



Myanmar

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

Humanitarian strategy

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

Results from 2015²

As of 31 October 2015, UNICEF had received 46 per cent (US\$21.4 million) of the US\$46.6 million 2015 appeal, in addition to US\$1.7 million carried forward from 2014. This included US\$5.6 million for Kachin/Rakhine and US\$3.4 million for the flood response. UNICEF and partners focused on delivering conflict-sensitive emergency assistance, strengthening resilience and providing key services to crisis-affected populations. As part of the nutrition response, 9,440 severely malnourished children were admitted for therapeutic care, including 7,370 children in Rakhine; and 74,485 children and more than 10,000 women received micronutrient support. More than 240,000 people gained access to safe water through the construction, maintenance and upgrading of water points and the promotion of low-cost water treatment solutions. More than 30,000 children under 2 years were immunized against measles. Almost 37,500 primary and pre-primary school-aged children and more than 6,400 adolescents gained access to learning opportunities through temporary learning space/non-formal education centres, Early Childhood Care and Development centres and rehabilitating schools, as well as through the provision of teaching and learning resources. The quality of education was improved through the training of over 500 volunteer teachers and nearly 1,000 parents. Case management and psychosocial support services are now available to over 70,500 conflict-affected or displaced children. UNICEF facilitated the release of 93 children from the armed forces in 2015.

Humanitarian Action for Children

unicef 

Total affected population: 563,500
Total affected children (under 18): 263,200

Total people to be reached in 2016: 276,000
Total children to be reached in 2016: 230,000

2016 programme targets

Nutrition

- 5,500 children aged 6 to 59 months and 1,500 children aged 5 to 9 years with SAM admitted to therapeutic care
- 22,500 children aged 6 to 59 months and 10,000 pregnant or lactating women received micronutrient supplementation
- 7,000 pregnant and lactating women accessed IYCF counselling

Health

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

WASH

- 60,000 people gained equitable access to sufficient and safe drinking and domestic water
- 60,000 people gained equitable access to safe and sustainable sanitation facilities
- 60,000 gained basic knowledge of diarrheal disease transmission and prevention

Child protection

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

Education

- 41,000 emergency-affected children accessed primary and pre-primary learning opportunities
- 8,100 adolescents accessed middle school or non-formal post primary learning opportunities

		Cluster 2015 target	Cluster total results	UNICEF 2015 target	UNICEF total results
NUTRITION					
Children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care	Rakhine	9,800	11,040	7,000**	7,370
	Floods*			1,300	2,070
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving micronutrient supplementation	Kachin	9,400	9,840	2,500	2,000
	Rakhine	55,000	18,660	20,000***	18,615
Pregnant women and lactating women receiving micronutrient supplementation	Floods*			101,000	53,870
	Kachin	3,700	1,140	1,500	1,140
Pregnant women and lactating women accessing IYCF counselling	Rakhine	14,400	8,900	7,500	8,900
	Floods*			42,000	70
Pregnant women and lactating women accessing IYCF counselling	Kachin	3,700	4,400	1,500	2,890
	Rakhine	14,400	11,670	3,600	8,940
	Floods*			21,000	250
HEALTH					
Children under 2 years receive measles immunization	Kachin			1,700**	1,285
	Rakhine			50,000**	27,000
	Floods*			15,000	2,650
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE					
People who have equitable access to sufficient and sustainable quantity of safe drinking and domestic water	Kachin	114,000	34,355	35,000	15,731
	Rakhine	327,000	52,540	45,000***	22,850
	Floods	500,000	288,430	300,000	221,870
People who have equitable access to safe and sustainable sanitation facilities	Kachin	114,000	27,970	45,000	13,973
	Rakhine	244,000	39,860	55,000	18,970
	Floods	500,000	54,900	300,000	42,230
People who have basic knowledge of diarrhoeal disease transmission and prevention	Kachin	114,000	30,590	45,000	1,300
	Rakhine	327,000	42,890	55,000	17,760
	Floods	500,000	225,810	300,000	173,700
CHILD PROTECTION					
Children with access to psychosocial support and case management services, through safe spaces and individual counselling	Kachin			40,000	24,860
	Rakhine			60,000	45,650
	Floods*			270,000	48,460
Children released from armed forces and groups					93****
EDUCATION*****					
Emergency-affected children accessing primary and pre-primary learning opportunities	Kachin	25,000	13,830	10,000	7,150
	Rakhine	38,000	37,635	28,000**	30,240
	Floods*			25,600	15,650
Emergency-affected adolescents accessing middle school or non-formal post-primary learning opportunities	Kachin	12,000	4,250	2,400**	3,030
	Rakhine	15,000	6,530	5,000	3,380
	Floods*			14,400	9,050

Results are through October 2015 unless otherwise noted.

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

**Targets have been revised upwards.

***Targets have been revised downwards.

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

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

Funding requirements

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

Sector	2016 requirements (US\$)
Nutrition	3,500,000
Health	4,500,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene	5,000,000
Child protection	6,760,000
Education	4,700,000
Cluster/sector coordination	500,000
Total	24,960,000

¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 'Humanitarian Response Plan, January–December 2016', 9 December 2016.

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

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