



Myanmar

Humanitarian Monthly Situation Report #4

April 2019



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Armed conflict between Arakan Army (AA) and the Myanmar military, security concerns and access limitations to areas where significant numbers of targeted children are located remain the biggest challenges to supporting children affected by conflict in Rakhine State. Similar challenges continue to impact UNICEF's work in Kachin and northern Shan States.
- Despite these challenges, during the month of April, UNICEF delivered hygiene kits and jerry cans to more than 4,000 people displaced by the fighting between the AA and Myanmar military.
- As a result of UNICEF's efforts to increase access to health services, UNICEF reached 4,282 people (83 percent of the monthly target of 5,833) which also allowed for an increase in the number of children vaccinated against measles.
- UNICEF cluster and sector leads are working on an addendum to the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan outlining additional people in need as a result of the recent conflict between the Myanmar military and Arakan Army (AA) in Rakhine and Chin States.

460,788

of children in need of humanitarian assistance (HNO 2019)

Kachin: 71,150
Kayin: 4,475
Rakhine: 364,767
Shan: 20,396

941,351

of people in need (HNO 2019)

UNICEF Appeal 2019
US\$ 59 million

UNICEF's Response with Partners

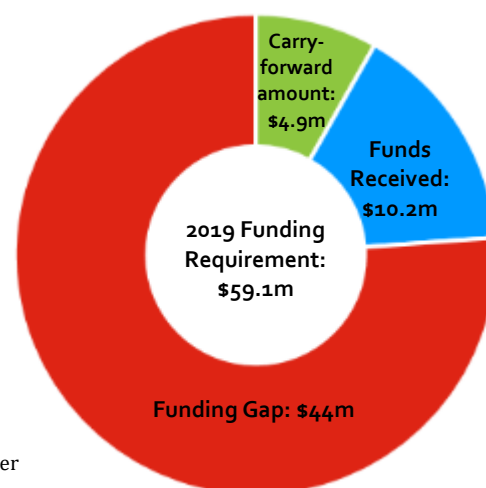
	UNICEF		Cluster/Sector	
	UNICEF Target*	Total Results**	Cluster/Sector Target	Q1 Results***
Nutrition: # of children 6 to 59 months admitted for SAM therapeutic care	10,401	1,114	5,202	910
Health: # children/women with access to health care	105,000	15,666		
WASH: # of people benefitting from safe drinking water	573,384	47,897	487,648	182,081
Child Protection: # people with access to MHPSS	287,160	31,528	267,596	46,229
Education: # of children (3-10) accessing pre- primary or primary learning opportunities	105,409	18,191	95,062	30,967

* UNICEF targets are higher than cluster targets in some areas due to change in UNICEF methodology after HRP was completed.

**Total Results reported are cumulative.

***With the exception of the nutrition sector which reports monthly, cluster/sector reporting is quarterly.

Funding Status 2019



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

During the month of April, the unilateral ceasefire called by the Myanmar Military in December for four months and then extended through June generally continued to hold in all areas of the country except Rakhine. In Kachin, this ceasefire has led to a relatively longer period of calm than has been experienced in several years. While this is a positive step forward, UNICEF and other humanitarian actors continue to have difficulty accessing different population groups—for assessment or response activities; this is particularly true in areas not under government control. In Shan State, though military action taken by Myanmar armed forces has halted, fighting and conflict among different armed ethnic groups continues to cause small-scale displacement for communities. Many of these communities have been displaced multiple

times. While local communities are among the first to respond and support displaced populations, they have noted to humanitarian colleagues that their ability to provide assistance is becoming strained as resources are stretched due to the increasing frequency of displacement.

In Rakhine State, fighting between the Tatmadaw and Arakan Army (AA) continued in April causing a near doubling of displaced people. Impacted townships include Mrauk-U, Minbya, Ponnagyun, Kyauktaw, Rathedaung and Buthidaung and impacts mostly ethnic Rakhine populations, though Rohingya and other minority groups have also been affected. In Chin State, the number of IDPs in Paletwa township also doubled in April. Sixteen international non-governmental organizations released a statement on 1 April urging all parties to the conflict to ensure protection of civilian and be provided with unfettered and sustained access to all affected populations. The statement further identifies that at least 95,000 people living in the affected areas are unable to access basic and essential services which could jeopardize their health, food security and wellbeing.

The Government of Myanmar, local communities, the Red Cross Movement, and the World Food Programme (WFP) continue to be the providers of first response but are calling for an increase in the number of nationals and international

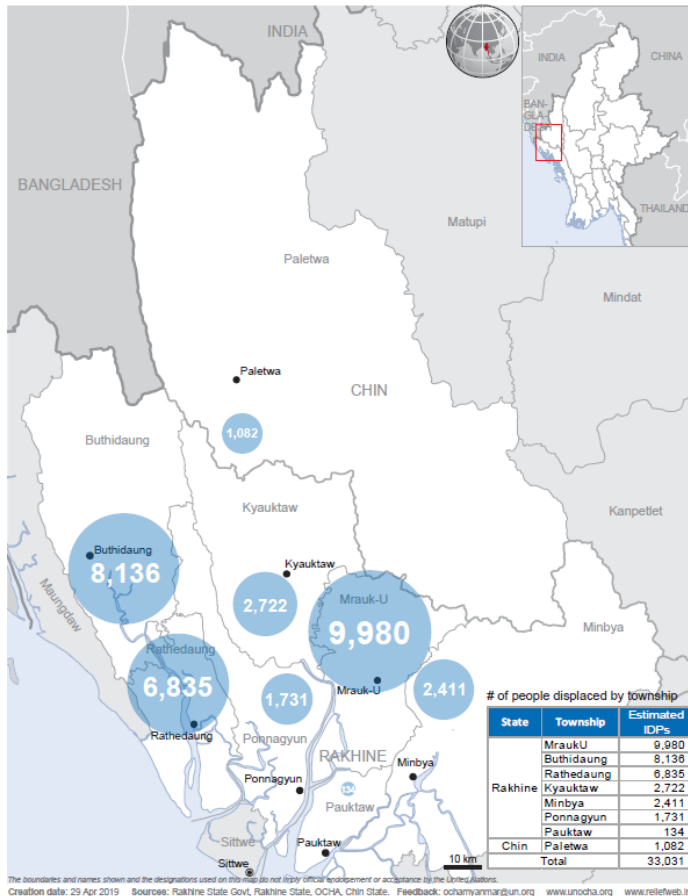
organizations to be allowed to access populations in need. With the onset of the rainy season, agencies are particularly concerned about the potential for disease outbreaks and contamination due to overcrowded, poor shelters in some locations, and a lack of required services. Support to over 128,000 Rohingya IDPs in camps in central Rakhine continues.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

- UNICEF is leading the WASH Cluster and leads the Nutrition in Emergencies Sector, Child Protection in Emergencies sub-sector working group and is co-leading the Education in Emergencies Sector at both that national and sub-national levels in Rakhine and Kachin States. UNICEF, through these roles, participates in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group in Yangon and relevant sub-national level coordination groups.
- The National WASH Cluster completed the WASH capacity assessment with all partners to define the capacity building plan for the coming two years.
- UNICEF nutrition and WASH cluster/sector staff participated in programme monitoring visits of the OCHA-managed Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) projects in Kachin State.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF with its partners addresses the humanitarian needs of crisis-affected and displaced people in Rakhine, Kachin, Kayin, Chin and Shan states. As a cluster/sector lead agency, UNICEF works with the Government, national and international nongovernmental organizations and civil society partners to provide critical life-saving and life-sustaining services in nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection and education. UNICEF's activities target populations identified in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), including internally displaced people in camps, stateless populations and other crisis-affected populations. UNICEF continues to advocate for unfettered and consistent humanitarian access to ensure that services can be provided to those in need, in line with their basic human rights. Working at the interagency level, UNICEF will conduct natural disaster response planning and related activities throughout the country. UNICEF has developed a more specific Rakhine Response Plan for 2019 which focuses on



expanding humanitarian activities in the State and identifying additional opportunities to address underlying vulnerabilities through development activities.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

During the month of April, with UNICEF support, 321 children (124 boys and 197 girls) under five suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition in Rakhine were admitted for treatment. UNICEF has partnered with Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA) to provide nutrition services including screening and treatment of SAM in communities of central and northern Rakhine State. Due to continued clashes between the Tatmadaw and AA and additional travel restrictions, implementation of services is limited in northern areas of the State. In close coordination with Township Health Departments, UNICEF's partner MHAA has supported and joined township Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS) mobile visits to IDPs sites. During the outreach activities, the team provided primary health care and nutrition services. UNICEF's partner Action Contre La Faim continues to run two Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) centres in northern part of Rakhine that provide comprehensive nutrition services. In the central part of Rakhine State, MHAA, ACF and Save the Children continue to run 53 OTP nutrition centres across 16 camps and 58 villages to screen and treat children under five for SAM. This month, 137 children (66 boys and 71 girls) with SAM were admitted for treatment. In addition, UNICEF and our partners reached nearly 1,044 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PLW) with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling. In April, 50 PLWs and 16,426 children (8317 boys and 8109 girls) under five received micronutrient supplementation. Additionally, 20,958 children (9644 boys and 11314 girls) received Vitamin A supplementation and 18,511 children (8853 boys and 9658 girls) had deworming treatment.

In Kachin State, World Concern, Health Poverty Action (HPA) and the national NGO Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC) supported nutrition activities, including a total of 415 PLWs who were reached with IYCF counselling during the month of April. As a result of UNICEF partnership with HPA to provide nutrition services for children in hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas, 87 PLWs received micronutrient supplementation and 1,549 children (765 boys and 784 girls) under five received Vitamin A supplementation in Kachin State. In northern Shan State, 79 PLWs were reached with IYCF counselling and 235 children under five received micronutrient supplementation four month and 81 PLWs received micronutrient supplementation.

UNICEF also supported technical discussions and cooking demonstrations reaching 27 camps in Kachin State through World Concern with funding from the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF)—a country-based pooled fund managed by OCHA. Technical support on cooking demonstration to KBC was also providing in April and KBC plans to begin implementation in May.



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Nutrition Sector

At the April sub sector meeting in Rakhine State, MoHS and partners were asked to accelerate IYCF roll out as part of addressing the RAC 43 (recommendation of Rakhine Advisory Commission that the Government should roll out a comprehensive state-wide program to combat malnutrition). UNICEF will coordinate and support the State Nutrition Team and partners for rolling out of the IYCF in government facilities. In Kachin State, UNICEF participated in the MHF monitoring visit to one of the camps run by World Concern during the month of April and provided inputs to MHF on the supported activities.

Health

During the reporting period, due to the intensive armed conflict between the AA and Myanmar forces, access for humanitarian health service staff became significantly more restricted in most of northern and central Rakhine with the exception of Sittwe and Pauktaw townships. The access for community members to health staff also suffers as families may travel longer distances to reach locations safely. In northern Shan, the fighting between armed ethnic groups also caused access problems for both humanitarian staff to communities, and communities to health facilities. These access problems, in addition to the week-long water festival and Myanmar New Year holidays, resulted in lower coverage of service provision in general during April.

In all target areas of Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States, UNICEF partners MHAA and HPA provided services in collaboration and coordination with government health staff. For sustainability of services and for ensuring continuous

flow of information and communications, both partners trained community volunteers who are then able to provide basic services in accordance to the guidelines. This approach assists in collecting community feedback and ensuring appropriate accountability to affected population (AAP).



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During April 2019 in Rakhine, from a total of 5,833 targeted monthly, a total of 4,828 or 83% of affected population (male: 1,752; female: 3,076) including 1,224 children (male: 589; female: 635) received basic health services. This is an increase as compared to the last reporting period of 4,171 people accessing health services or 71.5% of monthly targeted attendance. Because of the overall increase of access to health services—due to more mobile teams as a result of UNICEF's support to a national NGO, in combination with greater outreach together with Township Health Departments teams—from the targeted monthly of 833 children in humanitarian settings aged 9 to 18 months, a total of 520 children (male: 254; female: 266) or 62% were vaccinated against measles, 9 children in northern Rakhine. This is an increase as compared to last reporting period of 477 or 57% targeted children 9-18 months vaccinated against measles, none from northern Rakhine. As

immediate impact, no measles outbreak has been reported in Rakhine in April. Thus, in Rakhine, the total number of affected people and children receiving health services in the first four months of 2019 resulted in 16,188.

In Kachin and Shan, during this reporting period in April, from monthly target of 1,687 people, only a total of 476 people (245 females; 231 males) or 28% population from conflict-affect areas sought and accessed basic health care services through UNICEF-supported activities. From 337 targeted children monthly, around 147 children 9-18 months (67 girls; 80 boys) or 44% were vaccinated against measles; 218 children under five years old (107 girls; 111 boys) with diarrhoea were treated with ORS and Zinc.

WASH

In central Rakhine IDP camps, UNICEF continues to support more than 15,000 people in remote rural IDP camps with continuous WASH services including water supply, sanitation facilities, and hygiene education including in some school locations as pictured. During this season of intense heat and no rain, water shortages are posing a major challenge in both camps and villages. UNICEF is supporting delivery of water to more than 11,000 IDPs —by boat to areas inaccessible by road or remote long-distance pumping. UNICEF is also preparing to respond to support requests from villages also suffering from water shortages in both central and northern areas of Rakhine State. UNICEF delivered over 1,000 hygiene kits and jerry cans to more than 4,000 people displaced by fighting between the Arakan Army and Tatmadaw in April. Two national consultants have been on-boarded to support with government coordination, assessments and monitoring and will be supporting the UNICEF Sittwe team.



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In northern Rakhine State, UNICEF hired an additional WASH staff member, based in Maungdaw to support assessments, implementation and distribution monitoring. UNICEF also convened a WASH meeting to facilitate coordination between the various actors in the State. Through the continuing joint partnerships with the WFP to deliver soap alongside food rations, approximately 53,000 people have been reached, slightly more than half of the projected 100,000 people per month target.

In Kachin State, partnerships with HPA, Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS) and KBC continue to deliver regular hygiene messaging and supplies to more than 21,000 IDPs and provide latrine desludging activities and water as required to IDPs. KBC has also completed construction of a sustainable gravity flow water supply system which will benefit the 8,700 IDPs in Moemauk Township. UNICEF also provided 500 hygiene kits benefiting all 2,266 IDPs to respond to an outbreak of acute diarrhoea in Pa La Na IDP camp, in coordination with the WASH Cluster, KMSS and the World Health

Organization. In northern Shan State, UNICEF's partnership with Metta continues to assist 14,782 individuals from 3,084 families with in-kind and cash support to cover WASH running costs in IDP camps.

In Kayin State UNICEF has finalized a lessons learned exercise looking at the delivery of an emergency multipurpose cash grant which integrated funding for WASH activities in partnership with WFP in response to the 2018 flooding. Findings will be used to strengthen future collaborations with WFP and the government when looking at shock-related intersectoral cash responses.

WASH Cluster

The National WASH Cluster completed the WASH capacity assessment with all partners to define the capacity building plan for the coming two years. The new monitoring framework for the WASH Cluster was piloted in the first quarter and results were presented and discussed with partners, including the AAP community feedback received. The national



WASH Cluster also worked on a case study to share best practices from Myanmar. Water shortages have been the primary challenge to some most vulnerable sites in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan in recent weeks. In Rakhine, water boating was necessary and in Kachin water trucking was organized for one camp. The WASH Cluster teams have met with respective partners to convey feedback from communities and corrective recommendations to improve the overall AAP.

In April, the WASH Cluster mapped the new displacements and WASH gaps in Rakhine State and supported fundraising for emergency response activities. Thus far, WASH Cluster partners and the Red Cross Movement have distributed nearly 5,000 hygiene kits, constructed 340 latrines currently 35,510 people across the displaced sites in six townships. Rakhine-based WASH partners also contributed to the 2019HRP addendum (expected in May 2019). A number of advocacy efforts with different stakeholders including Township Administrators, camp management committees, the Rakhine State Government and the RCO and OCHA took place resulting in resolution to the conflict around the faecal sludge management site serving all IDP camps in Sittwe township (>80% of IDP caseload) and mitigation of inter-communal tensions in Sin Tet Maw camp due to alleged contamination of the camp's water points due to a dispute with the host community. The issue of duplication of activities by one NGO partner was raised to donors, the Resident Coordinator's Office and OCHA with donor engagement and support.

The draft Hygiene Promotion Strategy for the Kachin WASH Cluster was finalized and circulated for inputs from partners. The WASH Cluster team also joined a multi-sector monitoring visit for MHF-funded projects. High diarrhoea incidence was observed in Pa La Na IDP camp in Myitkyina township and the AWD Preparedness Plan developed jointly by WASH and Health Clusters with the Government Health Department was activated. The situation was contained within days and more sustainable measures are being implemented to prevent this issue again. In northern Shan State, the WASH Cluster participated in joint visits to hard-to-reach areas. Preparedness meetings took place with the Department of Disaster Management for emergency response with a focus on prepositioning of stocks. Following bilateral meetings with the NFI Cluster, a workshop will be hosted jointly to streamline non-food item distribution across programmes and clusters supported by UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNHCR.

Education

Despite the escalating armed conflict in central and northern Rakhine, UNICEF and partners continued to provide education support services to more than 15,000 IDP children living in camps in central Rakhine State and 4,900 conflict-affected children in non-government-controlled areas of Kachin State. In IDP camps, despite the closure of official schools, Temporary Learning Classrooms remain open to provide a place of continued learning and safety for children. The majority of students, from both formal and non-formal primary education programmes, participated in government final examinations from March to early April with the school term and exams ending in late April. UNICEF and partners are closely working with the State Education Department and Township Education Offices to follow up on results for IDP students.

UNICEF is also developing a response plan to address the needs of 11,000 newly displaced children in the six affected townships of Rakhine State and is looking at collaboration with Education in Emergencies partners and Child Protection support. UNICEF also continued to support through a national partner KMSS. Additionally, in the preparation for the 2019 monsoon season and potential new emergencies, the Education team has pre-positioned 2,000 essential learning packages, 30 school kits, and 30 recreational kits in UNICEF's Sittwe warehouse. Teaching and learning materials will also be provided to government schools hosting IDP students in government-controlled areas of Kachin and northern Shan States.

Intense armed conflict between AA and Tatmadaw, absence of EiE partners in northern Rakhine, security concerns and access limitations to areas where significant numbers of targeted children are located remain the biggest challenges to supporting children affected by conflict.

Education in Emergencies Sector

The EiE Sector invited the Ministry of Education (MoE) Director General (DG) of the Department of Basic Education (DBE) to participate in the Annual Global Education Cluster meeting in Jordan in April. The meeting offered an opportunity for the DG to be exposed to global level discussions that relate to Education in Emergencies and Cluster Coordination and was a valuable opportunity for bilateral discussions focusing on strengthening the engagement between MoE and EiE Sector coordination in Myanmar. At the end of April, Save the Children offered a training to EiE Sector partners focusing on Improving Learning Environments in Emergencies. From this training, some of the tools will be adapted to the Rakhine and Kachin/northern Shan State contexts for use by EiE partners.

Child Protection

In partnership with national and international NGOs, UNICEF supported 39,222 children (20,178 boys; 19,044 girls) and 13,038 adults (5,179 male; 7,859 female) affected by emergencies through psychosocial support, case management, adolescent life skills programme and mine risk education (MRE). Approximately 29,818 children (12,882 girls; 14,999 boys) received psychosocial support including access to psychosocial activities through Child-Friendly Spaces. Nearly 300 child survivors of abuse or violence (149 girls; 150 boys) received case management services in humanitarian settings and 2,044 adolescents (1,105 girls and 939 boys) were reached with life skills programming that built key protective skills and resilience in the three conflict areas. Mine Risk Education (MRE) sessions continued in contaminated areas of the country including Shan and Kachin States reaching nearly 9,000 children (4,090 boys, 4,908 girls) and more than 11,000 adults (4,521 men, 6,580 women).

UNICEF is currently increasing mine action activities in Rakhine State in response to the heightened number of incidents in 2019 (17 casualties). Responding to the General Administrative Department (GAD) request, 150 village administrators from Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships received Mine Risk Education (MRE) for the first time. In addition, 17 teachers and eight staff from implementing agencies—six from CFSI and two from World Vision—received MRE training in Maungdaw. All have been equipped with MRE common toolkits to subsequently conduct MRE sessions in affected villages.



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The 32 boys and youth released from armed groups on 31 March have been referred to the two local partners Ratana Metta Organization (RMO) and KMSS as per geographical coverage to support their reintegration (27 cases to RMO and five to KMSS). In addition, two youth formerly associated with armed forces have been released at the State level and immediately referred to RMO for reintegration support and follow up.

On 4 April, the UNICEF Representative and the Resident Coordinator in Myanmar, in their role as CTFMR Co-Chairs, had an initial meeting with the Chair of the newly established Inter-Ministerial Committee for Preventing Grave Violations against Children in Armed Conflict Committee, represented by the Deputy MSWRR. The meeting resulted in the establishment of an official contact between both entities during which the CTFMR's reiterated their offer and commitment to support the Committee in drafting and implementing joint action plans regarding killing, maiming, and sexual violence committed against children.

Child Protection Working Group (CPWG)

As co-lead of the Mine Risk Working Group, UNICEF played a lead role in supporting the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MSWRR) in marking the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action (IMAD) in support to. High-level events were held on the 4th of April in Nay Pyi Taw, Lashio (Shan State), Hpa-An (Kayin State), Loikaw (Kayah State), and Myitkyina (Kachin State) with significant involvement of the Myanmar Government including Ministers, the Director General, Directors, UN agencies, representatives of the diplomatic corps, and other officials.

On this occasion, a panel discussion was organized in Nay Pyi Taw. The panel members¹ highlighted the progress and challenges of mine action in Myanmar: The Lt. Col. from the Directorate of Military Engineering spoke about the capacity building of Tatmadaw for demining. Currently, Tatmadaw has received the demining training from Thailand and China and expressed willingness to cooperate with international communities for future capacity building. The panel members also emphasized the need for a National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) in Myanmar. Following the event, the MSWRR initiated an internal discussion regarding the establishment of the NMAA.

The Child Protection (CP) Working Group meeting in April was held jointly with the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) sub-sector, to increase collaboration due to high complementarity of topics and approaches. The interagency meeting focused on case management both in emergencies and development contexts. The CP and GBV actors agreed to hold joint coordination meetings every three months. This stems from the recommendation from the global initiative on 'Child and Adolescent Survivor Initiative' (CASI)² led by the GBV and CP Areas of Responsibilities (AoRs) which was piloted in Myanmar in 2018-2019.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF continues to highlight issues faced by children affected by conflict and UNICEF's response through its [publications](#), and [Facebook posts](#) along with continued monitoring of local and international media.

In April, during a high-level event on 4 April to mark the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, UNICEF as co-chair of the Mine Risks Working Group (MRWG) [called on](#) all parties to conflict and other stakeholders to scale up efforts to protect children and their families from the devastating impact of landmines. News coverage of the event can be found on [Relief web](#) and [Humanitarian News](#).

Funding

In April, UNICEF received a contribution from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations division of the European Union (ECHO) in support of UNICEF's child protection programmes. UNICEF would like to thank ECHO for their generous contribution to humanitarian response in Myanmar.

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 28/01/2019 for a period of 12 months)

Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available*		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Jan 1-March 31	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	\$ 4,083,586	\$ 1,450,945	\$ 307,786	\$ 2,324,855	57%
Health	\$ 4,260,000	\$ 485,062	\$ 853,139	\$ 2,921,799	69%
WASH	\$ 28,117,920	\$ 2,234,987	\$ 1,636,079	\$ 24,246,854	86%
Child Protection	\$ 9,743,920	\$ 2,663,585	\$ 750,731	\$ 6,329,603	65%
Education	\$ 10,464,523	\$ 2,248,811	\$ 1,393,012	\$ 6,822,700	65%
C4D	\$ 2,444,830	-	-	\$ 2,444,830	100%
To be allocated	-	\$ 1,070,664	-	-	
Total	\$ 59,114,779	\$ 10,154,054	\$ 4,940,747	\$ 44,019,978	74%

*Funds available includes carry-forward from the previous year, and slight changes from previous tables are due to the ongoing internal reconciliation processes; figures are provisional and subject to change.

Next SitRep: 15 June 2019

¹ The panel was composed of the Director General of the Department of Rehabilitation, the Lt. Colonel (Tatmadaw) from Military Engineering, two Directors (Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Sports), and a Child Protection Specialist (UNICEF).

² It aims to provide more support and capacity building on case management for child and adolescent survivors of sexual violence and abuse (by identifying gaps, challenges and promising actions in service delivery for more effectively meeting needs of survivors). In Myanmar Kachin has been selected as the geographic location for the pilot phase.

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

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

UNICEF Myanmar Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal:

https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/2019_HAC_Myanmar.pdf

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

2019 SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response (Reported Quarterly)		
	2019 Target	Total Results*	Change Since Last Report	2019 Target	Total Results Q1	Change Since Last Report*
NUTRITION						
# of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care	10,401	1,114	▲ (+204)	5,202	1,114	▲ (+204)
# of children aged 6 to 59 months that receive micronutrient supplementation	73,052	796	▲ (+235)			
# of PLW that receive micronutrient supplementation	18,940	139	-			
# of PLW that access IYCF counselling	25,482	4,967	▲ (+1,201)	39,179	5,280	▲ (+1,201)
HEALTH						
# children 9 to 18 months vaccinated against measles	15,000	2,666	▲ (+667)			
# children/women with access to health care services	105,000	15,666	▲ (+5,304)			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION						
# of targeted people benefitting from safe drinking and domestic water	573,384	47,897	▲ (+26,562)	487,648	182,081	-
# of targeted people benefitting from a functional excreta disposal system	573,384	40,800	▲ (+7,706)	487,648	148,081	-
Targeted population provided with hygiene kits or items	573,384	162,313	▲ (+51,855)**	487,648	155,408	-
Targeted population accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene education in schools, TLS/CFS	573,384	23,451	▲ (+7,600)	91,782	12,283	-
CHILD PROTECTION						
# people (children/adults) with access to psychosocial support	287,160	31,528	▲ (+503)	267,596	46,229	-
# children accessing appropriate case management services	n/a	318	▲ (+19)			-
# people with access to landlines/UXO information	111,500	28,044	▲ (+8,128)	164,150	25,075	-
# adolescents provided with life skills	26,500	2,101	▲ (+57)	26,500	4,239	-
EDUCATION***						
# of targeted children (3-10 years) accessing pre-primary or primary learning opportunities	105,409	18,191	-	95,062	30,967	-
# of targeted adolescents (11-17 years) old accessing post primary education opportunities	89,793	2,332	-	37,837	2,354	-
# of teachers/facilitators who have completed trainings	4,400	-	-	2,699	677	-
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# of IDPs engaged through information dissemination, social mobilisation, and accountability mechanisms	128,141	-	-			

*Total Results for UNICEF clusters and sectors are cumulative. UNICEF reports monthly, however clusters/sectors—with the exception of nutrition which reports monthly—report only quarterly.

**Soap is distributed in conjunction with WFP food distributions each month. The beneficiaries reached includes people who received soap but may include some double counting if the family is reached in consecutive months. In April, WFP reached approximately 52,000 people in areas of northern Rakhine State.

***Education results will not change until the start of the new school year in June. Students in IDP camps are still benefiting from classes, but to avoid double counting are reported only once (January).