



Myanmar Country Office

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 6



Reporting Period: 29 July to 28 September 2021

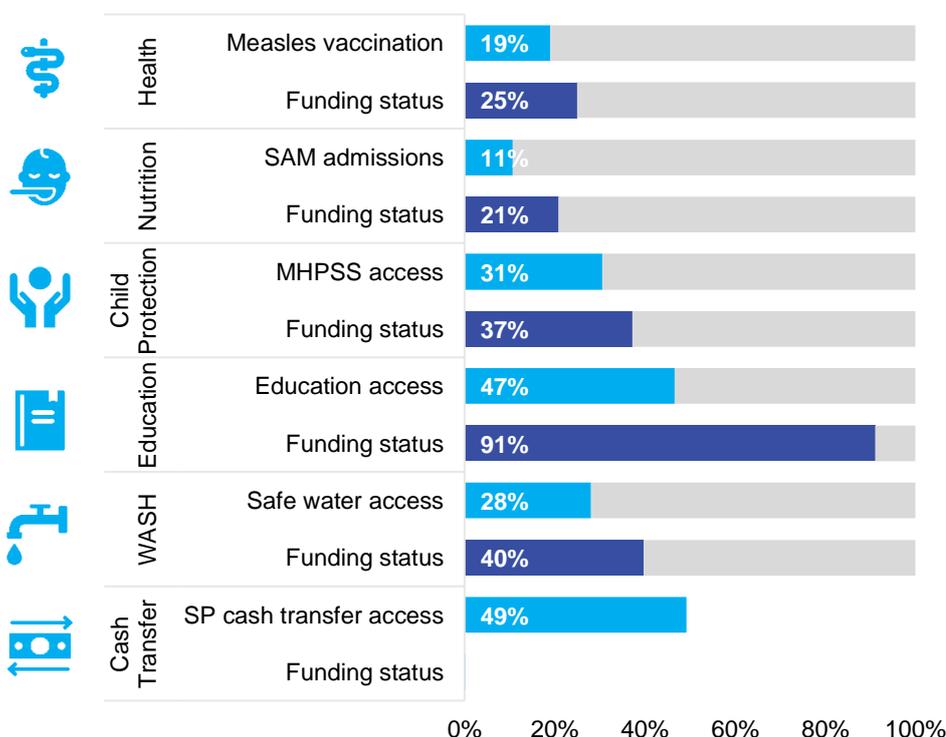
Highlights

- The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) substantially increased to 400,000 people (43% children) during the reporting period, due to the intensifying armed clashes, increased military operations, and monsoon floods across the country.
- Although the COVID-19 transmission rate declined overall in September, there was a reported surge of COVID cases in Kachin IDP camps and in Kayah and Kayin states in August 2021.
- With UNICEF's support, the Myanmar Health Assistant Association vaccinated 8,102 people in 10 camps in Rakhine against COVID-19.
- In August, over 125,000 people were reportedly affected by floods across the country. In Rakhine and Kayin, UNICEF reached 33,260 people affected with critical WASH supplies
- Legal aid service and assistance was given to 395 children (29 per cent girls) and 587 young people (26 per cent females) who had been arbitrarily arrested and detained following the military takeover.
- Timely humanitarian responses are constrained by additional mandatory requirements for travel authorization, a limited number of humanitarian partners, restricted access to conflict areas and limited banking services.

Situation in Numbers

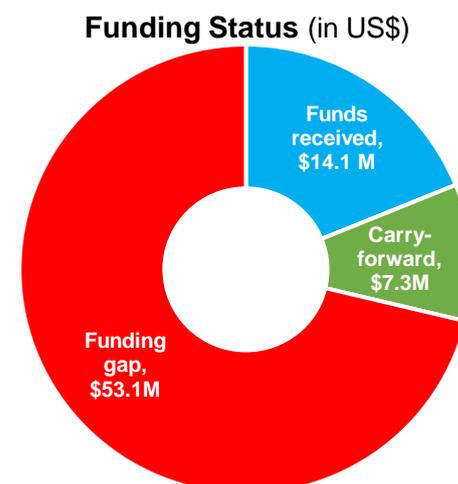
- 1,200,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance (HAC 2021)
- 3,000,000** people in need (HRP Addendum 2021)
- 336,000** Internally displaced people (IDPs) (early 2021) (OCHA, 2021)
- 210,000** IDP due to clashes and insecurity since February 2021 (OCHA, 2021)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2021

US\$ 74.5 million



Funding overview and partnerships

Following the revision of the 2021 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 74.5 million to support 667,389 people in Myanmar, including 316,164 children, with critical water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) supplies and services, essential health care and nutrition assistance, education, child protection and social protection services. The HAC appeal figures, including both the funds required and the number of people to be reached, were increased in line with the growing humanitarian needs, particularly of children and women, following the military takeover, spread in conflict and subsequent population displacement, as well as the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

A total of US \$21.4 million have been received to date, including US \$7.3 million received in 2020 and US\$ 14.1 million received in 2021 from donors including Denmark, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Japan, Germany, Norway, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA/ MHF) , Thailand and USA. Donors in 2020 included Australia; Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; Japan; Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, OCHA, the UK, USA, and UNICEF Singapore plus global humanitarian thematic funding. UNICEF expresses its sincere appreciation for these generous contributions supporting this joint effort to deliver urgent humanitarian assistance across the various sectors.

Situation overview and humanitarian needs

Armed Conflict

Overall, the situation remains alarming as security continues to deteriorate in southeast Myanmar, Northern Shan, Kachin, Kayah and Chin states, Magway and Sagaing regions, hosting 275,000 IDPs. There are reports of fatalities and armed clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and ethnic armed organizations (EAO) or People's Defence Forces (PDF). More than 76,000 people from six townships of Sagaing region have been displaced as of 14 August 2021, although, because of limited access to these areas, this number is not verified. 10,000 people from Htanglang, Chin State fled to Hakha and nearby villages due to heavy shelling by MAF on 18 September. Due to the military operation by Kha Ma Ya 58 out of Waing Maw in Kachin, in early September, the villagers from Labang and Mading Village from the Waing Maw township were displaced, heading to different places in the Waing Maw downtown area, while 35 households moved to Ding Jang Yang village. When clashes erupted in March between the MAF and the Chinland Defence Force, nearly 16,700 people were displaced in Mindat and neighbouring townships in the Magway and Sagaing regions. Humanitarian needs also continue to increase in the Sagaing region, where approximately 7,000 children, their families and communities have been recently displaced.

Intensified armed conflicts in Northern Shan between the MAF and EAO were reported. Fighting between the alliance of the Shan State Progress Party with the Ta'ang National Liberation Army and Restoration Council of Shan State in Kyaukme and Hsipaw townships resulted in the displacement of nearly 2,000 people. Heavy fighting between the MAF and the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) in Mongkoe district led to 680 people (335 male and 345 female) from three villages having to live in three temporary displacement sites. As of 31 August 2021, about 28,680¹ people from 15 townships in Shan State (22,017 in the North and 6,537 in southern Shan) have been displaced as a result of armed clashes and insecurity. A total of 8,150 of them remain displaced in five townships, with 6,856 in 32 sites in Hsipaw, Kyaukme and Muse townships in the North.

As of 22 September 2021, 76 children (69 boys and 7 girls) have been killed by the security forces since the military takeover. At least 67 attacks against hospitals and health personnel, and at least 192 attacks against schools and school personnel have been reported,² along with the security forces using 176 education facilities and 47 hospitals.

Floods & Landslides

More than 125,000 people had been affected by continuous heavy rain and monsoon floods in several states and regions during August. Almost 80 per cent of townships – more than 10,000 households – in the southeast region were affected by floods, and some houses and roads were destroyed. Flooding posed challenges in IDP camps, new displacement sites and in villages throughout the townships of Sittwe, Kyauktaw, Mrauk U, Minbya, Myebon, Kyauk Phyu, Ann, Taungup and Thandwe in Rakhine state.

¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Myanmar: OCHA Myanmar Humanitarian Snapshot - September 2021, UNHCR, 17 September 2021.

² World Health Organization, 'Surveillance System For Attacks On Health Care (SSA)', WHO, Geneva, <<https://extranet.who.int/ssa/Index.aspx>>, accessed 30 September 2021.

In Maga Yang IDP camp in Waing Maw Township, an area controlled by the Kachin Independence Army, flash floods and landslides affected 1,625 people, destroying 110 houses, killing one woman and injuring an elderly man. The only source of clean water at the camp, home to 800 people, was also destroyed. WASH Cluster members coordinated their response in flooded areas.

Summary analysis of programme response

Health

UNICEF is urgently trying to procure medicines and equipment to be distributed through partners engaged in COVID-19 case management and to support workers on the ground, including:

- 320 additional oxygen concentrator sets (in addition to the 370 sets already supplied, and 98 on their way) with accessories.
- 900 oxygen cylinders with flow meters and humidifiers.
- personal protective equipment (PPEs)
- hand sanitizers.

The procurement of two sets of oxygen generator plants is being processed. Discussions are continuing with UNICEF partners on site selection and installation of the plants. Some 258 sets of oxygen concentrators have arrived in Myanmar but delays for clearance due to additional requirements of statements on tax exemptions and on delivery locations. PPE, including 13,500 coverall sets, and essential medicines from stock in field offices warehouses, were distributed to partners in Kachin and Mon State. With UNICEF's support, the Myanmar Health Assistant Association vaccinated 8,102 people in 10 camps in Rakhine against COVID-19. In Kayin, 20 first aid kits and three inter-agency health kits were provided by the Suwannimit Foundation (SNF) for 10,000 displaced people in Hpapun, near the Thai border – these will be further distributed to clinics and health care workers. SNF also locally procured essential items for pregnant and lactating women, new-borns and children under five.

In Chin, one Inter-agency Health Kit (IEHK) and 10 first aid kits were provided to 10 IDP sites in Mindat benefiting 1,350 people. Two IEHK and 20 first aid kits were given to partner Karuna Mission Social Solidarity in Chin for further distribution in the camps most in need. In Kayah, 10 additional first aid kits were distributed to camps and a community clinic in Demawso township to top up supplies and serve most at-risk individuals.

A total of 1,075 children aged 9–18 months have been vaccinated against measles in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan. Some 21,271 people received primary health care services in these areas. Essential medicines, including oral rehydration salts, zinc, amoxicillin and some PPEs were delivered to UNICEF partners MHAA, Health Poverty Action (HPA) and Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC) for use in primary health care services in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan. UNICEF, together with the World Health Organization (WHO), Gavi and donors, within the framework of the United Nations Health Response and Contingency Plan and the Revitalisation of Routine Immunization and COVID-19 vaccination, has been coordinating the COVID-19 vaccination roll out with vaccines supplied through the COVAX initiative. The final planning phase for this continues, and diplomatic talks and negotiation are also taking place under the umbrella of the United Nations and The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The humanitarian access to conflict-affected areas remains constrained due to rigid TA approval processes and local military's restrictions. Partners faced challenges in effectively meeting the needs of the displaced populations. Bank restriction made cash flow limited that challenged partners for payment and procurement.

Nutrition

UNICEF, through its partners, has provided a total of 15,727 children (between 6 months and 5 years) and 2,053 pregnant and lactating women with multiple micronutrient supplements. Some 12,730 caregivers in Rakhine, Shan, Kayin and Kachin were given infant and young child feeding counselling (IYCF), which aims to promote breastfeeding in the context of COVID-19. Some 217 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) during the reporting period. UNICEF's partners reported that additional requirements, for preventing the spread of COVID-19, such as certified proof of being fully vaccinated plus a recommendation letter from their township health department, are mandatory for travel authorization (TA) application. Approximately 60,000 children aged between 6 months and 5 years are expected to benefit from the distribution of 584 packs of Vitamin A tablets to Kachin, Mon, Kayin, Chin, Magway and Northern Shan townships through UNICEF's partner Save the Children International. UNICEF supported 13 nutrition partners in Rakhine with 286 manuals on the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and 782 flip charts for an IMAM treatment programme and IYCF counselling. In northern Rakhine, UNICEF collaborated with Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) to distribute nutrition supplies, which included:

- cartons of ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF)
- packs of multiple micronutrient powder
- packs of multiple micronutrient tablets
- MUAC tapes (used to measure malnutrition in children)
- thiamine pamphlets.

Some 1,738 children under five and 175 pregnant women are expected to have benefited from these supplies. UNICEF has also stocked weighing and measuring equipment and micronutrients at its Maungdaw field office for contingency purposes.

Through its partnerships, UNICEF has also helped distribute packets of multi-micronutrient powder, packets of micronutrient tablets packages of thiamine, cartons of RUTF, sets of weighing scales, packs of deworming tablets. These have been delivered to the SNF in Myawaddy, Kayin State and to Medical Action Myanmar in the Naga Self-Administered Zone, Sagaing Region. These supplies will support an estimated 6,200 children under five and 1,300 pregnant and lactating women in hard-to-reach areas and places with high levels of need.

Child protection

UNICEF reached 4,691 individuals (1,886 girls, 1,775 boys, 584 women and 446 men) working through 21 partners. Six more partnerships on Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) are being developed to reinforce community awareness on SEA reporting channels and services for vulnerable populations in Kachin, Northern Shan, Rakhine, Kayah and Kayin through localized interventions.

Some 6,399 individuals, including 1,858 girls and 1,702 boys received Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services in Kachin Shan, Central Rakhine, Northern Rakhine, Chin, Kayin and other locations. A further 1,527 individuals (517 girls, 609 boys and 401 women) accessed interventions to mitigate, prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV). Explosive Ordinance Risk Education reached 6,225 individuals including 3,507 children (1,889 girls, 1,618 boys).

Legal aid service and assistance was provided for 395 children (29 per cent girls) and 587 young people (26 per cent females) who had been arbitrarily arrested and detained following the military takeover in February 2021. Among them, 33 boys and 52 men were alleged to have been associated with the PDFs. Specialized social services have also been provided by health workers, legal aid providers and other professionals to 16 girls and 23 boys in response to cases of rape and neglect, grave violations of children's rights, and violence.

UNICEF also convened the 4th Lawyers' Network Forum with more than 60 legal aid lawyers, its partners and senior international human rights lawyers to share experiences of advocacy, reporting and strategic litigation in cases of arbitrary arrest and unlawful detention and cruel and inhumane treatment in detention during the state of emergency. Given the persisting difficulty in accessing children and adolescents detained in military interrogation facilities, practical tips shared by international human rights lawyers encouraged local legal aid providers to develop a Myanmar-specific strategy and action to promote access to justice for children held under the state of emergency. A follow-up meeting focusing on the unlawful detention of children was held on 30 August.

In northern Rakhine, 26 irregular migrants' children (3 boys and 23 girls) travelling by boat were arrested in Mawgyun township (Ayeayawaddy region) and Myaingkalay township (Kayin State), and all children were referred by UNICEF to a legal aid partner. Tracing is under way to reunite them with their families. UNICEF has also discussed responses to child protection concerns associated with irregular migration and the prevention of exploitation and abuse measures with the UNICEF Bangladesh team. UNICEF through its implementing partners supported 75 Rohingya migrant children (60 girls; 15 boys) in 2021.

Sessions on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse awareness were held with the Humanitarian Mine Action Network and cross-border Migration Network groups, targeting 46 participants from 23 organizations in Kayin State.

The total number of verified cases of 6 grave violations in 2021 has been limited compared to the previous years. Lower numbers verified in 2021 do not indicate an improvement of the situation – on the contrary, rather reflect increased restrictions to access conflict areas as well as increased risks and threats against MRM monitors since the military coup of February 2021, thereby impacting the Country Taskforce on Monitoring & Reporting Mechanism (CTFMR)'s ability to verify cases.

The distribution of supplies to UNICEF's child protection implementing partners such as PPE kits for COVID-19, information, education and communication materials, and child protection kits continued in response to displacements across the country namely to Chin, Kachin, Northern Shan, Kayin and Kayah states.

Education

All schools, including Government schools, temporary learning spaces and monastic schools have continued to be closed during the reporting period due to COVID-19 prevention measures imposed by the COVID-19 prevention committee and state governments. Displacements of children in Chin (Mindat township), Kayah (Loikaw, Demoso, Fruso), the southeast and Kachin (non-Government controlled areas) have also been increasing during the reporting period. Despite these situations, UNICEF continued to work with partners across the country to support children's continuous learning.

In Rakhine, 19,448 essential learning packs were provided under the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) COVID-19 fund to IDP camps and affected children and will be distributed via UNICEF's implementing partners.

A total of 3,174 short-term home-based learning materials (grades 1–4) have been distributed to four partners (Save the Children, LWF, Plan International and Community and Family Service International (CFSI)). The partners are launching again short-term home-based learning programmes in temporary learning centres as soon as restrictions/limitations are lifted. Some 127 volunteer teachers, recruited by Ministry of Education (MoE) and teaching in centres supported by Save the Children in Sittwe and Pauktaw Townships, received their incentive payments from the Ministry for June 2021. In Chin, early childhood development kits and recreation kits were provided through KMSS for newly displaced children in Mindat township, although access to the IDP camps is still prohibited by the military.

In Kachin, Education in Emergency (EiE) partnership with KBC and KMSS continued to support 7,901 IDP children in both government and non-government controlled areas. Some 500 roofing sheets were given to Myitkyina Association, a community-based organization, to renovate three training centres, which benefited 480 children. In Northern Shan, 923 IDP students (401 of them girls) were supported through partner Metta with materials to help their home-based learning. In Kayah, 2,538 primary school grade children in IDPs were given essential learning packs through KMSS (Loikaw).

In the southeast, UNICEF is working with partners to reach more than 10,000 children in areas controlled by EAO in Hpa-pun, east Bago and Mon State, and signing a partnership agreement with Community Partners International (CPI), in September. Some 133 IDP students (79 girls) in Myaing Gyi Ngu IDP camp in Hlaing Bwe township received home-based learning from volunteer teachers in the camp. The rise in COVID-19 cases and the worsening security situation forced many educational INGO/NGO partners to work from home, thereby slowing programme implementation and monitoring.

Challenges:

- Staffs' field visits were limited due to nontravel authorization and Covid-19 prevention measures.
- Activities like temporary learning classrooms renovation are delayed due to Covid-19 prevention and restriction of access to the IDP camps
- Limited banking services caused extra charges for transaction costs by local service providers
- Due to lack of access to internet, some students and adolescents could not join the awareness sessions in Rakhine

WASH

UNICEF delivered clean drinking water, to 120,771 IDPs and conflict-affected communities in Kachin, Northern Shan and Rakhine. Gender-sensitive sanitation services reached 62,132 people. UNICEF partners Solidarités International (SI) and Kayah Phu Social Service Development Association (KPSSDA), distributed hygiene kits to 23,105 people in Rakhine and 1,837 people in Kayah; and KBC distributed soap to 28,754 people.

In response to an increase in the COVID-19 cases, the implementing partners have intensified risk communication and community engagement (RCCE). UNICEF provided essential WASH supplies to 33,260 people affected by the floods in Rakhine and Kayin.

In Rakhine, the provision of life-saving WASH interventions (with COVID-19 mainstreaming) is sustained through partnerships with CFSI, People in Need, SI, the Community Development Association (CDA) and the Consortium of

Dutch NGOs across nine townships in central and northern Rakhine. SI distributed 12,012 refill hygiene kits and continued to provide clean drinking water to 23,105 people in four IDP camps and one village in Pauktaw township. CDA, the focal partner for Kyauk Phyu township continues to deliver WASH services to 1,027 people in Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp. CFSI is providing safe water to 29,709 conflict-affected populations within communities in northern Rakhine while, in Mrauk-U and Minbya, People in Need is delivering safe and clean water to 1,535 people.

UNICEF provided emergency hygiene kits to 1,027 IDPs following flooding in Kyauk Ta Lone camp in Rakhine state. UNICEF also worked with CFSI and Malteser International to distribute 4,728 hygiene kits and 135,510 water purification sachets to 28,833 individuals (14,918 females and 13,951 males) in 4,517 households in 35 villages and three IDP camps across northern Rakhine. Meanwhile, UNICEF partnered with KMSS to provide an estimated 120,000 people with essential WASH supplies in Kayah, Chin and Magway. Additionally, UNICEF distributed 930 hygiene kits and water purification sachets to meet the immediate needs of 4,921 people affected by floods in Kayin. Some 400 hygiene kits were distributed through KPSSDA supporting 1,837 IDPs, including 615 children, across 11 locations in Kayah.

Restrictions on movement and stay-at-home orders hampered the access of UNICEF partner staff to the IDP camps in Lashio, Muse and Laukaing townships in Northern Shan state. Furthermore, most of the IDP camps in Kutkai, Namptu, Manton, Namkham and Manwyinegyi/ Man Si townships were under lockdown. However, 8,920 IDPs continued to receive regular WASH services through camp-based volunteers. UNICEF reached 948 newly displaced IDPs (including 519 females), in Kyaukme and Hsipaw townships, with essential WASH supplies and information products on improved hygiene practices through the local women's network. Additionally, 267 hygiene kits were distributed to the recently displaced population in Mone Koe townships through the Metta Foundation.

In Kachin state, KMSS and HPA distributed soap at quarantine centres hosting 1,700 people, at three boarding houses which are home to 1,664 children, and three affected IDP camps (Naung Nan, Palana, Ja Mai Kaung) with a total population of 4,875 (including 2,011 children). UNICEF, through its partners KBC and KMSS, continued the maintenance of water and sanitation services for 37,642 IDPs in 65 camps.

UNICEF distributed essential WASH supplies including hygiene kits, water purification sachets and buckets to 330 households in six IDP camps in Mindat town in Chin state. Regular public awareness sessions were conducted to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19, and information brochures were distributed in Tedim, Tonzang, Cikha, Kalay, Khampat and Tamu reaching 5,500 people (including 3,000 women). Some 22 basic facilities for water supply, and 45 handwashing facilities, plus waste bins, were installed in public places and health facilities to encourage handwashing and prevent the spread of COVID-19.

In Kayin state, UNICEF has distributed essential WASH supplies, through CPI, to a total of 18,564 IDPs (9,035 males, 9,529 females and 5,086 children). Towards the end of September, UNICEF began distributing drinking water to 10,000 households in Hlaing Thar Yar township and this will continue for at least three months. Treated drinking water is provided through a water bottling company and distribution is coordinated by UNICEF partner WaterAid and Terre des Hommes.

Social protection

Due to movement restrictions, the level of enrolment of children and pregnant women in health microinsurance (HMI) services remains the same compared to the previous report, currently standing at 5,890 beneficiaries and 475 beneficiaries in the townships of Hlaing Thar Yar and Shwe Pyi Thar respectively. To date, the service users have already received 18,733 telemedicine consultation services together with 3,739 prescriptions, 1,351 investigations, 1,319 referrals and 199 hospital cash grant services.

The updated registration list of 5,300 pregnant women and children was finalized in August, ready for a second disbursement in September. This list comprises 2,417 pregnant women and 2,883 children under 2 (1,483 girls and 1,400 boys). Hundreds of parents of children under two were able to call the service and access messages on infant and young child feeding. Some 124 pregnant women were also provided with antenatal care via tele-messaging.

Communications for Development (C4D), accountability to affected population

UNICEF addressed the Communication for Development (C4D) issues by producing seven posters and one item of audio RCCE materials, reaching approximately more than two million people with COVID-19 messages through a mix of communication channels. UNICEF also facilitated the translation of COVID-19 RCCE key messages into 17 ethnic languages into posters and 15 languages in audio format in collaboration with ethnic literacy and cultural associations.

UNICEF worked closely with WHO and other partners to increase trust on COVID-19 vaccine and create awareness about the need to stick to preventative practices.

As part of this, UNICEF has collaborated with the WHO to monitor people's reactions and response to COVID-19 information and vaccination on social media, using the data analysis tool Crowd Tangle. Findings are shared in the RCCE Working Group to develop myth-busting infographics and music videos for the communication campaign.

Regular data-collection for work on the accountability to affected population (AAP) continues in Rakhine, Kachin, Chin and Shan States with the support of UNICEF field offices, through satisfaction surveys. Some 83 pieces of feedback were recorded, analysed and shared to respective programmes for follow-up, mostly related to WASH, health and child protection. Only one complaint was recorded while others are general suggestions as well as positive or negative feedback. The complaint was about distribution process missed by household. Some negative feedback includes quality of items and some challenges of outdoor recreational activities due to the heavy rain and COVID-19. Positive feedback includes people sharing of good things about awareness sessions, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and dissemination of COVID-19 key messages. On average, it was observed that women aged between 19–34 provided the most feedback.

Humanitarian leadership, coordination and strategy

UNICEF is leading the WASH and Nutrition Clusters, the Child Protection Area of Responsibilities (AoR) and co-leads the Education Cluster with Save the Children.

Child protection

The child protection AoR (CP AoR) has contributed to the Gender Based Violence (GBV) sector's capacity assessment of the training needs of those who respond to child survivors' cases. Focus has been placed on ensuring that any follow-up training is tailored to the region and communities where a number of actors deliver services. With technical support from the CP AoR localization expert in Geneva, the Myanmar CP AoR initiated a discussion to develop a strategic plan for advancing a localization approach in child protection action.

A response plan was developed by Child Protection actors in close coordination with the Interagency Case Management Taskforce, for children placed in quarantine to help preposition non-food items and establish MHPSS resources. In addition, an adaptation of the guide on support for girls associated with armed groups is under way. Meanwhile, UNICEF and Save the Children International are undertaking context analysis in Kachin, Northern Shan and Rakhine to ensure that the sector can respond effectively to this highly sensitive child protection risk. The CP AoR, in coordination with the Education Cluster, has joined the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Coordination Group with the aim of ensuring that child protection is prioritized in any multi-sector response.

Education

The Education in Emergency (EiE) sector now has a provisional strategy in place for the next 12 months from June 2021 to May 2022. The strategy aims to guide partners in their response work for crisis-affected children. UNICEF continues to co-lead the EiE sector, which became the Education Cluster in August, together with the Nutrition, Food Security and Protection clusters.

The EiE sector led consultations on a new resource mobilization approach to education in emergencies from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and is also supporting contingency planning at subnational level. UNICEF is working with co-lead, Save the Children, and the Education Cluster Coordinator to set up the structure with additional capacity. UNICEF has also been playing a key role in advocating to donors and development partners the need to ensure children and young people have safe and continuing education.

WASH

Kachin, KBC and ICRC is planning to provide water to Ma Ga Yang IDP camp (approximately 800 population) that was affected by landslide and all the water sources are damaged. Due to the military operation by Waing Maw based Kha Ma Ya 58, people from nearby villages have been displaced to different places in Wai Maw downtown area. Metta is being prepared to provide WASH assistant and COVID-19 prevention materials including hygiene related items, emergency latrines and tube wells. UNICEF prepositioned WASH relief items (for 30,000 population) in Myitkyina warehouse including 200 box of PUR sachets, 90,000 soap bar, 7,031 hygiene kit, 300 box Water floc & disinfectant.

Northern Shan, WASH cluster coordinated with UNICEF, ICRC, SCI to support with emergency latrines and basic WASH items for the new displacement sites in Kyaukme and Hsipaw Townships. UNICEF distributed 15 handwashing stations, soap and water purification materials to seven different displacement sites. In response to the displacements resulting from armed clashes between Myanmar Armed Forces and Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) in Muse and Mone Koe townships, Metta foundation deployed 267 basic hygiene kits and additional 131 kits which will be dispatched based on access.

Rakhine, camp-based staff are supported remotely by technical staff from Sittwe. WASH Cluster assessing September's situation and some organizations received TA for Mid-September approval, and some activities TA are still in process.

Chin, WASH partner KMSS has distributed 630 Hygiene kits; constructed 182 Communal Hand Washing stations; and 56 Hygiene Promotion sessions were conducted in Paletwa township. Flood has been hindering the transportation of Hygiene kits in Matupi township. Some partners such as TGH WASH response activities have been suspended during this reporting period due to approval of TA.

Nutrition

Nutrition Cluster Coordination meeting was organized virtually at national level and sub-national level within this reporting period. Nutrition cluster also conducted capacity mapping for partners on Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergency (IYCF-E), Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM), Nutrition Assessment and Information Management (AIM) system and findings were shared with partners. Nutrition cluster has also coordinated with Global Nutrition Cluster to deploy an assessment technical advisor for next 6 weeks to support assessment and information management (AIM) technical working groups to strengthen nutrition cluster information management system and evidence generation; for capacity building of nutrition partners by providing 5 days ToT training on IYCF-E based on capacity mapping. Coordination and consultation with partners and other sectors are ongoing for HNO analysis and estimation of people in need for 2022 HRP.

Human interest stories and external media

Facebook Posts:

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/4399051036829054>
<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/4359425500791608>
<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/4404768906257267>
<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/4503758446358312>
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<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/4443886205678870/>
<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/4440980599302764>
<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/4399051036829054>

Twitter Posts:

<https://twitter.com/UnicefMyanmar/status/1420315639231750146>
<https://twitter.com/UnicefMyanmar/status/1425129076021350410>
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Next sitrep: 28 October 2021

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

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

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Summary of programme results

INDICATOR	UNICEF and IPs response			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	15,807	1,697	▲ 217	15,821	1,697	▲ 217
# children 6-59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	226,973	49,195	▲ 15,727	227,092	4,195	▲ 15,727
# of mothers, fathers and other caregivers of children (0-23 months) reached with messages on breastfeeding in the context of COVID-19	135,648	12,730	12,730	135,743	13,527	▲ 13,527
HEALTH						
# children 9 to 18 months vaccinated against measles	17,000	3,236	▲ 1,075			
# affected population accessing primary health care services	154,000	58,906	▲ 21,271			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION						
# males and females accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	437,500	122,771	▲ 2,200	872,121	345,742	▲ 1,612
# males and females accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	98,500	62,132	▲ 37	872,121	279,711	▲ 26,264
# males and females reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	557,500	242,310	▲ 72,527	1,022,495	323,882	▲ 925
CHILD PROTECTION						
# children, adolescent boys and girls and male and female caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	135,000	41,179	▲ 6,399	168,000	85,560	▲ 6,905
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	33,000	10,392	▲ 1,527	34,500	11,117	▲ 1,527
# boys and girls, men and women accessing explosive weapons-related risk education	80,500	27,132	▲ 6,225	80,500	72,899	▲ 28,665
EDUCATION						
# of targeted girls and boys (3–17) supported to access quality and inclusive pre-primary/primary and post primary learning opportunities	87,100	40,580	▲ 19,415	273,590	45,192	0
# of male and female volunteer teachers/facilitators who have completed trainings to provide quality and inclusive education to children	1,010	290	0	5,791	1,396	0
SOCIAL POLICY						

# households benefiting from social assistance measures to respond to COVID-19 and humanitarian crises with UNICEF support	500,000	246,000	0	
AAP (NOTE: C4D/RCCE included in sectors)				
# males and females sharing their concerns and asking questions to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms	52,000	2,777	▲ 1,040	

Annex B

Funding status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received current year 2021	Carry-over	\$	%
Nutrition	\$12,542,544	\$1,242,974	\$1,364,812	\$ 9,884,758	79%
Health	\$7,101,500	\$682,650	\$1,088,757	\$ 5,330,092	75%
WASH	\$17,725,000	\$5,365,513	\$1,710,652	\$10,648,835	60%
Child protection, GBViE* and PSEA**	\$14,000,000	\$3,711,202	\$1,500,303	\$8,788,495	63%
Education	\$4,813,015	\$ 2,954,916	\$ 1,428,272	\$429,828	9%
Social protection and cash transfer	\$12,750,000	\$0	\$29,377	\$12,720,623	100%
Rapid response mechanism	\$4,000,000	\$51,403	\$212,685	\$ 3,735,911	93%
Cluster coordination	\$1,575,000	\$0	\$0	\$ 1,575,000	100%
Total	\$74,507,059	\$14,058,658	\$ 7,334,859	\$53,113,542	71%

* Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to GBV in Emergencies

** Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse