



Myanmar Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 5



Reporting Period: 1 to 30 June 2022

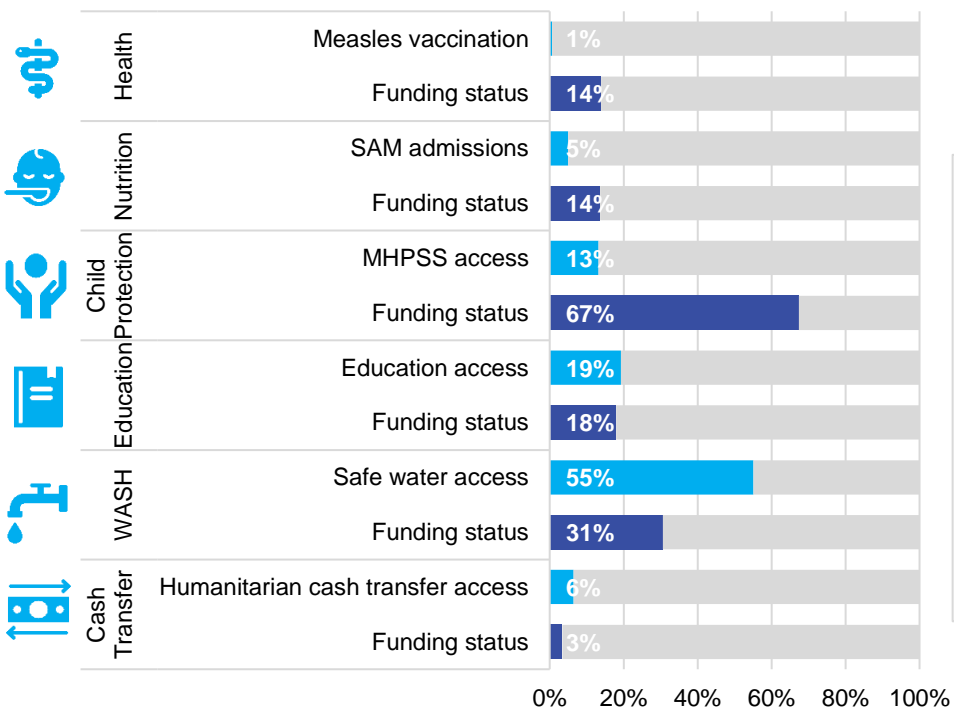
Highlights

- Halfway throughout the year, UNICEF has only received 19 per cent of the required financial resources to respond to increasing humanitarian needs. This is severely affecting the capacity to respond. Without additional resources, targeted children in need will not access humanitarian assistance and services.
- The national total of internally displaced people (IDP) has reached an unprecedented 1.1 million, including 758,500 IDPs since 1 February 2021, consequently increasing the multisectoral needs of the displaced communities.
- Direct distribution was provided by UNICEF to IDPs in Loikaw and Demoso townships in Kayah from 7 to 14 June. A total of 16,023 individuals from 3,566 households received much-needed WASH, child protection, education, health and nutrition supplies.
- 1,862 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition have received treatment since the beginning of the year, representing 5 per cent of the target. The nutrition programme has a funding gap of 86 per cent. With additional funding, the targeted 37,503 severely malnourished children could be provided with therapeutic treatment.

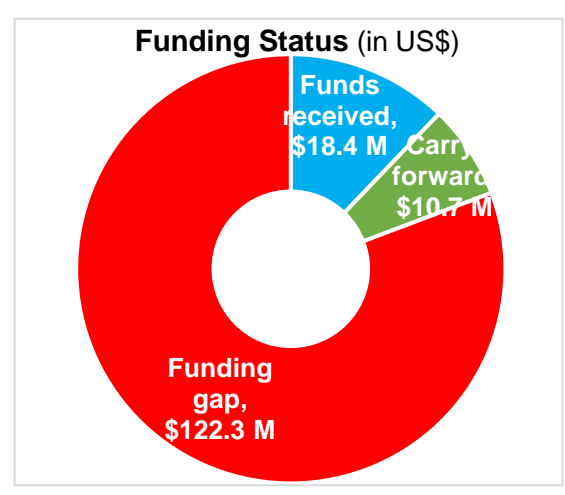
Situation in Numbers

- 5,000,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP 2022)
- 14,400,000** people in need (HRP 2022)
- 758,500** Internally displaced people after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 40,300** People displaced to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 346,600** people living in protracted displacement before February 2021 (UNHCR)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status*



UNICEF Appeal 2022 US\$151.4 million



*Funding available includes: Funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF Myanmar Country Office is appealing for US\$151.4 million to deliver humanitarian assistance to the displaced and host populations across the country. The Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) estimates that a total of 14.4 million people, including 5 million children, are in need of assistance this year. UNICEF has received generous contributions from the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA), the Government of Denmark, the European Commission/ECHO, the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), the Government of Japan, the Korean Committee for UNICEF, the Government of Norway, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), and the Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding. These funds will contribute to delivering much-needed assistance through UNICEF Child Protection, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Education, Health and Nutrition programmes and responses to affected populations. Although US\$29.13 million has been received so far through the UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, the funding gap of 81 per cent is severely affecting our ability to provide aid to the targeted populations, especially children in need of humanitarian assistance and services. Continued donor support is critical to continue scaling up the response. UNICEF expresses its sincere appreciation to all private and public donors for their contributions to supporting the children of Myanmar.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian and security situation remains extremely serious across the country, particularly in the northwest and southeast regions, where active fighting continues to be reported, resulting in continuous population displacement. As of 20 June 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported a national total of more than 1.1 million displaced civilians¹, including 758,500 internally displaced people (IDP) across the country since the military takeover of 1 February 2021, in addition to 346,600 IDP estimated to be displaced before the coup. For the past two months, a considerable surge of displacement has been reported in Sagaing, with a total of 395,600 IDPs located within the region, including an estimated 146,000 children and their families with immediate needs for essential services. Clashes and insecurity are currently hindering most partners from accessing the area, and the deteriorating situation is triggering severe concerns as needs are expected to increase, while access remains restricted. The restrictions and barriers on access to internet, in addition to the constraints related to transportation of basic supplies, pose further obstacles to the coordination and distribution of aid in the region.

In the southeast, the overall number of people displaced by conflict remains stable, and new displacements during this period have been offset by reported returns. At the beginning of June, UNHCR reported² approximately 83,000 IDPs in Kayah and more than 50,000 IDPs in southern Shan. UNICEF accessed Loikaw township in Kayah state, where a significant number of IDPs was reported to have returned. Immediate delivery of humanitarian assistance was provided by UNICEF through the direct distribution modality from 7 to 14 June. A total of 16,023 individuals from 3,566 households in Loikaw and Demoso townships received basic WASH, child protection, education, health and nutrition supplies. UNICEF provided mine risk education through pamphlets to 1,500 families, 340 pregnant and lactating mothers received multi-vitamin tablets covering a period of 3 months, 864 children aged 6 to 59 months received nutrition bowls and feeding messages, 1,400 children aged 5 to 12 years received storybooks about COVID-19 prevention and social skills to reinforce reading capabilities, 2,500 children under the age of 18 received child protection kits, and 33 communities received water purification tablets and knowledge on how to use them in order to prevent waterborne diseases. The overall distribution was achieved successfully and brought considerable relief to the returned communities. UNICEF hopes to build upon this experience to foster continuous access to areas previously out of reach. Unimpeded access remains crucial for the delivery of life-saving assistance and appropriate coverage of essential services for the most vulnerable population, including children, often located in areas with severe operational constraints.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

The situation in the country continues to affect access to quality maternal and child health care services. Continued attacks on health care providers, limited availability of health supplies and service disruption will result in over 34,000 additional preventable deaths among mothers and children. In order to improve the accessibility and consistency of service delivery and treatment, UNICEF is providing partners with much-needed supplies. A total of 441 first aid kits, 33 inter-agency emergency health kits and 3,199 clean delivery kits, as well as medicines, have been dispatched to partners, notably Myanmar Health Assistant Association, Premiere Urgence Internationale Myanmar, Terre Des Hommes Lausanne, Karen Department of Health and Welfare, Health Poverty Action, Kayin Baptist Convention,

¹ [Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 20 Jun 2022](#)

² [Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 06 Jun 2022](#)

Suwannimit Foundation, and Relief International. The medicines delivered are estimated to cover the needs of approximately 37,000 children for treatment of diarrhoea and pneumonia. In addition, six community health worker kits were provided for volunteers to support community-based newborn care. Partners will be using these supplies for responses in Chin, Shan, Kachin, Kayin and Kayah, including in the ethnic health organizations (EHOs) area. Consequently, safe passage and transportation of health supplies are required as insecurity and checkpoints are still hindering the response delivery. UNICEF has only received 14 per cent of the required health programme funding. UNICEF and partners need much more of these supplies to ensure provision of life-saving treatments to infants, children and their mothers.

The continuity of HIV/AIDS treatment remains a priority for UNICEF. In the southeast, 50 staff from 4 child protection partner organizations received HIV awareness training. This session contributed to alleviating discrimination against HIV-affected adolescents in IDP camps and brought awareness of the disease and its prevention. Additionally, 19 maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) staff from EHOs were trained on HIV testing practices. This training contributed to building the capacity for the prevention of mother-to-child infection transmission through early diagnosis and treatment and ensured staff are well versed in timely testing and outreach.

Nutrition

UNICEF coordinated with partners and communities for the provision of nutrition services to the returned population in Loikaw, Kayah, where access has previously been challenging due to the conflict. A total of 340 pregnant and lactating women and 864 children aged 6 to 59 months living in IDP camps were reached with multiple micronutrient supplementation, infant feeding bowls and posters integrated with nutrition counselling. Additionally, UNICEF participated in a nationwide supplementation campaign, and 13,951 packages of vitamin A were distributed. The supplies are expected to cover the full supplementation needs of approximately 2.2 million children aged 6 to 59 months.

In collaboration with partners, UNICEF has reached more children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling services in Rakhine, Yangon and Ayeyarwady during this reporting period compared to previous months. Within this month, 16,659 children aged 6 to 59 months were reached with multiple micronutrient supplementation and a total of 716 children with SAM were admitted for life-saving treatment. There are multiple challenges and gaps in assessing nutritional status in Myanmar. To address this, UNICEF has coordinated with partners to expand simplified mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening activities and facilitated basic nutrition data collection in northern Shan and Kachin. To achieve this, UNICEF provided 3,000 MUAC tapes to partners for the nutrition screening expansion. Although an increased number of children suffering from SAM have received treatment this month, only 5 per cent of the targeted children have been reached so far this year, largely due to the nutrition programme funding gap of 86 per cent. With additional funding, the targeted 37,503 severely malnourished children could be provided with therapeutic treatment.

Cluster

The Nutrition Cluster continues to provide leadership and coordination support across the country through already established Nutrition Cluster coordination platforms, including one at national level and four at subnational level. With the support of the Strategic Advisory Group Plus (SAG+), the cluster is working towards strengthening coordination, notably at the subnational level. Furthermore, the Nutrition Cluster is strengthening assessments by finalizing a technical support package. Through this support, MUAC assessments as guided by the Global Nutrition Cluster tool are expected to provide near real-time proxy prevalence of acute malnutrition, identify children and refer them for early management with improved outcomes. Finally, the Nutrition Cluster is also supporting the multisectoral needs assessment (MSNA) led by UNOCHA to support the upcoming drafting of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The use of current information will help proper planning and estimation of humanitarian needs in the country.

Child protection

The Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) will be launched in Myanmar for the first time in July 2022, with five international NGOs and one national NGO piloting the system. This initiative, as a best practice, will facilitate effective case management for individual vulnerable children and provides a tool for caseworkers to organize their case file while following the case management process and assessing the quality of services provided to children. The system will allow caseworkers to move away from the previous cumbersome paper-based and manual data-collection systems.

With support from the European Union, UNICEF has organized online refresher human rights training for local lawyers. Children below the minimum age of criminal responsibility have been detained as punishment for their parents allegedly participating in opposition movement. Since the military takeover, legal aid support and child protection comprehensive services including migration-related detention and accusations of belonging to People's Defence Forces have been provided by UNICEF and its implementing partners to 3,105 clients: 1,549 children (47 per cent girls) and 1,556 young people (36 per cent females). Additionally, UNICEF and its partners conducted a two-day training focusing on children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups, where 12 organizations from 18 townships of 7 states learned about adequate rehabilitation and reintegration support. To maintain its efforts towards the prevention of COVID-19 transmission, 2,130 people (1,082 females and 1,048 males) benefited from COVID-19 awareness sessions in 40 locations in northern Rakhine. Since the beginning of 2022, a total of 90,145 people (32,095 girls, 30,804 boys, 19,713 women, 7,533 men) have been reached nationally through 28 partners with critical child protection services including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), gender-based violence risk mitigation and response interventions, as well as explosive ordnance risk education (EORE).

Cluster

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) has successfully progressed with its localization plan, with the onboarding of an additional coordinator in Chin. The roll-out of a series of capacity-building trainings designed for civil society organizations (CSOs) and NGOs across Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) areas of responsibilities is progressing and adds to four trainings already implemented countrywide in April and May 2022. A strategic task team for Sagaing region was created in view of the deteriorating humanitarian situation there and the limited information available, which hampered the cluster's ability to adequately coordinate and plan for this area. The aim of the task team is to actively analyze how additional resources can be mobilized to support the response to the population's needs in the region. In southern Shan, the CP AoR continues to be active in the coordination of the response led by OCHA. Barriers to cluster activities have been faced as some partners are still not part of the CP 5W database (Who does What, Where, When and for Whom), which limits their contribution to the data-collection system and the overview of the cluster on the presence and activity implementation. The cluster is actively working towards improving the database.

Mine Action AoR

Regular reports focusing on the damage and harm caused by landmines and other explosive weapons are being received. In addition to causing deaths and injuries, these weapons cause long-term harm including the destruction of livelihoods and vital infrastructures such as health-care facilities. Victims of landmines and other explosive ordnance continue to lack access to basic services and face multiple challenges. As a crucial step to taking appropriate action, the Mine Action AoR is documenting the short and long-term humanitarian impacts of the use of explosive weapons, including through the collection of data on civilian casualties. Towards this end, the Mine Action AoR is supporting the development of a systematic Myanmar Victim Information System in the coming period.

Further advocacy is needed to raise awareness of all parties to the conflict so that they cease using explosive weapons which impact communities. Failure to do so will see more death and injury as a result of these weapons. To contribute to community awareness and prevention, the Mine Action AoR members have reached over 150,000 people with EORE messages since January 2022, including 68,502 children. The Mine Action AoR calls on all parties to the conflict to address the use of explosive weapons in line with international humanitarian law.

Education

June marked the beginning of the traditional new academic year, and although many schools reopened, some areas are still severely affected by the lack of access to education in addition to variations in the enrolment trends. In Kayin, Mon and Rakhine states, an estimated 70 to 90 per cent of schools have reopened, and there is a need to expand the support provided, including the distribution of resources and learning material. However, the ongoing conflict and instability continue to impede school reopening and the majority of learning centres in conflict-affected areas, especially in the rural regions, remain closed. Children urgently need to access safe learning spaces, and support needs to be provided to community centres, as well as quality learning materials and training for facilitators. The insecurity is affecting the delivery of much-needed education supplies. UNICEF, with its partners, is nonetheless continuing to help children access learning with 51,417 children (25,914 girls and 25,503 boys) aged 3 to 17 years provided with education access during the reporting period. UNICEF facilitated children's access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning by providing education supplies, learning materials and education services. Individual essential learning packages were also distributed to 22,974 children (11,583 girls and 11,391 boys). An additional 3,622

children/adolescents (1,713 girls and 1,909 boys) were reached through UNICEF-supported skills development interventions.

Cluster

The Education Cluster is planning to generate further evidence and data in order to guide strategic planning, implementation and advocacy. A community consultation exercise is being conducted by partners to ascertain the views of parents, communities and children on education including access, safety and general views about preferences of education pathways. This will inform the education response in the evolving context. Following the Education Cannot Wait scoping mission related to the Multi-Year Resilience Programme, the Education Cluster is collaborating with key stakeholders to form the development committee providing technical guidance for the programme design.

Preparatory work regarding the nationwide Joint Education Needs Assessment is ongoing. The assessment will generate a clear education-specific picture of the needs and gaps in children's access to quality, protective and inclusive education. For a holistic approach, the Education Cluster is collaborating closely with Child Protection AoR in the design and eventual implementation of the assessment. To support cluster partners' capacity, the Education Cluster has worked with gender in humanitarian action counterparts to organize a 2 day training on gender, with simultaneous translation into Burmese to facilitate more effective participation of local organizations. Preparations have been completed and the training will be conducted in early July.

WASH

Although the UNICEF humanitarian WASH response reached 372,669 people across the country in 2022, the HAC appeal is still only one-third funded and increasing needs are being reported nationwide. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF partners delivered clean drinking water to 239,238 people, including 28,112 IDP in Rakhine who were supported through water boating and trucking from remote sources to mitigate the water scarcity in the region. New partnerships were expanded in the northwest, Kayah and Kayin, in addition to existing partnerships. The new collaborations with Suwannimit Foundation, Mercy Corps and People in Need are expected to reach over 50,000 affected people. In Myitkyina, the partnership with Kachin Baptist Convention is being renewed to continue the WASH services provision to 22,358 affected people in 38 protracted camps. Adventist Development and Relief Agency will soon initiate two water supply schemes benefiting 2,803 people in the southeast under the 'Water as a Catalyst for Peace' project. This project's main premise is to design and implement water management and WASH interventions that are conflict-sensitive and can be used as a positive driver of social cohesion and cooperation, with the engagement and inclusion of young people as agents of change for peacebuilding.

In the Yangon peri-urban martial law township of Hlaing Thar Yar, 31,713 people received bottled drinking water, and the emergency distribution of water is now transitioning to longer-term services. In order to do so, two water treatment units were installed in Hlaing Thar Yar in partnership with Myanmar Kitchen. The water plants will be upgraded with the installation of solar energy systems to optimize the cost of operation. Purified drinking water from these plants is now available at an affordable price, at one-tenth of the commercial purified drinking water. WaterAid has completed the feasibility study to explore the options for setting up additional water treatment units with cost recovery mechanisms to improve water accessibility for the vulnerable population, and the study results are being analysed.

Cluster

WASH interventions for 2022 remain underfunded. To date, only US\$5.6 million of the WASH Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) requirement has been received out of the required US\$135 million to reach 2.1 million vulnerable and crisis-affected people with improved access to safe water, and sustainable, durable and cost-effective sanitation facilities. In preparation for the monsoon season, the WASH cluster has updated the response plan and contingency stock for the first quarter of the year. The shortage of contingency stock to respond to the upcoming monsoon season will be one of the biggest challenges, and the cluster will ensure careful management. The WASH localization strategy has been drafted and a task force was established for further discussion and development of tools. An inter-agency response plan led by OCHA was developed to respond to the displacement of 15,000 people from Kayah to southern Shan. In Rakhine, land issues continue to present a significant challenge for WASH infrastructure with the charging of land rental fees by those claiming to own the land, particularly in IDP camps in Sittwe township. The cluster is monitoring the situation and providing support to resolve the long-standing issue.

Social Protection and Cash-based Programming

Although almost 6,000 children have been reached under the UNICEF humanitarian maternal and child cash transfer since the beginning of the year, the results are significantly below the expected HAC target. The cash transfer

programme needs to further expand to Yangon peri-urban areas and conflict-affected regions to reach the targeted 90,000 children by the end of this year. In order to do this, additional funding is necessary as the programme is suffering a very low HAC funding, with only 3 per cent of the requirements received so far. The programme provides great support to the livelihoods of people who have been severely affected by the grave humanitarian situation caused by the conflict and displacement. Increased funding will allow UNICEF partners to reduce household poverty and improve access to basic services (health, nutrition and hygiene) so that families are not forced to resort to risky or harmful coping strategies to survive. Despite that low funding, the mobile-based payment is ongoing, and the cash-out rate reached 95 per cent of the 5,789 total enrolled programme participants, who include 2,061 girls, 2,065 boys, 216 children with disabilities, and 1,663 pregnant women.

The cash transfer is provided together with social and behaviour change sessions which were conducted via tele-messaging and community outreach. Some 219 caregivers of children under 2 years old and 96 pregnant women were reached with messaging covering the danger signs of pregnancy, birth planning, the importance of antenatal and postnatal care, exclusive breastfeeding, infant and young child feeding, immunization, and personal hygiene.

Communications for Development (C4D), Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

As part of the capacity-building of partners on social and behaviour change, a total of 69 staff from three implementing partners were trained on basic social behaviour change and interpersonal communication skills. UNICEF carried out community mobilization and awareness-raising activities to provide communities from 200 villages in eastern and southern Shan with access to the right information on maternal, newborn and child health, nutrition, immunization, COVID-19 prevention and promotion of vaccination. Through these interventions, approximately 50,000 community members were reached. Weekly social media monitoring is conducted on COVID-19, including vaccines, and social media content is developed based on this monitoring in order to address myths, rumours and concerns from communities.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) orientation sessions were organized for 10 UNICEF partners from Health, Nutrition and Education programmes. The purpose of these orientation sessions was to provide an overview of AAP, the importance of integrating AAP indicators in the response and the reporting requirements for AAP in order to assess quality, effectiveness and accountability throughout the project. AAP indicators and key components are currently incorporated in 17 partnership documents targeting over 6,000 community members to promote access to effective feedback mechanisms.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian coordination and strategy in Myanmar is aligned with the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Humanitarian Response Plan, as well as clusters and programmes priorities. In response to the political crisis and its impact, four clusters have been activated since 21 August 2021 namely nutrition, food security, education and protection. UNICEF is the lead for the Nutrition and WASH Clusters, as well as the Child Protection AoR, while co-leading the Education Cluster with Save the Children. Since January 2022, UNICEF has also been leading the Mine Action AoR.

UNICEF continues to work in coordination with the Myanmar Humanitarian Country Team while also collaborating with UN agencies, INGOs and local organizations to efficiently coordinate and deliver life-saving services. In addition to taking part in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group led by OCHA, UNICEF facilitates the in-country inter-agency prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) network with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and is an active participant in the Humanitarian Access Working Group. UNICEF ensures, through its nine offices across Myanmar, the monitoring of its programme implementation, and coordinates its activities in Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw, Lashio and Taunggyi in Shan, Sittwe and Maungdaw in Rakhine, Myitkyina in Kachin, Hakha in Chin and Hpaan in Kayin.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Stories

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/press-releases/unicef-statement-death-two-boys-grenade-round-explosion-magwe-region-myanmar>

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/press-releases/statement-access-learning-millions-children-myanmar>

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/bringing-basic-services-children-remote-areas-kayah-state>

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/parents-relief-clean-water-arrives>

Tweets

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1537374950817947649>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1536564269994881024>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1536189126340386821>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1535222782912565250>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1534769778736435202>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1534377179835932679>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1532686053718499330>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1532259622786301953>

Facebook posts

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/5394490143951800/>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/5383387905062024/>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/5375492482518233/>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/5371873542880127/>

Next SitRep: July 2022

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

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector Indicator Disaggregation		UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
		2022 targets	Total results	Change ▲▼	2022 targets	Total results	Change ▲▼
NUTRITION							
# children aged 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	Girls	37,503	1,011	▲716	39,477	628	▲716
	Boys		851			518	
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Women (PLW)	291,068	20,281	▲4,929	363,835	23,920	▲5,046
# children aged 6-59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders and vitamin A supplementation	Girls	529,215	47,660	▲16,669	661,519	47,660	▲16,669
	Boys		48,220			48,220	
HEALTH							
# children 9 to 18 months vaccinated against measles		760,000	5,164	▲1,156			
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		158,951	122,205	▲28,401			
# of pregnant women received HIV testing and post-test counselling*		75,000	0	0			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION							
# male and female accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene		434,468	239,238	▲22,957	1,163,474	439,622	▲69,826
# male and female use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities		271,632	118,521	▲450	701,921	296,662	▲45,127
# of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes		635,683	54,110	▲4,925	548,070	218,646	▲30,131
# male and female reached with critical WASH supplies		998,710	372,669	▲14,500	1,317,325	543,720	▲59,816
CHILD PROTECTION							
# children, adolescent boys and girls and male and female caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	303,000	16,990	▲5,187	348,000	53,822	▲6,394
	Boys		16,718				
	Women		5,062				
	Men		1,165				
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Girls	133,000	2,846	▲671	150,000	8,300	▲671
	Boys		2,600				
	Women		2,385				
	Men		0				
# people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to	Girls	148,000	1,323	▲2,686	170,000	9,173	▲2,684
	Boys		1,106				
	Women		3,099				

report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Men		1,056				
# children who received individual case management	Girls	2,850	893	▲ 309	4,400	2,102	▲ 478
	Boys		767				
# children in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons provided with relevant prevention and/or survivor-assistance interventions	Girls	386,485	10,043	▲ 8,236	444,000	143,333	▲ 15,851
	Boys		9,613				
	Women		9,167				
	Men		5,312				
EDUCATION**							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning		1,151,160	222,010	▲ 51,417	1,326,250	222,010	▲ 192,763
# of children receiving individual learning materials		1,078,000	55,490	▲ 22,974			
# of children/ adolescents accessing skills development programmes		18,000	13,968	▲ 3,622			
SOCIAL POLICY							
# households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers		90,000	5,789	N/A			
AAP (NOTE: C4D/RCCE included in sectors)							
# people with access to established accountability mechanisms	Women	30,000	503	▲ 213			
	Men		531				

* HIV testing and post-test counselling data will not be available due to limitation of data accessibility.

** Education Cluster results to be reported quarterly.

Annex B

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health	34,578,000	759,500	4,040,180	29,778,320	86%
Nutrition	23,645,813	217,054	1,052,874	20,422,393	86%
Child protection	9,870,753	5,802,784	851,505	3,216,464	33%
Education	22,020,965	1,117,129	2,834,082	18,069,754	82%
WASH	29,808,821	7,886,963	1,234,970	20,686,888	69%
Social protection	24,879,956	147,187	697,548	24,035,221	97%
Cross-sectoral (AAP)	28,250		32,029	-	0%
Cluster Coordination	6,546,432	500,000	-	6,046,432	92%
Total	151,378,990	18,384,110	10,743,187	122,251,693	81%