




# Myanmar

## Humanitarian Situation Report #8

(August 2019)

unicef 

## Highlights

- The UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator a.i., and heads of UNICEF, OCHA, and UNFPA visited Rakhine State from 19 to 21 August 2019 looking at both older, predominantly Rohingya IDP camps and camps for newly displaced.
- UNICEF has carried out 14 humanitarian assistance missions in Rathedaung and Buthidaung Townships in Rakhine State, reaching a total of 5,569 displaced and host community members, including an estimated 2,200 children.
- Distribution of Essential Learning Packages (ELP) and School Kits for crisis-affected children and schools started on 13 August, reaching nearly 9,500 children in central and northern Rakhine State.
- In Kayin and Mon States, UNICEF supported the Government of Myanmar to support more than 16,000 people affected by floods and landslides in August through provision of emergency hygiene supplies including kits and bleaching powder.
- On 31 August, the Myanmar military extended the unilateral ceasefire in five regions for an additional 21 days.

September 13, 2019

**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

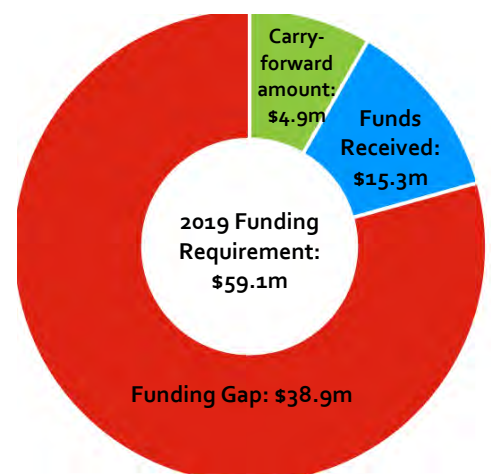
	UNICEF		Cluster/Sector	
	UNICEF Target*	Total Results**	Cluster/Sector Target	Total Results**
Nutrition: # of children 6 to 59 months admitted for SAM therapeutic care	10,401	2,712	5,202	2,712
Health: # children/women with access to health care	105,000	57,107		
WASH: # of people benefitting from safe drinking water	573,384	124,994	487,648	228,424
Child Protection: # people with access to MHPSS	287,160	36,683	267,596	50,700
Education: # of children accessing pre-primary or primary learning opportunities	105,409	34,284	95,062	43,539

\* 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.  
Current results are as of 30 June 2019

## Funding Status 2019



## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Kachin and Shan States

In Kachin State, approximately 6,385 internal displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their areas of origin in search of durable solutions since 2014; and the Government has plans to return an additional 5,400 people in Mansi townships. However, with renewed fighting, limited services in areas of return, and the high level of landmine and unexploded ordnance contamination, resuming rural livelihoods remains a challenge. The total number of displaced persons in Kachin State has not changed significantly, remaining around 97,600 at 136 camps or camp like settings with 39,800 people—41 percent—in non-government-controlled areas. All of the 22,805 people displaced by floods in various areas of Kachin State during the month of July returned home by mid-August as flood waters receded.

On 31 August, the Myanmar military, or Tatmadaw, extended the unilateral ceasefire in five regions—which includes Kachin and Shan States—for an additional 21 days. The ceasefire, initially declared in December 2018, has been extended multiple times since; this is the shortest extension to date. The announcement came amidst fighting in Shan State, however fighting in Kachin State is rarely noted though there is an increase military presence, a number of military checkpoints—particularly increased security measures on the Myitkyina-Bhamo Road, and humanitarian movements remain restricted.

In August, the security situation in northern Shan State deteriorated after an attack on several locations near Pyin Oo Lwin in Mandalay Region. The attack, by the three “Northern Alliance” which includes the Arakan Army, the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army, and Ta’ang National Liberation Army, killed 14 people including two civilians. Subsequent fighting in multiple townships resulted in the displacement of approximately 8,000 people to monasteries, churches, and schools of whom 2,000 remain displaced. Fighting also resulted in a mortar shells landing in Maw Heit village in Kutkai township killing five civilians including four children. The Government and Three Alliance group met for peace talks on 31 August with the National Reconciliation and Peace Center. Talks are expected to continue in September.

### Rakhine State

Clashes between the Tatmadaw and Arakan Army continue in both central and northern Rakhine State and an estimated 30,000 people remain displaced. In northern Rakhine state, this includes an estimated 3,300 children out of 9,000 IDPs. In northern Rakhine State in particular, the number of IDPs is a significant increase—up 87 percent—from the number of displaced in July. Movements remain fluid and difficult to predict, with frequent reports of new arrivals at some displacement sites as well as returns in other areas. Despite needs on the ground and available response capacity, access approvals remain unpredictable, with timebound authorizations received for specific activities and on a location-by-location basis. The situation for displaced and host communities is becoming more difficult as people have less access to markets and livelihoods (cultivation, fishing, firewood collection etc.) and coping capacities are eroding. In some areas, food insecurity is becoming a major concern as humanitarian actors are unable to access communities and food assistance provided by the Rakhine State Government is insufficient to meet all needs. In almost all focus group discussions UNICEF and partners have held, food and shelter are reported as the most pressing concerns.



The Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator a.i., Knut Ostby, UNICEF Representative, June Kunugi, UNFPA Representative, Ramanathan Balakrishnan and OCHA Head of Office, Marie Spaak, visited Rakhine State from 19 to 21 August 2019. The mission was an opportunity to visit IDP sites, to engage government interlocutors, and to meet with humanitarian organizations facing an increasingly challenging and restrictive operating environment. The team visited two IDP sites: Ohn Taw Gyi South near Sittwe, and War Taung IDP camp in Kyauktaw, the former a long-standing camp for Rohingya Muslims and the latter a newly displaced camp of ethnic Mro. A request to visit Nidin IDP site, which has been declared “closed” by the Government, was denied on security grounds.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

- UNICEF-led clusters and sectors participated in four sub-national level workshops for the development of the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The 2020 process includes new processes for reviewing people in need as well as development of severity maps for humanitarian consequences and each sector. The HNO and HRP are expected to be completed by mid-September and late November respectively.
- UNICEF's Emergency and Communication for Development teams held workshops focused on accountability to affected populations to determine strengths and areas of improvement in current systems.
- The EiE Sector Coordinator attended the 'Asia Pacific Regional Consultation of Education Advocates', an initiative of the Global Campaign for Education and the Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education from 20-23 August in Vietnam. The Coordinator, at the request of the Interagency Network for Education in Emergencies, presented some Myanmar-specific challenges, developments, and priorities to ensuring the right to education in all contexts of emergencies and crises.
- UNICEF is leading the WASH Cluster and leads the Nutrition in Emergencies Sector and Child Protection sub-sector 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 (ICCG) in Yangon and relevant sub-national level coordination groups.

## Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF focuses on addressing the humanitarian needs of crisis-affected and displaced people in Rakhine, Kachin, Kayin and Shan states. As a cluster/sector lead agency, UNICEF is continuously working with the Government, national and international nongovernmental organizations and civil society partners to provide critical life-saving and life-sustaining interventions in nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection and education. These interventions 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 contingency response planning and related activities throughout the country. UNICEF has developed a more specific Rakhine Response Plan for 2019 which focuses on expanding activities in the State linking humanitarian and development activities.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

UNICEF continues to work with and through nutrition partners to prevent and treat malnutrition and promote good nutrition practices in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States. In August, UNICEF and local partner Myanmar Health Assistant



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Association (MHAA) conducted a joint partnership review. While MHAA has been able to provide services to almost all targeted villages in central Rakhine State, access in Maungdaw Townships and two villages of Mrauk-U and Kyauktaw Townships remain difficult to access. MHAA focuses on providing primary health care services and nutrition screening and infant and young child feeding counselling. UNICEF provides both ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) and multiple micronutrient powder (MMP) to MHAA for the nutrition program. UNICEF, MHAA, and other nutrition partners in both Rakhine and Kachin States supported and participated in the Nutrition Promotion Month activities in both schools and communities. In Kachin State, UNICEF staff worked with the State Nutrition Team to provide community nutrition promotion activities at a number of local markets.

### Nutrition in Emergencies Sector

August was Nutrition Promotion Month (NPM) and nutrition partners and government agencies conducted a number of activities. The Rakhine State Government had a launching ceremony at which the planned activities for the NPM campaign were explained. NPM included activities such as breastfeeding week, child nutrition promotion week, women's nutrition promotion week, food fortification week, and activities to eliminate iodine deficiency disorder. The NIE sector partners also worked on coordination of nutrition needs among newly displaced in Mrauk-U, Minbya, Kyauktaw,



Ponnagyun, Buthidaung, and Rathedaung. Activities, through a local implementing partner, will include nutrition screening and nutrition promotion activities.

## Health

For Kachin and Shan States, UNICEF noted a decreasing trend in coverage of basic health services including measles immunization. During the reporting period, only 67 percent or 1,129 people (591 females; 538 males), from the monthly target of 1,687 people, received basic health care services through UNICEF-supported activities. Furthermore, from the



target of 337 children monthly, a total of 183 children 9-18 months (95 girls; 88 boys) or 54 percent were vaccinated against measles. Part of the decrease in Kachin State is due to the lack of outreach activities, and thus lower access to basic services including immunization coverage, in hard-to-reach areas due to heavy rainfall which blocked movements. A total of 630 children under five years old (314 girls; 316 boys) with diarrhoea were treated with ORS and Zinc with 78 percent achievement against the monthly target of 811 children. Despite this declining trend, no outbreak of measles or mortality due to acute watery diarrhoea was reported during this period.

In Rakhine State, access constraints continued due to fighting between AA and Tatmadaw in northern and central areas. Despite this, UNICEF's partner MHAA continued to provide services to beneficiaries, through continuing collaboration and coordination with state and township health departments, as well as partners such as WFP. A marked increase in coverage of measles vaccination for children aged nine to 18 months, especially in northern Rakhine State, was attributed to this extensive collaboration. From the targeted monthly of 833, a total of 940 children (female: 480; male: 460) or 113 percent were vaccinated against measles. Additionally, 478 children vaccinated in northern Rakhine State were part of this achievement which is a significant increase over previous months. Overall coverage was also substantially increased as compared to 557 or 67 percent of targeted children 9-18 months vaccinated against measles in the last reporting period. During August, a total of 298 children under five years old (140 girls; 158 boys) with diarrhoea were treated with ORS and Zinc which is 84 percent against the monthly estimation of 353 children with diarrhoea to receive treatment. As of 31 August, no outbreak of measles or mortality due to acute watery diarrhoea was reported in Rakhine State during this period. During August 2019, a total of 7,834 people (female: 4,874; male: 2,960) from 5,833 affected population targeted monthly or 134 percent, received basic health services. However, this achievement was a relative decrease as compared to the last reporting period of 155 percent reached from monthly targeted attendance.

In all target areas of Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States, the total number of affected adults and children receiving health services in the first eight months of 2019 was 57,107 people. UNICEF, in partnership with MHAA and HPA, provided services in collaboration and coordination with the government and local ethnic health staff. For sustainability of services and to ensure continuous flow of information, both partners trained community volunteers who then provide basic services according to national guidelines. This approach also facilitates the collection of feedback from the community.

## WASH

Despite facing significant restrictions on access, UNICEF participated in several joint assessments in northern and central Rakhine State in August and received authorization to deliver hygiene items and soap—both directly and through partners—to IDPs in new displacement sites as a result of Tatmadaw and AA fighting. UNICEF also continued to provide sustained and comprehensive WASH services to protracted displacement camps in Kyauk Phyu, Pauktaw and Meybon. Main WASH gaps are for populations affected by recent fighting most of whom cannot currently be accessed. UNICEF is working to identify new delivery modalities through contractors and national partners.

In northern Shan State, UNICEF's national partner Metta Development Foundation continued to provide support across four conflict-affected townships and supported over 2,200 people affected by short-term displacement with essential hygiene items. In Kachin State, UNICEF's national partners Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS) and Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC) conducted flood response activities dozens of locations; support included assessments, provision of hygiene items, and ensuring access to clean drinking water.

In Kayin and Mon States, UNICEF supported the Government of Myanmar's Department of Rural Development and Department of Public Health to support more than 16,000 people affected by floods and landslides in August. This included provision of emergency hygiene supplies including kits and bleaching powder as well as coordination support

to state-level government response committees. With government, the World Health Organization, and other local partners, cleaning flood-polluted water supplies was prioritized.

### WASH Cluster

The Rakhine WASH Cluster supported teams from Tufts University and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine looking at evaluation of current activities and fieldwork focused on adaptation of sanitation and hygiene strategies to get better usage and uptake of key messages. The Cluster also continued to monitor the situation among the newly displaced seeking opportunities for response and improving coordination with non-traditional partners. Extensive follow up has been made to sensitise new partners to the cluster approach and systems and to improve reporting mechanisms and reduce duplication.

In northern Shan State, WASH Cluster partners provided hygiene items to nearly 2,900 people displaced by conflicts in August. Cluster partners also worked to improve water quality testing and information management. In Kachin State, the WASH Cluster repaired infrastructure damaged by flooding in IDP camps in August. Partners also supported development activities including planning and budgeting for township-led WASH activities.

### **Education**

In the month of August, UNICEF renewed its Education in Emergencies (EiE) partnership with Plan International to provide access to education to 6,770 internally displaced and conflict affected children (3301 girls) in central Rakhine State for the 2019-20 academic year. Through this partnership, over 3,500 children will be supported in 24 temporary learning classrooms, 2,550 children will be supported in 15 government schools, and 700 adolescents will receive support in 14 non-formal education (NFE) centres located in Sittwe and Minbya townships. UNICEF also distributed school supplies or essential learning packages (ELPs) to nearly 9,500 children in 60 schools in coordination with State Education Department (SED) and Township Education Officers (TEO), as well as 99 school kits. These learning supplies will support conflict-affected and displaced children in seven townships of Rakhine State:



Sittwe, Pauktaw, Ponnagyun, Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung. To further respond to the displacement and dangerous increase in conflict throughout these areas, thirty education officers from 10 conflict-affected townships, four social welfare officers, and 600 teachers from 60 schools Explosive Ordinance Risk Education training which was delivered in collaboration with SED-TEOs to help build the capacity of teaching personnel and children in affected townships to understand the dangers posed by landmines, improvised explosive devices, and other remnants of war.

In Kachin State, UNICEF and national partner Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS) continued to support IDP students in government and non-government-controlled areas including 1,313 children in early childhood development programmes (699 girls), 2,327 primary school children (1,112 girls), and 1,196 post-primary children (617 girls). In addition, UNICEF provided 1,660 IDPs and vulnerable students (775 girls) with essential learning packages, as well as school kits and recreation kits for 21 government schools in Moekaung, Hpakan, Myitkyina, Moemaung and Ingyanyan townships.

In northern Shan State, the unstable security situation and increased fighting delayed the distribution of education supplies. The planned distributions will provide 4,500 children with ELP kits, 68 school kits, 30 recreation kits and one large school tent to IDPs and affected children in six targeted townships: Kyaukme, Hsipaw, Namkhan, Namtu, Kutkai and Namhsan. This will augment supplies distributed in other townships of northern Shan State last month.

In response to flooding in Kayin and Mon States, UNICEF provided essential learning packages to over 800 students in Kyarinn Seikyi township. Additional support is being evaluated as the recovery efforts continue.

### Education in Emergencies Sector

The Education in Emergencies (EiE) continues to support national preparedness and response activities, as well as looking at opportunities to engage with development actors. Working with the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund, EiE sector partners will receive an allocation of \$800,000 to support ongoing emergency activities in all conflict-affected states and regions. The EiE sector also supported the coordination of flood response activities in all affected states and regions, under the leadership of the Ministry of Education and SED. In Rakhine State, sector partners are in the process of



developing a consolidated matrix to map access to education services in IDP camps declared closed and those identified for closure. Lastly, through a collaboration with UNESCO, the International Institute for Education Planning has been established to support the development of an integrated Ministry of Education (MoE)-Education in Emergencies (EiE) Sector-Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Framework. The programme will be rolled-out in 2020 with offering both remote and face-to-face trainings.

### Child Protection

As of August 2019, a total of 3,423 individuals (2,212 girls/women) have benefitted from child protection activities run by UNICEF's implementing partner KMSS in 25 IDP camps in Kachin State. Additionally, 103 new adults attended awareness-raising sessions, 27 new youth attended adolescent activities, and 152 new children participated in child-friendly spaces, and mental health and psycho-social support sessions. During the month, 14 cases of child protection violations were reported to the Department of Social Welfare in Bhamo and Myitkyina. The majority of reported cases in thus far in 2019 are due to rape or sexual violence against children. UNICEF is working with child protection partners and gender-based violence partners to provide support when cases are reported and to ensure that actions in the best interest of the child are taken. UNICEF's partner in Kachin State—including KMSS, KBC and Plan International—continue to provide case management services to over 100 children. To improve services, UNICEF support a case management training for 28 Child Protection Working Group members and DSW staff from Myitkyina, Mohnyin, Bhamo and Maijyang from 19-24 Aug 2019. This preceded the DSW-led monthly Case Management Coordination meeting on 24 August which brings together CP case managers and supervisors from Myitkyina, Bhamo and Maijyang.

A total of seven new incidents for case management follow up were reported while 25 cases were closed successfully, leaving 187 active cases. Supporting these active cases and implementation on ongoing child protection programmes remains a challenge due to limited access of international partners and the ongoing internet/phone blockages in some areas which hampers communication with camp- and community-based staff.



In northern Rakhine State, UNICEF's activities are continuing through Community Family Services International (CFSI) where work is ongoing in 40 village tracts across Rathedaung, Maungdaw, and Buthidaung Townships reaching over 6,000 children (2,916 girls) and 2,378 adults with psychosocial support activities in August. To reach these areas, CFSI staff, including Rakhine and Rohingya workers, face difficulty in traveling through the numerous checkpoints or gathering people together for awareness-raising session; large group gatherings are currently restricted by authorities. CFSI also continues to provide explosive ordinance risk education through peer to peer sessions reaching nearly 900 adolescent children (339 girls) in 22 locations. Sessions were also conducted to awareness-raising on good parenting skills, early marriage, anti-trafficking, safe migration and gender-based violence

reaching nearly 1,140 people (505 females) in 16 locations.

### Child Protection in Emergencies sub-sector working group (CPiE WG)

The Inter-Ministerial Working Group for reintegration for children associated with armed groups and forces (CAAFAG) was organized on 30 August and brought together officials, international and national partners and civil-society groups to improve coordination among actors working on this issue countrywide. The CPiEWG in Kachin State, at the August monthly meeting, discussed the need to improve activities related to child labour, bullying, abuse in schools, and lack of interest by adolescents as well as the need to improve community engagement. Referral network contacts will also be updated to ensure service provider information is available in both Kachin and northern Shan States. The introduction of the Child Protection Referral Network was also the focus of a meeting with UNICEF, Save the Children and local actors in the Kyauk Phyu township of central Rakhine State.

### Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

To advance efforts to strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP), UNICEF conducted two workshops with field-based partners, one each in Kachin and Rakhine States, attended by a total of 14 partners and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The purpose of the workshops was to understand what AAP mechanisms are currently in place, how these can be improved, and what key challenges UNICEF partners experience in communicating with communities and implementing effective AAP. Though many Rakhine partners having strong AAP mechanisms in

place, weaknesses were identified both in Rakhine and Kachin States. The AAP capacity varies, with some partners having a limited understanding of AAP in general and with no systematic approach for capturing information. There is also no coordinated approach to data collection, monitoring of information collected, and feeding back to communities.

To complement information gathered through the workshops, the C4D team spoke to IDPs in both Rakhine and Kachin States. In Rakhine, focus group discussions (FGD) were held with the camp management committee (CMC), and with parent-teacher associations. The Camp Manager was also interviewed individually to obtain more in-depth insights. In Kachin, FGDs were conducted with the CMC, and groups of women and men separately, both of which included people with disabilities. Findings indicated that, despite community members feeling they are informed and consulted on programme-related issues, there is a perception, particularly among IDPs in Rakhine State, that their gravest concerns, such as camp closures, lack of freedom of movement and access to services, are not being heard. Further, in Kachin State, IDPs expressed doubt about raising complaints in case they are perceived as ungrateful. The workshops and the discussions with IDP communities shed light on areas for improvement which C4D will implement with the emergency and programme teams moving forward.

## Media and External Communications

UNICEF continued to feature the issues faced by children affected by conflict and UNICEF's response in its [website](#) and [Facebook Posts](#). In August, [UNICEF](#) called on the Government of Myanmar to establish conditions that would allow the return of the Rohingya refugees as soon as possible. UNICEF continued responding to local and international media including Frontier Myanmar and The Guardian.

## Funding

UNICEF Myanmar would like to thank our donors—United States Agency for International Development, the Governments of Japan and Denmark, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations directorate, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, and the Czech Committee for UNICEF for their generous contributions to our Humanitarian Action for Children 2019 appeal. No additional funds were received in August 2019.

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 Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	percent
Nutrition	\$4,083,586	\$ 1,674,199	\$ 307,786	\$ 2,101,600	51 %
Health	\$4,260,000	\$ 2,048,687	\$ 853,139	\$ 1,358,174	32 %
WASH	\$28,117,920	\$ 5,326,051	\$ 1,636,079	\$ 21,155,790	75 %
Child Protection	\$9,743,920	\$ 3,933,283	\$ 750,731	\$ 5,059,906	52 %
Education	\$10,464,523	\$ 2,291,172	\$ 1,393,012	\$ 6,780,339	65 %
C4D	\$2,444,830	-	-	\$ 2,444,830	100 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$59,114,779</b>	<b>\$ 15,273,393</b>	<b>\$ 4,940,747</b>	<b>\$ 38,900,639</b>	<b>66%</b>

\* Funds available includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

Next SitRep: 15/10/2019

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](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 Q2	Change Since Last Report
NUTRITION						
# of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care	10,401	2,712	▲ (+292)	5,202	2,712	▲ (+292)
# of children aged 6 to 59 months that receive micronutrient supplementation	73,052	20,471	▲ (+20,471)			
# of PLW that receive micronutrient supplementation	18,940	6,595	▲ (+4,106)			
# of PLW that access IYCF counselling	25,482	11,419	▲ (+2,279)	39,179	11,818	▲ (+2,286)
HEALTH						
# children 9 to 18 months vaccinated against measles	15,000	7,086	▲ (+1,123)			
# children/women with access to health care services	105,000	57,107	▲ (+8,963)			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION						
# of targeted people benefitting from safe drinking and domestic water	573,384	124,994	▲ (+18,148)	487,648	228,424	reported quarterly
# of targeted people benefitting from a functional excreta disposal system	573,384	88,681	▲ (+1,353)	487,648	201,375	
Targeted population provided with hygiene kits or items	573,384	454,021	▲ (+35,574)	487,648	198,519	
Targeted population accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene education in schools, TLS/CFS	573,384	77,660	▲ (+4,403)	91,782	21,798	
CHILD PROTECTION						
# people (children/adults) with access to psychosocial support	287,160	36,683	▲ (+1,155)	267,596	50,700	reported quarterly
# children accessing appropriate case management services	n/a	576	▲ (+23)			
# people with access to landlines/UXO information**	111,500	76,168	▲ (+12,973)	164,150	83,246	reported quarterly
# adolescents provided with life skills	26,500	2,634	▲ (+87)	26500	5,458	
EDUCATION						
# of targeted children (3-10 years) accessing pre- primary or primary learning opportunities.	105,409	34,284	▲ (+9,571)	95,062	43,539	reported quarterly
# of targeted adolescents (11-17 years) old accessing post primary education opportunities	89,793	5,307	▲ (+2,366)	37,837	5,441	
# of teachers/facilitators who have completed trainings	4,400	-	-	2,699	1,205	

\*Total results for both UNICEF sections and cluster/sector are cumulative.

\*\*The target for landmines/UXO was increased between the finalization of the HAC and the start of 2019 as a result of increased fighting and reported mine usage.