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Reporting Period: 1 to 30 November 2022

Myanmar Country Office

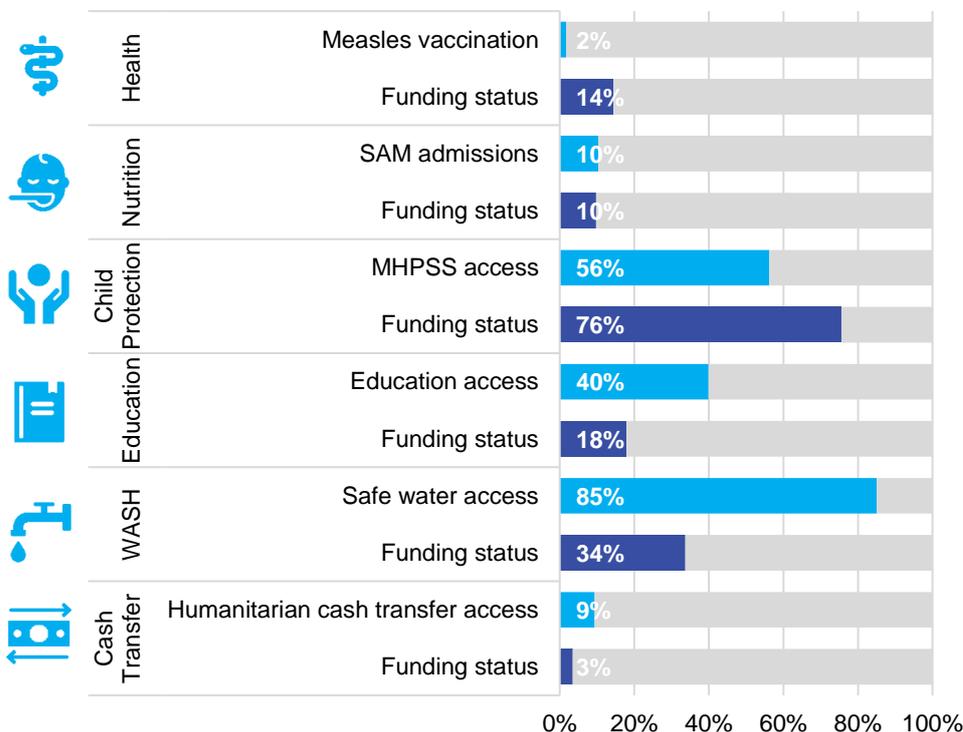
Humanitarian Situation Report No. 10



Highlights

- Essential medical supplies were distributed to partners in the northwest and southeast regions for use in primary health care services and were expected to meet the needs of more than 14,000 children.
- A total of 10,370 children (5,348 girls and 5,022 boys) and 2,062 caregivers were provided with access to mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities and interventions through in-person and remote approaches.
- Nearly 28,000 temporarily displaced people in Kayin, Kayah, Magway and Tanintharyi received life-saving WASH supplies.
- So far this year, UNICEF has provided cash assistance to a total of 8,467 participants through its Maternal and Child Cash Transfer programme.
- Up to November, the 2022 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children appeal has received only 20 per cent of the required US\$151.4 million to cover the multisectoral humanitarian needs of the targeted 1.1 million children.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status*

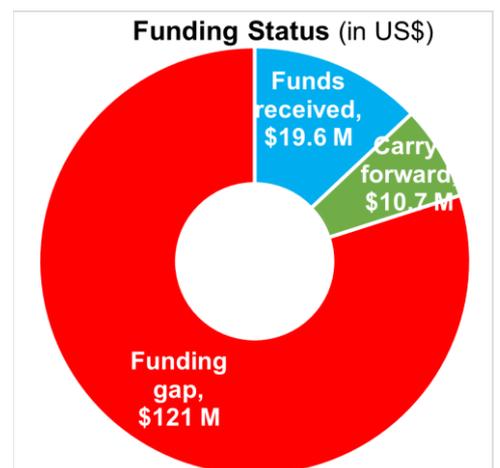


Situation in Numbers

- 5,000,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP 2022)
- 14,460,200** people in need (HRP 2022)
- 1,159,000** Internally displaced people after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR, 21 Nov 2022)
- 49,400** People displaced to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021 (UNHCR, 21 Nov 2022)
- 330,400** people living in protracted displacement before February 2021 (UNHCR, 21 Nov 2022)

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 displaced and host communities. The Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) estimates that, in 2022, 14.4 million people including 5 million children, need assistance. UNICEF Myanmar has so far received US\$30.32 million, representing 20 per cent of the appealed amount. During November 2022, UNICEF has received generous contributions from the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA), the European Commission's Humanitarian Office, the German Federal Foreign Office, the Global Thematic Fund, Denmark, Japan, Norway, the Korean Committee for UNICEF, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The funds received contribute to delivering much-needed assistance through UNICEF programmes covering Nutrition, Health, HIV/AIDS, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Education, Child protection Gender-based violence in emergencies (GBViE), Protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), Social protection and cash-based programming, Accountability to affected population (AAP), Humanitarian leadership and Cluster coordination. UNICEF continues to respond to the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal but experiences an overall funding gap of 80 per cent that significantly impacts the provision of humanitarian assistance and services to the targeted populations, especially children in need. UNICEF can scale up responses and accelerate service deliveries to the targeted population with continued support from donors. UNICEF expresses its sincere appreciation to all private and public sector donors for their contributions to supporting the children of Myanmar.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

During November, a continued increase in displacements was reported. 1,489,400 people¹ are estimated to be displaced nationally, including those in a situation of protracted displacement. This represents an increase of 29,200 people compared to the previous month.² The Country Office continues to deliver humanitarian assistance despite the security situation and the national travel restrictions which are disrupting people's access to lifesaving services and hampering the timely transportation of supplies in conflict-affected areas. Inflation is also causing an increase in the cost of supplies. In the northwest, frequent armed clashes and the disruption of telecommunication services in several townships are hindering the ability of humanitarian partners to conduct assessments and to implement and monitor emergency responses. Sagaing continues to host the highest number of displaced people, which reached a total of 616,500 as of 21 November. While UNICEF and partners are intensifying their response and reach in the northwest, existing services do not cover all the needs as displacement continues and most displaced people live in informal settlements with limited assistance, increasing their vulnerability. Children and their families remain in dire need of access to water, health care, nutrition, education and protection services, in addition to the long-term impact of prolonged conflict on children's development. Humanitarian workers not only face access constraints and blocked transportation routes, but the continuing violence is leaving serious challenges of landmines with limited educational activities for dealing with the risk of explosive ordnance. While Sagaing accounts for 12 per cent of all the reported casualties from landmines and explosive remnants of war, Shan State remains the most affected with 42 per cent of incidents, according to the latest report by UNICEF.³

In Rakhine, the most affected townships outside urban areas remain inaccessible and movement restrictions are still in place in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Mrauk-U, Minbya, Myebon and Rathedaung, severely impacting the ability of UNICEF partners to deliver life-saving assistance. According to UNHCR, approximately 240,300 people are estimated to be displaced in North and Central Rakhine, including 219,000 people in situation of protracted displacements before the military coup of February 2021. Kachin State is also hosting a high number of protracted displaced people, with 91,500 people experiencing long-term displacement. Overall, the security situation and humanitarian needs of people in Kachin are deteriorating. Since the October air strike on Hpakant township where hundreds of civilians were affected, the situation has remained fragile, and the humanitarian situation of the already vulnerable communities has been further exacerbated.

Furthermore, UNICEF and partners are evaluating the impact of the new law on the registration of associations, which could have implications for humanitarian operations. Nationally, limited access remains one of the major challenges to distributing aid. Solutions are being pursued notably with the use of alternative routes, but these increase the planned transport costs. UNICEF and partners monitor the situation closely and use any reductions in fighting to access people in need. The capacity-building of partners continues to be a priority for UNICEF while access is limited, to ensure consistency of service.

¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, [Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 21 Nov 2022](#)

² United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, [Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 31 Oct 2022](#)

³ United Nations Children's Fund, [Myanmar Landmine/ERW Incidents Information, Fact Sheet \(January–August 2022\)](#)

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

During November, access to quality health care services across the country continued to be affected by the conflict. To alleviate the situation, UNICEF supports the implementation of health care programmes in Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Bago, Tanintharyi and Yangon peri-urban areas. A total of 48,688 people received primary health care services through mobile and fixed clinics run by implementing partners. In addition, 834 children aged 9–18 months have been vaccinated against measles in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan. The need for humanitarian aid is constantly increasing due to new displacements. Continuous support is necessary to ensure the provision of life-saving treatment to newborns, children and women. UNICEF ensures the provision of health supplies to its implementing partners where feasible as, in some areas, transport of medical supplies is on hold due to access restrictions. Even so, essential medical supplies, including 22,800 sachets of oral rehydration salts, 80,500 zinc tablets for the management of diarrhoea, 37,900 tablets of amoxicillin for the management of pneumonia and 1,000 tubes of 7.1 per cent chlorhexidine digluconate gel for newborn cord care were distributed to partners in the northwest and southeast regions for use in primary health care services. The stock is expected to meet the needs of more than 14,000 children. In addition, UNICEF has been working with partners to provide Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission services for pregnant women, parents and their children. As of this month, a total of 94 HIV-exposed infants have received virological tests for HIV within 2 months of birth with UNICEF's contribution in 34 laboratories with well-functioning services.

Nutrition

In November, UNICEF continued to work with partners to implement nutrition programmes in Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Sagaing, Ayeyarwaddy and Yangon peri-urban areas. Although the security situation continues to restrict access and transportation of nutrition commodities, UNICEF and its partners reached 28,407 children aged 6–59 months (14,165 boys and 14,242 girls) and 3,416 pregnant and lactating women with preventive nutrition services, including the distribution of multiple micronutrient powder, vitamin A supplementation and multiple micronutrient tablet supplementation. In addition, 89 children aged 6–59 months (36 boys and 53 girls) with severe acute malnutrition were provided with life-saving treatment services. Furthermore, UNICEF reached 62 children (29 boys and 33 girls) in the Ayeyarwaddy region who were suffering from moderate acute malnutrition by providing a simplified treatment that includes the provision of ready-to-use-therapeutic food (RUTF). A total of 7,379 primary caregivers of children aged under two were provided with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling services for optimal feeding practices.

UNICEF still has a funding gap of 84 per cent in its target for the nutrition programme's 2022 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal. Despite this, UNICEF supplied its partners with essential nutrition supplies, including 398 cartons of RUTF and 154 packages of multiple micronutrients, for an estimated 1,400 children in need in Rakhine, Kayah and Kayin states. The prepositioned stock of nutrition supplies was distributed in Rakhine to cover the treatment of 400 children with SAM. Moreover, UNICEF supported the monitoring of breast milk substitute violations and assisted in the systematic distribution of infant formula and feeding kits for children aged under six months, in coordination with Shan and Rakhine subnational nutrition clusters.

Nutrition Cluster

The Nutrition Cluster is among the least funded clusters in Myanmar and efforts are continuing to mobilize more resources to support the urgently needed humanitarian response. To date, 9.3 per cent (US\$6 million) of the cluster's requirements have been mobilized. A total of 181,630 beneficiaries out of the targeted 1,025,354 have been reached with nutrition support, representing approximately 20 per cent of the target. Cumulatively, the cluster members have treated 3,880 children (10 per cent of the target) for severe acute malnutrition and 12,643 (10 per cent of the target) for moderate acute malnutrition. An additional 180,297 people (18 per cent of the target) received preventive nutrition support. The cluster is continuously monitoring the supply requirements. In the northwest, rising needs for moderate acute malnutrition therapeutic supplies have prompted cluster partners to revise services to respond to the increasing demand. To support this need, the cluster lead agency will provide temporary relief by providing therapeutic supplies which will be used through simplified approaches. The simplified treatment protocol includes the use of therapeutic food (RUTF) to treat both severe and moderate acute malnutrition. The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund's (MHF) first standard allocation has been launched and partners are in the process of applying for the funding. More resources will help alleviate funding needs in the medium to long term.

Child protection

November figures show that UNICEF and its partners provided essential and life-saving services to 22,638 people (58,263 girls, 8,376 boys, 3,937 women and 2,062 men). A total of 10,370 children (5,348 girls and 5,022 boys) and

2,062 caregivers were provided with access to mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) through in-person and remote approaches. The MHPSS team mainstreamed psychological first aid training to the Education Cluster in the southeast, targeting 20 partners staff, 15 of whom are women. Despite severe access restrictions and security constraints, UNICEF and its partners managed to conduct violence against children and gender-based violence (VAC/GBV) awareness-raising sessions, adolescent engagement, life-skills sessions and girls' empowerment, case management support, and child marriage awareness-raising sessions with parents, caregivers and children, reaching 1,359 people (186 girls, 706 boys, 476 women).

UNICEF Myanmar was selected among four countries for piloting the community consultation on the reintegration of children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) in collaboration with Child Frontiers International. The consultations revealed the scale of the CAAFAG caseload, the challenges faced by CAAFAG in reintegrating these children in Myanmar and options available for them. These consultations were conducted successfully in seven states including Chin, Karen, Kachin, Shan North, Shan South, Rakhine and Bago East.

UNICEF and partners conducted a refresher training course on child rights for 90 local lawyers on evidence collection, documentation and reporting child rights violations. UNICEF also convened the Community of Practice workshop for its implementing partners to discuss the newly enacted law on registration of associations and its implications on humanitarian assistance. UNICEF legal aid services have supported 1,965 children (47 per cent girls) and 2,176 young people (33 per cent females), including children arbitrarily detained and accused of affiliation with the People's Defence Force and of migration offences. Through the referral pathway to case management, 373 children (232 boys and 141 girls) and 93 young people (51 males and 42 females) benefited from comprehensive child protection services.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR)

The Child Protection AoR conducted its regular coordination meeting with partners at both national and subnational levels during November. A key priority is finalizing the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the role of CP AoR partners in the review of the objectives and cost of activities. Virtual workshops were organized for partners to contribute to these analyses and valuable inputs were shared with both the Protection Cluster and UNOCHA.

Mine Action AoR

UNICEF, as the lead of the Mine Action AoR (MA AoR) continues to support partners across the different pillars of mine action including explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) for everyone. While the MA AoR has been going well in terms of funding and delivering risk education programmes, a key area currently overlooked is victim assistance. The MA AoR continues to coordinate with other clusters and AoRs to support more children and their families, while advocating for the rights of victims. Explosive ordnance poses significant risks to civilians and humanitarian actors and exacerbates efforts to enhance the resilience of vulnerable people. Members of the MA AoR have continued to advocate for scaling up the delivery of EORE by all humanitarian actors who can be trained to deliver it.

Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported access to education for 33,557 children (16,810 girls and 16,747 boys). UNICEF and its partners facilitated children's access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning, by providing teaching and learning materials, capacity-building and incentives of volunteer teachers/ethnic language teachers/facilitators/caregivers, cognitive development, social and emotional learning and psychosocial support. UNICEF and its partners also provided individual essential learning packages to an additional 7,945 children (4,037 girls and 3,908 boys). Moreover, a total of 5,732 children/adolescents (2,805 girls and 2,927 boys) benefited from skills development training, supported by UNICEF.

The levels of violence and instability continue to worsen, causing large-scale internal displacement and severely disrupting children's opportunities to learn safely. During the reporting period, a school was reportedly destroyed by an air raid in the Lu Thaw Township in Karen State. Around the Thai border, children from displaced families joined schools in Thailand due to frequent clashes. The continuing conflict has impeded education delivery in certain areas of Rakhine. In response, in some instances, project target areas have shifted to a nearby temporary learning space such as a forest site. Tight security measures are also restricting education in some areas. It is estimated that approximately 3.7 million children nationally have restricted access to learning or are not accessing learning at all. This revised figure is based on the multi-sectoral needs assessment results analysis compiled in November by the Education Cluster. The children of Myanmar remain in need of access to safe learning, good quality learning materials and trained teachers, particularly in areas accommodating newly displaced populations. Engagement with the relevant stakeholders including parents,

community leaders and UNICEF partners is critical to ensure that the safe transportation and delivery of education supplies continues to reach the most vulnerable children, notably in remote and conflict-affected areas.

Education Cluster

In collaboration with UNICEF, the Education Cluster is putting together contingency plans for six hubs which will include Chin, Magway, Sagaing, Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayah, and the southeast (Kayin, Mon, Bago East and Tanintharyi). The first round of consultation workshops with key partners and stakeholders across the hubs has been completed during this reporting period, and the compilation of inputs is in progress. The cluster is preparing to present and validate the contingency plans at the second round of workshops, scheduled for the first half of December 2022. To support partners in applying to the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF), the cluster will conduct workshops at hub level to explain the call to partners, especially local partners, to strengthen their capacity to prepare and submit high quality proposals. In addition, the Education Cluster is conducting a joint education needs assessment primary data-collection exercise after carrying out sessions, for the training of trainers and enumerators, from participating agencies. The reporting period witnessed several challenges; attacks on schools and their destruction are reported in multiple locations, and such violence makes it very hard for local people to carry on with normal life, and for children to access education.

WASH

As the crisis deepens and more people are displaced, UNICEF has stepped up its response in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector. Since January 2022, UNICEF humanitarian WASH assistance has reached 536,491 people. During the reporting period, WASH assistance reached 22,316 affected people with safe water, 54,344 people with sanitation services and 31,329 affected people received life-saving WASH supplies including water purification chemicals, family hygiene kits and other essential supplies. The campaign to change handwashing behaviour was ramped up around global handwashing day on 15 October, and a total of 43,129 people were shown the benefits of good hygiene practices and of frequent handwashing with soap.

More than 50,000 displaced people in the protracted camps in Kachin, Rakhine and northern Shan continued to receive regular water supply and sanitation services. In Rakhine, 4,500 family hygiene kits were distributed to displaced communities. The flood-affected population in Dawei, Kyiekmaraw townships in Tanintharyi were supported with the provision of emergency latrines and the restoration of water services. Nearly 28,000 temporarily displaced people in Kayin, Kayah, Magway and Tanintharyi received life-saving WASH supplies during the reporting period.

Hakha, Thantlang, Matupi, Falam, Gangaw and Saw townships continued to experience increased displacements. UNICEF partner Karuna Mission Social Solidarity provided hygiene kits to 5,000 people and 20 emergency latrines were provided in Gangaw township. In southern Shan and Kayah, 1,687 family hygiene kits were distributed, five water tanks were installed and 23 community water filters were distributed benefitting 7,750 people in 23 camps. An affordable bottled water distribution service, with repayable financing, continues to reach families in the martial law townships in peri-urban Yangon. The operations are expanding with technical assistance to operationalize additional water kiosks. Treated water production continues to face challenges due to power outages. However, the scale and intensity of the displacements continue to outpace the humanitarian WASH response, and this is further exacerbated by constraints on access, the liquidity crunch and rocketing inflation.

WASH Cluster

The WASH Cluster remains underfunded with only 8.7 per cent of the total Humanitarian Response Plan WASH budget of US\$132.5 million. Since January 2022, a total of 904,266 people (43 per cent) out of the targeted 2.1 million received WASH services nationally, including 677,747 people who benefited from access to safe water, 389,716 people who benefited from a functional excreta disposal system, and 856,734 people who benefited from hygiene promotion activities and WASH supplies. The first standard allocation of the MHF has been launched, and workshops have been conducted at subnational level to strengthen partners' capacity for the process and to support them in submitting high quality proposals.

Social Protection and Cash-based Programming

During the reporting period, UNICEF's Maternal and Child Cash Transfer programme continued to provide cash transfers to 7,000 programme participants (2,086 girls, 2,259 boys, 819 children with disability, and 1,836 pregnant women). Since January 2022, UNICEF has provided cash assistance to a total of 8,467 people. During the reporting period, the fifth payment cycle was completed, and a total of 928 social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) sessions were provided including 90 per cent through home visits and the remaining by tele messaging. Community outreach activities were prioritized and the community mobilizers provided IYCF counselling to the cash recipients. The

programme has also been focusing on community structure strengthening and documenting good practices of the Social Protection Cash transfer in peri-urban Yangon.

During the reporting period, the “Bright Start: Mobile-based Emergency Health Care Microinsurance” programme continued to provide emergency health services in Yangon’s six peri-urban townships (Hlaing Thar Yar, Shwe Pyi Thar, North Okkalar, North Dagon, South Dagon and Dagon Seikkan), reaching 29,030 active programme participants including 28,210 children aged under 5 and 820 pregnant women. So far in 2022, programme participants have received 42,752 telemedicine consultation services, 1,337 investigations for antenatal care and 6 medications for pregnant women, plus 28 investigations and 5,114 medications for children aged under 5. In addition, the programme provided 1,867 hospital cash grants for the hospitalization of 1,313 pregnant women and 554 children aged under 5. The programme covers 27,500 participants, representing 69 per cent of the planned 2022 HAC target of 40,000 participants.

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

Information on Measuring Upper Armed Circumference was translated into three ethnic languages from Kachin, Shan and Taang, to increase the awareness of mothers and caregivers of children aged under five from ethnic areas. Maternal, newborn and child health messages were developed for digital platform awareness-raising. COVID-19 prevention and vaccine-related infographic materials on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) were printed in 15 ethnic languages.

The second round of on-site programmatic visits for the SBCC intervention in four villages was conducted on 15–16 November through UNICEF implementing partner Parami Development Network (PDN) in southern Shan State. Through this partnership, 345 mothers were reached with information and the promotion of good practices on nutrition activities. In addition, 6,568 mothers and caregivers of children aged under 2 were reached through awareness, referral and dialogue sessions on the importance of routine immunization. A total of 5,405 mothers of children aged under five were reached through mothers' group discussions on maternal, newborn and child health. Environmental health has been integrated into this partnership since July 2022, and 1,065 people received key information on air pollution and the systematic use of chemical pesticides in five townships in southern Shan State.

The AAP dashboard has been updated for the third quarter of 2022 with partners' contributions. The analysis and findings from the feedback received from the communities have been compiled and will be shared with the AAP task force members to determine the use of the feedback within their respective sections and field offices. To start implementing the set indicators under the partnership with the PDN, 3 staff members were given Training of Trainers AAP sessions and 19 volunteers from 5 townships are expected to be trained to establish community feedback mechanisms and address the communities' feedback.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF’s humanitarian coordination and strategy in Myanmar is aligned with the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview and HRP, as well as with the priorities of clusters and programmes. UNICEF continues to support the coordination of humanitarian actors, leading the Nutrition Cluster, the WASH Cluster and co-leading the Education Cluster and the Child Protection AoR with Save the Children. UNICEF is also leading the Mine Action AoR. In response to the crisis, UNICEF is adapting the way it works to achieve continuity of critical services at scale, coordinating with the Myanmar Humanitarian Country Team and with an extensive and diverse network of partners, including United Nations agencies, national and international NGOs, private sector partners and local organizations to efficiently 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 network for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNICEF also continues to co-lead the RCCE Working Group and is an active participant in the Humanitarian Access Working Group. UNICEF ensures the coordination and monitoring of its programme implementation across Myanmar, drawing on its strong field presence through its main offices and seven field offices, namely 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. UNICEF will continue to focus on reaching the most vulnerable children, including those who are displaced and stateless, children with disabilities and those in hard-to-reach areas, including areas under martial law.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Tweets

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1589843612728426497>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1589838682240225282>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1592723368880771074>

Facebook posts

<https://www.facebook.com/477179694445343/posts/498953725601273>

<https://www.facebook.com/477179694445343/posts/493805019449477>

<https://www.facebook.com/477179694445343/posts/494503006046345>

Next SitRep: January 2023

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

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Summary of Programme Results

Sector Indicator disaggregation		UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
		2022 targets	Total results	Change ▲▼	2022 targets	Total results	Change ▲▼
NUTRITION							
# of children aged 6–59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	Girls	37,503	2,101	▲ 89	39,477	2,101	▲ 89
	Boys		1,779			1,779	
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months receiving ICYF counselling	Women (PLW)	291,068	48,407	▲ 7,379	363,835	55,866	▲ 8,853
	Men		4,070			4,476	
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders and vitamin A supplementation	Girls	529,215	119,269	▲ 28,407	661,519	119,269	▲ 28,407
	Boys		117,187			117,187	
HEALTH							
# of children 9–18 months vaccinated against measles		760,000	12,613	▲ 834			
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		158,951	378,463	▲ 48,688			
# of pregnant women receiving HIV testing and post-test counselling*		75,000	N/A	N/A			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION							
# of males and females accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene		434,468	369,401	▲ 22,316	1,163,474	687,942	▲ 10,195
# of males and females using safe and appropriate sanitation facilities		271,632	205,994	▲ 54,344	701,921	398,211	▲ 8,495
# of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes		635,683	171,292	▲ 43,129	548,070	415,226	▲ 28,459
# of males and females reached with critical WASH supplies		998,710	536,491	▲ 31,329	1,317,325	870,099	▲ 13,365
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of children, adolescent boys and girls and male and female caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	303,000	69,752	▲ 12,432	348,000	202,904	▲ 18,675
	Boys		64,678				
	Women		24,858				
	Men		11,046				
# of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation,	Girls	133,000	7,636	▲ 1,359	150,000	32,140	▲ 1,461
	Boys		6,800				
	Women		6,515				

prevention and/ or response interventions	Men		0				
# of people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Girls	148,000	4,859	▲1,581	170,000	27,729	▲1,581
	Boys		4,451				
	Women		10,055				
	Men		5,779				
# of children who received individual case management	Girls	2,850	1,647	▲215	4,400	4,192	▲247
	Boys		1,870				
# of children in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons provided with relevant prevention and/or survivor-assistance interventions	Girls	386,485	26,367	▲7,051	444,000	322,963	▲14,836
	Boys		24,277				
	Women		24,027				
	Men		14,059				
EDUCATION**							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning		1,151,160	459,307	▲33,557	1,326,250	527,795	0
# of children receiving individual learning materials		1,078,000	118,677	▲7,945			
# of children/ adolescents accessing skills development programmes		18,000	23,252	▲5,732			
SOCIAL POLICY							
# of households reached with UNICEF funded multipurpose humanitarian cash transfers		90,000	8,467	N/A			
AAP (NOTE: C4D/RCCE included in sectors)							
# of people with access to established accountability mechanisms	Women	30,000	8,514	▲884			
	Men		8,151				

*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	915,187	4,040,180	29,622,633	86%
Nutrition	23,645,813	1,247,638	1,052,874	21,345,301	90%
Child protection	9,870,753	6,608,322	851,505	2,410,926	24%
Education	22,020,965	1,117,129	2,834,082	18,069,754	82%
WASH	29,808,821	8,790,559	1,234,970	19,783,292	66%
Social protection	24,879,956	147,187	697,548	24,035,221	97%
Cross-sectoral (AAP)	28,250	0	32,029	0	0%
Cluster coordination	6,546,432	749,436	0	5,796,996	89%
Total	151,378,990	19,575,459*	10,743,187	121,060,344	80%

*Modified from the previous report as one fund signed in 2021 was already reported in the 2021 HAC and budget year.