**UNICEF Myanmar**

**SitRep Sittwe Field Office**

**Field Office: Sittwe**

**Date: 19 – 25August 2015**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Highlights** | * The US Ambassador met with the Area HCT in Sittwe on Wednesday 19 August to get an overview of the flood response and our general situation analysis. CFO highlighted education, WASH, and health needs in both camps and villages.
 |
| **Updates on overall situation** |  |
| **Coordination mechanisms with UNICEF involvement**  | Nutrition Sector meeting on Tuesday 18 AugustInter-Cluster coordination was attended by WASH coordinator on Wed 19 August CP-sector meeting was conducted on Thursday 20 August PWG took place with CP Specialist and CFO participating on Thursday 20 AugustEiE sector meeting took place on Friday 21 AugustWASH Cluster meeting took place on Friday 21 AugustEiE Stratey workshop took place on Monday 24 August with participation of both national co-leads  |
| **Affected population** | **Total** |  |
| **Children** |  |
| **U5 Children** |  |
| **Young Child Survival & Development** |
| **Health** |
| **Needs (of affected populations)** |  |
| **Response**  | **UNICEF** | * Assessed post-flood situation and MHAA support in immunization activities at Rathedaung Township.
* Prepare emergency PCA with MHAA to provide health and nutrition services in affected townships.
* With CO (Dr. Aung Kyaw Zaw and Penny) and SHD, prepare distribution plan for health commodities including kits.
* Develop costed plan to provide transportation assistance for EPI activities in Maungdaw – to resume immunization activities

and to integrate relief supports.  |
| **Other actors, incl. govt** | * Meeting with SCDU team leader for assessment of increase hard-to-reach areas in flood-affected townships.
* Followed-up with WHO for emergency referral support in Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships.
* Developed micro-plan to support immunization activities in Buthidaung which can be budgeted in next phase.
 |
| **Gaps (population not receiving support)** | * Lack of consistent information sharing mechanism through health sector.
 |
| **Constraints (financial, logistical or other)** | * Limited man-power in state level to quickly monitor and conduct maintenance of cold chain equipment.
 |
| **Nutrition** |
| **Needs (of affected populations)** |  |
| **Response**  | **UNICEF** | * Conducted nutrition sector meeting with partners and discussed significant findings, funding allocations, vitamin A and deworming activities in IDP camps and villages. NIS June was also presented for partners’ feedback.
* Conduct field assessment to Rathedaung and monitored the post-flood situation. There was no significant health and nutrition problems, and vitamin A and deworming activities were completed.
* Developed emergency PCA with MHAA for health and nutrition supports in flood-affected townships.

Discussed with CO (Martin) for estimation of RUTF and micronutrients requirement for SAM and MAM children in these areas.* Monitored vitamin A and deworming activities in IDP camps in Sittwe.
 |
| **Other actors, incl. govt** | * Information sharing with SRNT on sector activities and findings of partners.
* Discussed with SRNT to ensure partners’ contribution to vitamin A and deworming activities in IDP camps and villages.
 |
| **Gaps (population not receiving support)** | * Due to the supply constraints, affected communities in some townships have limited access to essential nutrition services.
 |
| **Constraints (financial, logistical or other)** | * Delayed in sharing assessment findings.
 |
| **WASH** |
| **Needs (of affected populations)** |  |
| **Response**  | **UNICEF** | * Assessment to Ann (interagency). Key findings: wells are affected by flood but cleaned and chlorinated by MoH and village latrines are damaged.
* Finalized UNICEF pond cleaning TOR to support DRD. Request letter submitted to CO for DCT process
* Coordination with DRD, SHD and partners on updating the villages list. Up to today, there are 678 villages where circa 100 villages have gaps due to no commitments from any actors. UNICEF included these villages to be supported by DRD
* PCA partners bilateral meeting on flood response feedback. Most of PCA partners are using their internal funds to respond. DRC and IRC need to top up their PCAs for IDP camps repair.
* PLAN new PCA for Minbya WASH response is being finalized.
* WASH cluster meeting conveyed on Friday 21 August
* Finalized WASH distribution plan for DRD and SHD
 |
| **Other actors, incl. govt** | * SCI, RI, and DRC continue to support pond cleaning in Mrauk-Oo Township

Cluster partners are repairing WASH infrastructures damaged in IDP camps |
| **Gaps (population not receiving support)** |  |
| **Constraints (financial, logistical or other)** |  |
| **Education** |
| **Needs (of affected populations)** | * Swift reconstruction of damaged school infrastructure is urgently needed in order to restore access to education which is already limited across Rakhine State
 |
| **Response**  | **UNICEF** | * EiE flood response strategy has been drafted. EiE partners aim to support the Ministry of Education to resume education in all affected areas and use the learning centres as a platform to reach the children with life-saving activities and messages.
* EiE partners will focus on integrating longer term perspectives and early recovery in the floods response programming and are closely coordinating with the MoE at State and Township levels.
 |
| **Other actors, incl. govt** | * EiE partners continue to reconstruct TLS in IDP camps this week
* LWF has distributed 9,078 notebooks in Ponnagyun, Kyaw Taw, Minbya, and Mrauk-Oo this week to flood-affected communities
 |
| **Gaps (population not receiving support)** | * SED relies fully on EiE partners to repair TLS in IDP camps where they are already run by partners. It is not clear whether damaged
* Branch and affiliated schools (community-run schools) were not included in the SED damage assessment and therefore will not receive repair/reconstruction support. In addition, it is not possible estimate how many children attend these type of schools.
 |
| **Constraints (financial, logistical or other)** | * Coordination and communication between MoE, SED, and TEOs and District Administrators seems to be largely insufficient as no one is clear as to where funds for which schools will come from, and there is no update on transfer of flood response funds from MoE.
* UNICEF assessment to Ann Township reported 2 fully damaged/washed away schools (1 in Tha Yat Pin Chaung village, already been repaired by the community, and 1 in Nan Chaung) which were not included in the SED damage report and this raises the question whether other schools have also been missed out.
* It is not clear whether the SED has received 1 million (as announced) or 100,000 textbooks from MoE
* Information management overall is a major constraint.
* Lack of coordination from Maungdaw partners who have been requested to reconstruct 9 schools in Maungdaw (BAJ).
 |
| **Child Protection** |
| **Needs (of affected populations)** | * Request from the State SED through education sector for PSS to disaster affected school children who have no recreational facilities nor able to attend school is being addressed by both CPSS and Education Sector. CP partners SCI, DRC, and Plan International continue their activities providing psycho-social support for the affected children and families through CFS activities in the repaired CFSs.
* In Maungdaw, 125 migrants were repatriated on 25 August including 27 UACs (one escaped). There is a strong need to advocate that the authorities give priorities for the remaining children and women in sending the next batch for repatriation.
 |
| **Response**  | **UNICEF** | * In order to provide PSS support for the school children, CP subsector and education sector in collaboration with ACF and UNFPA are developing a PSS module to provide a TOT for school principal and staff who will roll out the training to the respective school children.
* UNICEF also conducted induction training for Sittwe DSW case management officers so that they will join with another 3 case management officers from DSW NPT and will visit the flood affected areas and assess the situation.
* UNICEF has signed an SSFA with Community and Family Services International ( CFSI, a Philippines based INGO) to provide PSS support of the IMM UACs and for the Myanmar children displaced due to the recent flood disaster.
* UNICEF is also successful in obtaining the authorization from the Rakhine State ECC.
 |
| **Other actors, incl. govt** | * The CP partners have made repairs to the damaged CFSs, and now a total of 9,746 children (4,498 girls and 5,248 boys) are able to participate in PSS and CFS activities.
* SCI in collaboration with CPSS has completed printing 2,000 copies of Child Protection key messages, and now the pamphlets are being distributed to DSW and CP partners.
 |
| **Gaps (population not receiving support)** | * The gap that DSW has not stepped out to assess the flood affected areas is now being addressed through UNICEF support to deploy case workers to Rakhine State. 3 additional DSW staff have arrived from NPT. It is hoped that this will improve the situation in monitoring and responding to the needs of affected people and children.
 |
| **Constraints (financial, logistical or other)** | * DSW Deputy Director in Sittwe has expressed reluctance to send the DSW
 |
| **Cross-sectoral/Other** |
| **Needs (of affected populations)** | * Many families remained with family and friends as their houses were destroyed
* Rice and seeds remained high on the agenda in the past week
 |
| **Response (UNICEF and other actors – incl. government)** | UNICEF continued to support CSOs with transport to most-affected areas until 21 August 2015. In the reporting period we have through this support reached around 11,000 children and 4,500 women with life-saving food and non-food items.  |
| **Gaps (population not receiving support)** |  |
| **Constraints (financial, logistical or other)** |  |