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Reporting period: 1 to 31 December 2023

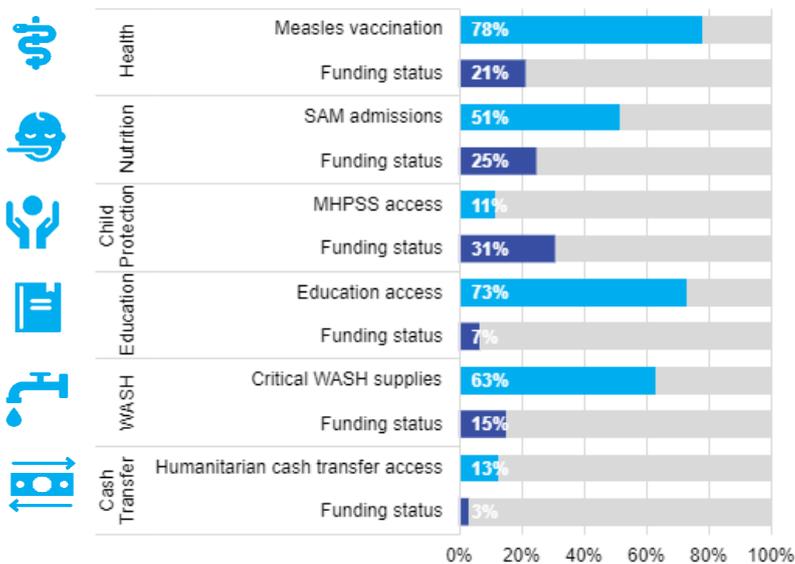
Situation in Numbers

- 5,800,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 18,100,000** people in need (HAC 2023)
- 2,310,900** Internally displaced people after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 61,900** People displaced to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021
- 306,200** people living in protracted displacement before February 2021 (OCHA)

Highlights

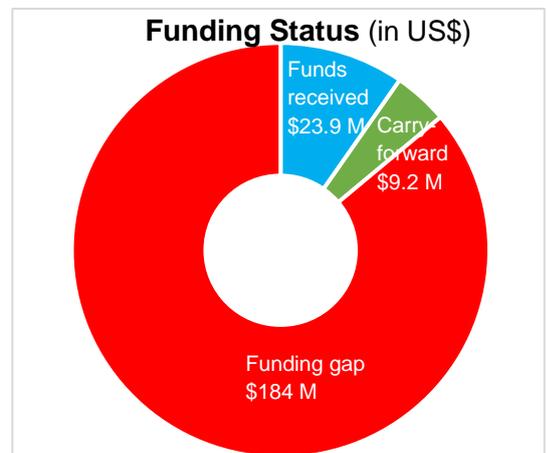
- More than 2.6 million people nationally are internally displaced and in need of life-saving assistance. The escalation of conflict has a disproportionate impact on children with suffering mental health and psychosocial impacts from witnessing or experiencing violence, as well as new or prolonged displacement.
- A total of 858 casualties have been reported nationwide in the first nine months of 2023, injured by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW); 22 per cent of the casualties were children.
- 29,980 people received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) at child-friendly spaces, community centres, from mobile teams, and by remote counselling.
- The funding gap of 84.8 per cent is severely affecting UNICEF's capacity to respond effectively; especially children who need basic social services, will not be able to receive humanitarian assistance.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status*



UNICEF Appeal 2023

US\$ 217.9 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 appealed for US\$217.9 million in 2023 to address the needs of 3.7 million people, including 2.3 million children. At the end of 2023, the HAC remains severely underfunded with a funding gap of 84.8 per cent. UNICEF secured US\$33.14 million (US\$23.92 million in 2023 and \$9.22 million carried over from 2022), representing 15.2 per cent of its 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal. The humanitarian needs remain high going into 2024 as reflected in UNICEF's 2024 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal.¹

In 2023, UNICEF received generous support from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the United States Fund for UNICEF, the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (European Commission/ECHO), the Government of Canada, the Government of Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Government of Norway, the Royal Thai Government, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the World Health Organization (WHO), the French Committee for UNICEF, and Gavi the Vaccine Alliance. UNICEF Myanmar also received internal allocations from global humanitarian thematic funding and the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) loan to support the provision of the humanitarian response.

With this support, UNICEF delivered life-saving humanitarian assistance and ensured critical services reached children in need. UNICEF also provided humanitarian leadership and cluster coordination and strengthened protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). However, the funding gap of 84.8 per cent is severely affecting UNICEF's capacity to respond effectively and at scale. Without these resources, targeted populations, especially children, who need basic social services will not be able to receive humanitarian assistance. UNICEF continues its efforts to mobilize resources and expresses its sincere appreciation to all private and public sector donors for their contributions to supporting the children of Myanmar.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

At the end of 2023, more than 2.6 million people are internally displaced² with the need for life-saving assistance. More than 660,000 people are estimated to be newly displaced in northern and southern Shan, Rakhine, the southeast and the northwest regions. In addition, at least 378 civilians have reportedly been killed and 505 injured³ since the escalation of armed conflict that began in late October. The key challenge for humanitarian workers is the restriction of movement, including the use of roadblocks. Inflation and the depreciation of the local currency is affecting the flow of commodities, depleting stocks in the markets and sharply increasing the price of essential items. The lack of fuel is affecting transportation, telecommunications, the agricultural and industrial sectors and is impacting the delivery of supplies to internally displaced persons in conflict-affected townships. Telecommunications and internet services in Kachin have been extremely unreliable, with limited or no access in some areas as well as in the northwest and Kayah impacting the displaced population's access to services and information.

The escalation of conflict has a disproportionate impact on children. Children suffer mental health and psychosocial impacts from witnessing or experiencing violence, as well as new or prolonged displacement.

In northern Shan, the conflict remains intense with continuous fighting across several townships. Artillery shelling and multiple airstrikes have increased the number of civilian casualties, with unverified reports of 130 civilians killed and 210 injured⁴ since the fighting escalated. Some 104,300 people are newly displaced in northern Shan, as well as in Kachin and Mandalay, while almost 20,000 people have returned home, particularly to nearby villages at Lashio township. Lashio airport has been closed for seven weeks and access by road is worsening, with increased restrictions on humanitarian supplies at various checkpoints.

All townships in Rakhine State continue to be affected by severe blockades, movement restrictions, arbitrary arrests, and artillery shelling; 37 civilian deaths and 121 injuries were reported. Arbitrary arrests have escalated across Rakhine, with more than 190 people placed in detention; humanitarian workers have also been affected by this. Some 114,700 people have been newly displaced due to the ongoing fighting.

Across the northwest and central Myanmar, the intensifying conflict has resulted in 118 civilian deaths and 73 injured with more than 314,000 people newly displaced. More than one million people are now displaced in Sagaing region,

¹ UNICEF, 'Myanmar – 2024 Humanitarian Action for Children', December 2023, <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/myanmar#download>

² UNHCR Myanmar displacement overview as of 25 December 2023 [Document - Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 25 Dec 2023](#)

³ ReliefWeb, Myanmar: 'Intensification of Clashes Flash Update #10 (as of 15 December 2023)', United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, <https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/myanmar-intensification-clashes-flash-update-10-15-december-2023-enmy>.

⁴ ibid

and more than 60 per cent of the population displaced after February 2021 remains in the northwest region. Humanitarian workers and some 110 civilians have been reportedly arrested since early December. Landmines and unexploded ordnance pose a major risk in the northwest. An estimated 150,000 internally displaced people in Kawlin and Tigyain townships in Sagaing have no access to humanitarian assistance.

In the southeast, intense clashes are increasing, especially in Kawtkareik, Kyainnseikkyi and Hpapun in Kayin and Nyaunglebin and Kyaukkyi in Bago East. More than 136,000 people have been newly displaced since the escalation began with 93 civilians reported dead, and 101 injured, many of them along the Shan-Kayah border. Access to, and transportation of, essential supplies are heavily restricted, especially in Kayah.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response⁵

Health

UNICEF and its partners continue to provide life-saving healthcare services, including emergency referral support, in the northwest, southeast, northeast and Yangon peri-urban area. During the reporting period, 60,366 people received primary health care services in UNICEF target areas. Some 30 health staff from four organizations received training on newborn care and the integrated management of newborn and childhood illnesses.

UNICEF provided partners with first aid kits and inter-agency emergency health kits. UNICEF also supported essential medical supplies, such as oral rehydration solutions, zinc, amoxicillin, and equipment for approximately 28,000 people. UNICEF also distributed 4,525 family newborn kits to support essential care during the reporting period.

UNICEF is continuously supporting the strengthening of the routine immunization programme in Myanmar. In 2023, a total of 583,501 children aged below 12 months have received their first dose of the Measles Rubella (MR) vaccine, with 54,597 vaccinated during this reporting period. In addition, UNICEF in coordination with WHO has been supporting the nationwide catch-up immunization programme reaching out to children who have missed basic vaccines. Between August and December 2023, the single-dose vaccinations against the Human Papillomavirus Vaccine (HPV) were given to 805,139 schoolgirls aged 9–11 years. With the support of the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access organization (COVAX), 1.5 million doses of Pfizer COVID vaccine were received in December 2023 and will be used to boost immunity in high-risk populations in early 2024.

Nutrition

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners continued providing essential nutrition services and treated 525 children aged 6–59 months (252 boys, 273 girls) for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). 8,747 children aged 6–59 months (4,318 boys, 4,429 girls) and 498 pregnant and lactating women were also reached with preventive nutrition services including multiple micronutrient supplements and vitamin A supplementation. As of November, UNICEF and its partners reached a total of 5,052 SAM (2,363 boys, 2,689 girls) which is 51% towards the yearly target.

Moreover, 7,224 primary caregivers (191 males and 7,033 females) of children aged under two years, were supported with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling services for optimal breast-feeding and complementary feeding practices in emergency situations. UNICEF also helped with the distribution of more than 600 IYCF counselling promotion materials and reporting templates at community level for nutrition staff and volunteers.

UNICEF has also been coordinating and supporting the release of multiple micronutrient supplements to states and regions for more than 500 children (aged 6–59 months), and more than 3,800 pregnant and lactating women in the reporting period.

Nutrition Cluster

408,283 (69 per cent) people, out of the 590,263 targeted in the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) were reached with services for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition such as screening for acute malnutrition; treatment of SAM and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), IYCF counselling and cooking demonstrations. The Nutrition Cluster provided treatment for 5,052 (34 per cent) of SAM children and 15,963 (28 per cent) of MAM children among the HRP target for children with acute malnutrition. 406,404 children (69 per cent of the targeted 590,263 children) were reached with preventive activities including screening for malnutrition, the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP), IYCF counselling and the provision of multiple micronutrient powders and tablets.

The national and subnational nutrition clusters, with the support of partners, are continuing to try to overcome some significant challenges including a huge funding gap, the interruption of the nutrition activities in some areas, and a shortage of nutrition supplies. The Nutrition Cluster adopted measures to deal with the shortage of nutrition supplies with the guidance of the Infant and Young Child Feeding/ Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition Technical

⁵ Due to data verification process, the Summary Analysis of Programme Response reflects results as of 30 November 2023.

Working Group (IYCF/ IMAM TWG). To this end, the IYCF/ IMAM TWG drafted a note to partners on the temporary use of ready to use supplementary food (RUSF) for a three-month period based on the Global Nutrition Cluster guidance. Additionally, the efficient supply and pre-positioning of ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) will be pursued and increased advocacy for a healthy pipeline that can withstand shocks to a smooth supply system.

Child Protection

In December, UNICEF and its partners provided life-saving services for 46,075 people (17,411 girls, 15,663 boys, 8,901 women, 4,100 men). 29,980 individuals (14,152 girls, 12,920 boys, 1,862 women, 1,046 men) received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) at child-friendly spaces, community centres, through mobile teams and, where necessary, via remote counselling. Positive parenting sessions benefited 2,908 parents and caregivers (1,862 women, 1,046 men). The digital promotion of awareness of psychosocial well-being and mental health information, including in ethnic languages such as Kayin, Shan and Kachin, have reached 312,217 caregivers (181,982 women, 130,235 men), of whom 48 per cent are young people.

The 16 days of activism against gender-based violence was held across Myanmar and messages were disseminated through digital media reaching 4,831 individuals (1,363 girls, 919 boys, 2,549 women). Some 2,700 individuals (280 girls, 196 boys, 1,519 women, 705 men) found safe and accessible channels to report sexual abuse and exploitation. Case management services benefited 309 children (167 girls, 142 boys). Key explosive ordinance risk education (EORE) messages reached 8,255 individuals (1,449 girls, 1,486 boys, 2,971 women, 2,349 men) in locations that have seen an escalation of armed conflict.

UNICEF and partners convened the Community of Practice forum on the role of social workers in legal aid to strengthen the links between social work and justice for children in providing child protection services with the participation of 81 participants (31 males, 50 females) including local lawyers, case managers and front-line social workers. UNICEF provided legal aid services to 1,372 clients including 754 children (479 boys and 275 girls) and 618 young people (454 male and 164 female).

Child Protection Area of Responsibilities (AoR)

Child Protection AoR subnational coordinators continue responding to the population affected by the escalation in conflict. Despite challenges with access and the use of alternative approaches, the subnational coordinators regularly organize meetings to explore ways to reach people in need with child protection programming.

The CP AoR has completed the second round of surveys to inform the localization Working Group for its action plan. The first survey result can be seen at [CP AoR Localization Survey Dashboard - Myanmar July 2023 final.ai \(myanmarchildprotection.com\)](https://www.myanmarchildprotection.com/CP-AoR-Localization-Survey-Dashboard-Myanmar-July-2023-final). The Working Group⁶ will develop its 2024 workplan based on the findings of the second dashboard. The coordination and collaboration between the Gender-Based Violence AoR and the CP AoR strengthened in 2023. The GBV-CP Working Group⁷ is collecting the lessons learned from 2023 in order to develop the action plan for 2024. The Tip Sheet on gender inclusive CP programming for children under the age of 13, the first such document globally,⁸ was developed and field tested by the CP AoR Gender Steering Committee and has now been finalized.

Mine Action Area of Responsibilities (AoR)

The Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR) has observed a surge in landmine deployment and, tragically, more landmine victims. The frequency of incidents is climbing alarmingly. A total of 858 casualties have been reported nationwide in the first nine months of 2023, injured by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)- a 220 per cent increase in the total number of casualties recorded in 2022 (390). Children account for 22 per cent of the cases. The spread of landmines, coupled with the conflict driving individuals into newly contaminated areas, is exacerbating the situation. In response, the MA AoR continues to coordinate partners to address this escalating crisis. Although accessing certain groups initially posed challenges, using diverse methods, including the distribution of materials, remote delivery and leveraging social media platforms, has enabled partners to make progress.

The MA AoR reached a key milestone this month in completing the 2023 gap analysis. This has been instrumental in identifying critical areas lacking resources, particularly in townships reporting landmine incidents yet lacking MA AoR presence. The MA AoR has launched an initiative to develop uniform guidelines for cash and in-kind support for survivors. This is expected to be finalised in early 2024. Additionally, to enhance understanding of EORE mainstreaming, the MA AoR team presented an informative session in northwest Mine Action AoR during a protection meeting. This presentation was well-received and has sparked valuable discussions on improving the risk education efforts.

⁶ [Localization WG | Myanmar Child Protection Area of Responsibility](#),

⁷ Myanmar Child Protection AoR, 'GBV-Child Protection WG', <www.myanmarchildprotection.com/gbv-and-child-protection>

⁸ Myanmar Child Protection AoR, 'Gender Steering Committee', <www.myanmarchildprotection.com/gender-steering-committee>

Education

Despite escalating armed conflict and attacks across the country, UNICEF and its partners continue supporting children's access to formal and non-formal education including early learning for 29,575 children (14,869 girls) by providing teaching and learning materials, social and emotional learning, and psychosocial support, as well as life skills-based education for out-of-school children. Moreover, UNICEF trained and supported an additional 240 (231 female) volunteer teachers/educators/facilitators. Similarly, UNICEF facilitated the distribution of educational contingency supplies for 9,550 displaced children (4,811 girls) in Kayin, Mon, East Bago, Shan North and Shan South, which includes essential learning package (ELP) kits, roofing tarpaulins and other education in emergency (EiE) materials.

Ongoing conflict has negatively impacted education service delivery in Sagaing, Chin, Magway, Kachin, Shan (north), Kayah, Kayin and Rakhine. Intensified clashes in Shan (north) and Kayah have resulted in the rise of internally displaced persons (an estimated 64,590 children) requiring immediate EiE services and supplies. In Rakhine, parents are not sending their children to school due to safety concerns after the clashes resumed in mid-November.

There is an increasing demand for access to safe spaces for learning, together with the provision of teaching and learning materials and trained facilitators, including ELP kits. Facilitators need training on MHPSS for children in conflict-affected situations. UNICEF and its partners continue to closely monitor the situation and evaluate the needs to provide immediate educational support to the children in coordination with the respective subnational education clusters.

Education Cluster

Ongoing armed conflicts in multiple regions have led to school closures, low attendance, limited access to educational resources, disrupted learning activities for students, infrastructure and resource limitations, logistical obstacles hindering material transportation, insecurity affecting teachers, and disrupted learning spaces which are collectively posing significant challenges to the education cluster in conflict-affected areas.

In Rakhine, educational challenges persist due to restricted access to communities, hindering information-gathering on their needs and movement tracking. Transporting teaching materials is difficult due to blocked routes and fuel shortages. As of 4 December 2023, schools in Kaing Gyi (Rakhine) have been occupied by the Myanmar Armed Forces, resulting in school closures, affecting about 75 students in Maungdaw township.

In the southeast, efforts by Education Cluster partners have provided crucial learning materials to 87 students (67 boys and 93 girls) across five camps for internally displaced persons in Nyaung Shwe township in southern Shan.

The northeast Education Cluster engaged in a Solutions Review workshop in Myitkyina, organized by the Durable Solution Working Group and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to foster collaboration among United Nations agencies, international NGOs, and local organizations. Participants presented their organizations' responses and challenges and had interactive discussions on how to maintain access to education in both protracted and emergency settings.

In the northwest, the Education Cluster nominated seven Education Cluster partners to the Protection Cluster, for participation in mainstreaming training specifically designed for non-protection actors.

The Education Cluster participated in the technical review of seven education-related proposals for the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) Standard Allocation 2.

WASH

UNICEF and partners have reached 635,897 affected people with WASH supplies and services, including additional 158,353 people (57,261 women, 50,265 men, 25,127 girls, 25,700 boys) reached in December. In 2023, 439,440 individuals (156,968 women, 138,310 men, 72,890 girls, 71,272 boys) were provided with access to an adequate supply of safe water for drinking and domestic needs, including 2,882 persons with disabilities. Additionally, 167,893 people (57,742 women, 51,281 men, 29,392 girls, 29,478 boys), including 1,201 persons with disabilities, were provided with gender-segregated sanitation services, including emergency latrines and bathing shelters. Furthermore, 211,243 individuals (76,385 women, 67,053 men, 33,519 girls, 34,286 boys; including 603 persons with disabilities) have participated in hand-washing behaviour change programmes.

UNICEF distributed essential WASH supplies to more than 23,079 internally displaced persons in Chin and Sagaing. 42,480 displaced people across eight townships in eastern and southern Shan received WASH supplies. In Rakhine, 1,830 displaced people in a new reallocation village in Kyauk Phyu township received WASH supplies, including hygiene kits, water purification chemicals, storage containers, soaps, menstrual hygiene products, tarpaulin, ropes, garbage

bins, community water filters and bleaching powder for chlorination. In Kachin, 21 water sources were renovated for displacement camps, benefiting 704 individuals.

In Sagaing and Magway, 15 water supply systems, along with water tanks, were upgraded, and 214 ponds were renovated, benefiting 15,063 people. In Kayin, 25 WASH partner staff members were successfully trained on WASH in emergencies to improve the quality of the WASH services being provided.

UNICEF has also initiated new partnerships to support 31,144 people in Rakhine, 19,500 internally displaced people in northern Shan, and 21,086 people in Kayin. These partnerships aim to improve access to essential water, sanitation and hygiene services and supplies for the displaced population nationally.

WASH Cluster

WASH Cluster partners received only 10 per cent (US\$ 13.3 million out of 127.5 million) of the 2023 HRP WASH cluster requirements. A national WASH Cluster coordination meeting, bringing together subnational cluster representatives, was held to review coverage and scale of WASH activities across the country, determine priority needs and targets for 2024. It is also assessed the countrywide WASH activities, set the alternative strategies for service delivery within the current context and agree on strategies to strengthen resources mobilisation in 2024. The WASH Cluster aims to reach 1.7 million individuals out of the 5.6 million people in need, with a budget of \$106 million for the humanitarian response 2024.

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) channelled US\$ 8 million to United Nations agencies, with WASH specifically receiving US\$1.2 million. Moreover, the WASH Cluster supported the technical evaluation of 7 WASH-related proposals for the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) Standard Allocation 2. If approved, these would mobilise USD 3 million for the WASH sector response.

Social Protection and Cash-based Programming

UNICEF continued to deliver the maternal and child cash transfers in informal settlements and peri-urban townships in Yangon Region. In December 2023, directly reaching 7,045 pregnant women and caregivers of children aged under two years (with 31,700 indirect beneficiaries). More than 2,700 cash-transfer programme members took part in complementary social and behavioural change (SBC) group sessions. Key messages included newborn care and how to spot danger signs in young children.

UNICEF continued to expand the coverage of disability screening and identification processes, including in hard-to-reach and humanitarian priority areas, in collaboration with organizations for persons with disabilities and community networks. 21,614 children and adults took part in the screening processes and were registered in UNICEF's disability management information system (DMIS) in 2023. The DMIS includes information on the type of functional limitations, the causes of disability, access to support programmes, use of assistive devices and sociodemographic characteristics. A second payment round of UNICEF's new child disability benefit scheme was also initiated nationally, reaching 2,611 caregivers of children with severe disabilities (with 12,359 indirect beneficiaries).

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

Some 27,211 community members (20,400 females and 6,811 males) were reached with key messages on maternal and child health, nutrition, immunization, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and COVID-19 in 36 townships in Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Shan States and Ayeyarwady, Bago, Mandalay, Sagaing and Yangon Regions.

Through the Knowledge Talk Viber Channel, 67,202 people have been reached with 39 key messages on nutrition, WASH, education, MHPSS, routine immunization and maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH). As part of the response to the conflict, UNICEF is developing, printing and disseminating life-saving key messages based on the needs of the affected populations.

To date, 60,000 pamphlets and posters with emergency life-saving messages have been produced and sent to field offices. Around 6,000 emergency life-saving communication materials were printed locally as a part of the United Nations inter-agency emergency response in six townships in southern Shan State. A total of (939,800) invitation cards for the diphtheria-tetanus campaign and 941,600 communication materials were printed to support the national immunization programme.

Various meetings and workshops created awareness among UNICEF's partners and cluster working groups about the AAP e-course. To date, 137 learners have registered for the course, with 64 so far completing it.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF capitalizes on its national presence through seven field offices in Myanmar which prioritize all vulnerable children and families, including those in communities who are displaced (or not) by natural disasters and conflicts. UNICEF supports the expansion of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people through its leadership roles in the Nutrition Cluster, the WASH Cluster, the CP AoR, the Mine Action AoR, and is co-leading the Education Cluster with Save the Children at national and subnational levels. UNICEF also participates in the Myanmar Cash Working Group and facilitates the in-country inter-agency network for PSEA with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNICEF continues to co-lead the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Working Group and participates in the Humanitarian Access Working Group.

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.

UNICEF Myanmar launched its 2024 HAC appeal⁹ for US\$ 208.3 million to reach 3.1 million people, including 2.1 million children, to respond the multisectoral humanitarian needs across the country. In collaboration with the Myanmar Humanitarian Country Team, and through its cluster coordination role, UNICEF contributed to the finalization of the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan which was launched with US\$ 994 million budget to reach 5.3 million people and it will serve as a guiding framework for humanitarian initiatives in Myanmar.

Human Interest Stories and External Media Stories

Enhancing Resilience: How community-led effort is delivering clean water despite biting impacts of climate change in Chauk, central Myanmar

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/enhancing-resilience>

From desperation to determination: How Bogale communities are transforming sanitation and mitigating the impact of climate change

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/desperation-determination>

Social Media

16 days activism

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid02jymvJcXrUzS63jZwsrAJKZYrS4SoNjCxsQhsydnR5SzrYsfcbGwyWAXyezQXQPkl>

2024 Humanitarian Action for Children

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid02Tq5bzLAsrgzFN5P1UiAzh174ifmnKGSFyRzdDCn5TzEmuqec9YZZuqooPAbQ7L37l>

6 million children in Myanmar are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance in 2024

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid0oFumoSnYN7LXPQosunkGopbxPUkf1dfLZTpHEKLSRcrpaS1iL31kH5jYfyCwUULyI>

Next SitRep: February 2024

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

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⁹ United Nations Children's fund, 'Myanmar Appeal, Humanitarian Action for Children', www.unicef.org/appeals/myanmar

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector indicator disaggregation		UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster response					
		Revised target 2023	Total results	Change ▲ ▼	2023 targets	Total results	Change ▲ ▼			
HEALTH										
# of children aged 9–18 months vaccinated against measles	Boys	750,000	280 080	▲ 48 518						
	Girls		303 421							
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Men	300,000	270 329	▲ 60 366						
	Women		376 512							
NUTRITION										
# of children aged 6–59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Boys	9,829	2 363	▲ 525				14,714	1 968	▲ 1 821
	Girls		2 689		2 274					
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months receiving IYCF counselling	Men	134,896	4 968	▲ 7 224	251,887	3 941	▲ 32 002			
	Women		78 664			66 855				
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving micronutrient powders	Boys	181,746	15 511	▲ 8 561	338,375	10 482	▲ 113			
	Girls		15 248			10 134				
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	Boys	592,504	17 375	▲ 186						
	Girls		20 054							
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION										
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Boys	580,000	71 272	▲ 101 832				1,098,120	258 950	▲ 74 055
	Girls		72 890							
	Men		138 310							
	Women		156 968							
	PWDs		2 882		75 552					
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	Boys	430,000	29 478	▲ 24 262	999,019	180 830	▲ 91 394			
	Girls		29 392							
	Men		51 281							
	Women		57 742							
	PWDs		1 144					51 497		
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour change programmes	Boys	800,000	31 645	▲ 98 370	1,629,731	110 381	▲ 34 135			
	Girls		31 601							
	Men		64 133							
	Women		83 864							
	PWDs		3 616					30 439		
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies	Boys	930,000	94 744	▲ 158 354	1,629,731	300 764	▲ 198 058			
	Girls		92 628							
	Men		185 295							

	Women		211 086			319 425	
	PWDs		1 270			91 447	
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of children, adolescent and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Boys	2,000,000	83 182	▲ 29 980		92 322	▲ 76 985
	Girls		91 857			88 948	
	Men		19 196			21 635	
	Women		34 135			19 447	
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/ or response interventions	Boys	400,000	10 399	▲ 4 831		6 314	▲ 18 186
	Girls		14 626			9 223	
	Men		0			7 040	
	Women		159 904			16 193	
# of people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Boys	400,000	4 954	▲ 2 700			
	Girls		5 923				
	Men		10 016				
	Women		14 947				
# of children who received individual case management	Boys	20,000	1 157	▲ 309		1 996	▲ 1 373
	Girls		1 233			1 465	
# of children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions	Boys	850,000	20 122	▲ 8 255		60 019	▲ 109 119
	Girls		22 606			68 713	
	Men		29 403			77 658	
	Women		45 199			111 370	
EDUCATION**							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	Boys	890,360	315 139	▲ 24 993	1,060,364	503 783	▲ 568 544
	Girls		335 654			546 972	
# of children receiving individual learning materials	Boys	890,360	171 832	▲ 880			
	Girls		175 869				
# of educators/facilitators trained and supported	Male	21,864	1 309	▲ 188			
	Female		3 951				
# of temporary learning centres rehabilitated	centres	500	773	▲ 42			
SOCIAL POLICY							
# of households reached with UNICEF funded humanitarian cash transfers (HCT)	Boys	90,000	5 105	▲ 1 009			
	Girls		4 065				
	Women		2 223				
# of children and adolescents with disabilities reached with assistive technology and interventions to address disability-related need		10,000	6 000	0			
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)							
# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services		1,165,000	1 358 652	▲ 94 413			
	Men	70,000	13 309	▲ 0			

# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Women		16 494		
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* All the results data are as of end of November 2023.

**Cluster results data to be reported quarterly.

PWDs: People with disabilities

Annex B

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (carry-over)	\$	%
Health	25,000,000	2,440,313	2,899,401	19,660,285	78.6%
Nutrition	15,196,000	2,731,490	1,044,678	11,419,832	75.2%
WASH	61,940,000	7,454,301	1,977,653	52,508,046	84.8%
Child protection, GBViE* and PSEA	24,000,000	6,197,528	1,203,876	16,598,597	69.2%
Education	63,000,000	2,977,009	1,312,731	58,710,261	93.2%
Social protection	13,525,000	443,987	2,883	13,078,130	96.7%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	4,047,500	89,951	249,386	3,708,163	91.6%
Cluster and field coordination	11,221,000	1,583,433	532,454	9,105,113	81.1%
Total	217,929,500	23,918,011	9,223,062	184,788,427	84.8%

*GBViE: Gender-based violence in emergencies

*RCCE: Risk communication and community engagement