cent of the targeted population reached with water, 44 per cent with hygiene and 32 per cent with sanitation services. WASH cluster partners continue to support WASH activities in Sittwe, Ponnagyun, Kyauktaw, Mrauk U, Myebon, Minbya, Ann, Pauktaw, Rathedaung and Buthidaung townships in Rakhine; Samee and Paletwa in Chin. However, access from Rakhine State to Paletwa township and to Chin State, as well as other locations within Chin State, continues to be challenging or impossible due to insecurity constraints. Blockages in phone and internet communication inhibit information-sharing between partners. In Rakhine and Chin states the number of COVID-19 cases and death rates are increasing in the current third wave. WASH cluster partners are continuing to support COVID-19 awareness on prevention and access to WASH services through camp-based staff and volunteers in hard-to-reach camps, new displaced sites and villages where access has been denied.

In Kachin, an average of 69 per cent of the targeted population were reached with WASH services reported during the recent quarter. Lack of access in non-government controlled areas continues to be a major challenge for delivery of services (65 per cent of the total accounts for sanitation, the highest level reached in water, sanitation and hygiene indicators).

The Kachin WASH cluster provide technical support to Trocaire and Nyein (Shalom) Foundation, who are implementing faecal sludge treatment (off-site desludging) in Chipwe Township and covering desludging services for three IDP camps and host communities in the Chipwe municipal area. KBC carried out WASH response in emergency activities for approximately 4,800 newly displaced population in temporary locations in Bhamo and Mansi townships through hygiene kit distribution with hygiene education sessions, improved drinking water at source, renovation of existing latrines and emptying latrine pits/desludging, drinking water quality tests, and solid waste disposal. KMSS provide a WASH response for 3,975 newly displaced people in Bhamo and Mansi townships through portable drinking water provision, temporary latrines, family hygiene kits & hygiene education sessions, the installation of hand-washing stations at points of entry among nine temporary locations, soap distribution for hand-washing, distribution of COVID-19 related information, education and communication (IEC) material through the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) approach, water quality testing, improving existing water sources, emptying existing latrine pits in temporary locations, and providing services for solid waste disposal in temporary locations.

233 people in long-term IDP camps and host villages in Kachin continued to receive COVID-19 awareness on prevention and access to services through Health Poverty Action in hard-to-reach areas. KMSS-Myitkyina and Bhamo implemented WASH-related COVID-19 emergency response among host parishes under the Myitkyina and Bhamo Dioceses through the RCCE approach and approximately 15,000 people were reached with key messages such as hand hygiene at point of entry. KBC carried out a WASH-related COVID 19 emergency response through the RCCE approach and distributed IEC materials to 37 IDP camps in WASH programme locations in Myitkyina, Waing Maw, Bhamo, Mansi, Mo Mauk, Hpakant and Putao townships. Approximately 13,000 people were reached with key messages, particular on point of entry hand hygiene. WPN implemented WASH-related COVID-19 emergency response for the Mai Ja Yung quarantine centre through latrine construction, disinfection by chlorination at the quarantine centre; and soap distribution for 165 Mai Ja Yung college students, 36 students from a boarding house, and 38 people from the quarantine centre.

In Northern State an average of 46 per cent of the targeted population were reached with WASH services (46% was accounted for by the hygiene indicator, the highest reached in water, sanitation and hygiene indicators) .

A total of 4,593 people from Kyethi and Mongkaung townships (Southern Shan State) have been displaced to 10 different villages/ wards due to the armed clashes between the Restoration Council of Shan State (RCSS) and Shan State Progress Party (SSPP) near Mong Kawng Village Tract in June 2021. Relief International and UNICEF Taunggyi Offices (Southern Shan State) distributed hygiene kits and COVID items in some of the temporary displacement sites. Due to COVID-19 related lockdowns in some townships, travel restrictions and the interruption of the banking and payment system, regular WASH activities in long-term IDP camps have been conducted through camp-based volunteers; however, staff could not physically access the camps and technical support was halted in some restricted areas.

In Kayin the WASH cluster continues to support UNHCR in the collection of 5Ws in South East region. As with other sectors and clusters, the COVID-19 pandemic and related movement and access restrictions, compounded by internal and external cash flow problems, has had a significant impact on WASH activities. Funding shortfalls were also reported by many cluster partners over this reporting period, with WASH capacities increasingly stretched by the additional demands of displacements and the COVID-19 pandemic. Most WASH partners are still facing cash shortage/ liquidity and banking transfer issues, which has meant some WASH activities have had to be curtailed so they can focus on essential life-saving activities.

Human interest stories and external media

Facebook Posts:

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/4304126866321472>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/4301563619911130>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/4278927838841375/>

Twitter Posts:

<https://twitter.com/UnicefMyanmar/status/1415908752239308805>

<https://twitter.com/UnicefMyanmar/status/1413403269641252866>

<https://twitter.com/UnicefMyanmar/status/1410153991149961216>

Next SitRep: 30 August 2021

UNICEF Myanmar: <https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/>

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Annex A:

Summary of programme results

INDICATOR	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
	2021 Targets	Total Results	Change Since Last Report ▲ ▼	2021 Targets	Total Results	Change Since Last Report ▲ ▼
NUTRITION						
# children aged 6–59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	15,406	1,480	333	15,420	1,480	333
# children 6–59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	165,253	33,468	18,828	165,372	33,468	18,828
# pregnant women receiving micronutrient supplementation	96,442	11,136	35	96,511	11,136	35
# pregnant or breastfeeding women receiving IYCF counselling	78,487	9,793	1,834	78,556	10,410	2,015
# caregivers of children (0–23 months) reached with messages on breastfeeding in the context of COVID-19	95,057	0	0	95,152	0	0
HEALTH						
# children 9 to 18 months vaccinated against measles	17,000	2,161	268			
# affected population accessing primary health-care services	137,000	37,635	13,884			
# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services (COVID)	105,000	22,378	0			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION						
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	303,500	120,571	0	640,551	344,130	35,997
# people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	98,500	62,095	911	640,551	253,447	47,370
# people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	423,500	169,783	30,187	640,551	322,957	167,428
# children accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces	235,500	7,322	6,741	47,772	43,163	27,522
# people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes (COVID)	70,000	185,665	34,350			
CHILD PROTECTION						
# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	135,000	34,780	4,889	157,000	78,655	20,643
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	33,000	8,865	2,585	33,000	9,590	4,001
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	42,800	0	0	42,800	0	0
# girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services (adapted for delivery during the pandemic) [COVID]	n/a*	523	246	n/a*	559	247
# people accessing explosive weapons-related risk education	80,500	20,907	4,187	80,500	44,234	7,396
EDUCATION						
# targeted girls and boys (3–10) supported to access quality and inclusive pre-primary/primary learning opportunities	25,800	21,165	4,152	109,214	45,192	19,794

# targeted adolescent girls and boys (11–17) supported to access quality and inclusive post-primary learning opportunities	6,500	6,139	812	97,305	11,058	5,731
# children 3–17 years who received learning materials to support access to education	21,800	8,742	6617			
# volunteer teachers/facilitators who have completed trainings to provide quality and inclusive education to children	860	290	60	5,295	1,396	1,166
SOCIAL POLICY						
# households benefiting from new/additional social assistance measures provided by governments to respond to COVID-19 with UNICEF support	500,000	246,000	0			
# shock responsive social protection programmes developed	2	1	0			
AAP*** (NOTE: C4D/RCCE included in sectors)						
# people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms	52,000	1,737	85			

*No target is set for children reached by case managers. 100% of reported cases should be responded to

**New indicator on protection against sexual, exploitation and abuse

***AAP-Accountability to Affected Population, C4D-Communication for Development, RCCE- Risk Communication and Community Engagement

Annex B

Funding status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available (US\$)		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year 2021	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	\$11,908,936	\$88,120	\$1,364,812	\$10,456,004	88%
Health	\$6,062,000	\$88,120	\$1,088,757	\$4,885,123	81%
WASH	\$13,725,000	\$1,156,474	\$1,710,652	\$10,857,874	79%
Child Protection	\$13,000,000	\$2,837,706	\$1,500,303	\$8,661,991	67%
Education	\$3,163,015	\$2,954,916	\$1,428,272	0*	0*
Social Protection and Cash Transfer	\$11,500,000	\$0	\$29,377	\$11,470,623	100%
EmU **(RRM and Cluster coordination)	\$2,375,000	\$51,403	\$212,685	\$2,110,911	89%
Total	\$61,733,951	\$7,176,739	\$7,334,859	\$47,222,353	76%

* Education budget has exceeded 39% with additional funding to procure IT equipment in HRP locations, however due to continued increasing needs due to continued deterioration we foresee additional needs coming through which will be reflected in a forthcoming Myanmar HAC revision

**EmU – Emergency Unit, RRM-Rapid Response Mechanism