



Reporting Period: 1 to 31 December 2022

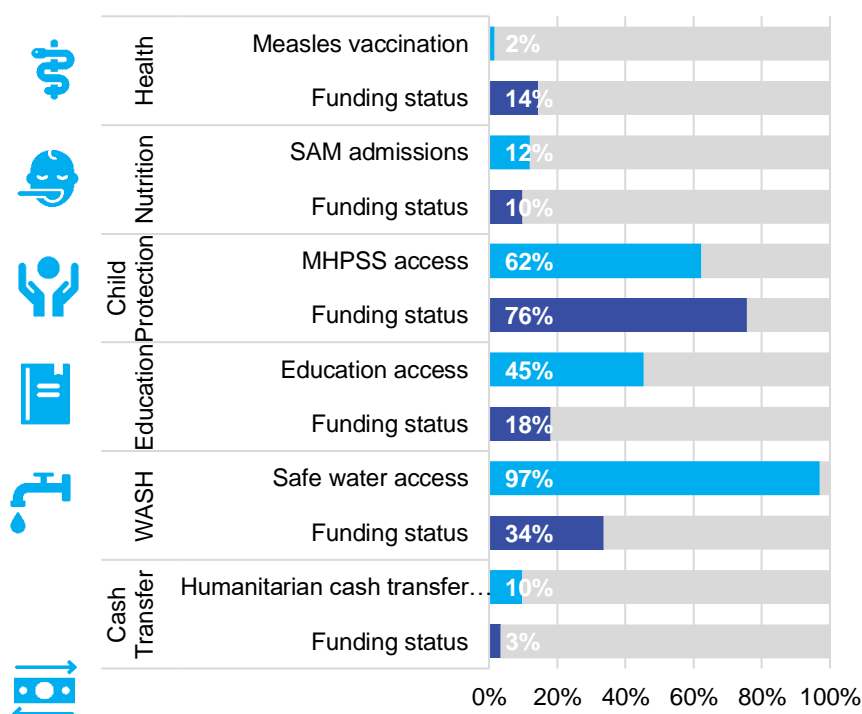
Myanmar Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 11

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for every child



Highlights

- The number of people displaced nationally, including those in protracted situations, has continued to rise, exceeding 1.5 million as of 26 December 2022.
- UNICEF reached over 2.7 million children aged 6–59 months with support to the vitamin A supplementation campaign.
- UNICEF and its partners helped 62,583 children access formal and non-formal education, despite the continuing conflict.
- During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners provided life-saving child protection services to 41,410 people (16,135 girls, 14,803 boys, 7,358 women and 3,114 men).
- UNICEF and its partners reached a total of 10,887 children aged 6–59 months (5,446 boys and 5,441 girls) and 1,649 pregnant and lactating women with preventive nutrition services in December.
- 56,708 affected people were provided with life-saving WASH supplies by UNICEF and partners during the period.
- By the end of the year, UNICEF Myanmar had received only 20 per cent of its appeal (US\$30.32 million), earmarked to provide humanitarian assistance to the targeted population.

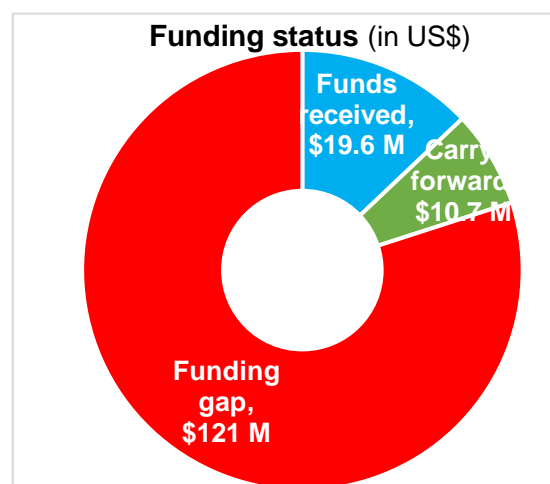
UNICEF's Response and Funding Status*



Situation in Numbers

-  **5,000,000**
children in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP 2022)
-  **14,400,000**
people in need (HRP 2022)
-  **1,175,300**
Internally displaced people after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR, 26 Dec 2022)
-  **49,800**
People displaced to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021 (UNHCR, 26 Dec 2022)
-  **330,400**
people living in protracted displacement before February 2021 (UNHCR, 26 Dec 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 people and host communities across the country. The Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) estimates that, in 2022, 14.4 million people, including 5 million children, have needed assistance. Up to December 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, Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), Social protection and cash-based programming, Accountability to affected populations (AAP), and Humanitarian leadership and Cluster coordination. UNICEF Myanmar has so far received US\$30.32 million, representing 20 per cent of the amount appealed for. In 2023, UNICEF will continue responding according to its Humanitarian Action for Children appeal. The programmes hope to scale up services to the targeted populations, especially children in need, with continued support from the 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

Displacement due to conflict rose again in December, reaching a total of 1,505,700¹ people. This figure includes those displaced by conflict prior to 2021. The ongoing conflict is constraining the movement of assistance, supplies and people. In Rakhine, the ceasefire between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Arakan Army has resulted in the easing of some transportation restrictions. Nevertheless access, as elsewhere in the country, remains severely constrained. Heightened security measures, checkpoints and denial of travel authorizations are compounding humanitarian workers' inability to reach children and their families, who are increasingly vulnerable to protection issues, malnutrition and disease. According to UNOCHA's latest figures², approximately 20,800 people have been affected by the resurgence of conflict in the region since August 2022 and remain displaced in Rakhine State and Paletwa township in Chin.

In the northwest, comprising Chin, Sagaing and Magway, 795,600¹ displaced children, woman and men are located in these regions, representing 68 per cent of all people displaced nationally since February 2021. Severe access constraints continue to hinder timely and principled deliveries of aid. In the southeast, armed clashes are forcing people to search for safety in nearby forests or host communities and informal displacement sites. Humanitarian organizations face challenges in providing life-saving services for the numerous displaced people in remote rural areas due to security concerns and restricted access to urban zones. Despite this, UNICEF is coordinating with local partners to provide necessary assistance for the displaced population, notably with health, nutrition, WASH, child protection and education services.

Throughout the country, landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) continue to pose a threat to the life of children and their communities. Based on UNICEF's most recent monitoring report of landmines and ERW³, the number of casualties nationwide from January to October 2022 has already exceeded the total number of cases for 2021 (117 per cent). Some 333 people have so far been impacted with 86 people killed and 247 injured. Children account for 32 per cent of cases. Giving the ongoing reporting constraints, the actual numbers are anticipated to be much higher. UNICEF is working with partners to provide explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) to prevent such incidents and to protect children and communities against the physical injury and psychological trauma caused by landmines and ERW.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

Across the country, access to health care services continued to be affected by the conflict. In response, UNICEF supported the implementation of health care programmes in Sagaing, Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Bago, Tanintharyi and Yangon peri-urban areas. A total of 38,891 people received primary health care services through

¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, "Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 26 Dec 2022", UNHCR, <<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/97853>>.

² United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "OCHA Myanmar Humanitarian Update No. 24 | 3 December 2022, UNOCHA <<https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/myanmar-humanitarian-update-no-24-3-december-2022>>.

³ United Nations Children's Fund, "Myanmar Landmine/ERW Incidents Information Factsheet (January-October 2022)", <www.unicef.org/myanmar/reports/myanmar-landmineerw-incidents-information-20>.

mobile and fixed clinics operated by implementing partners. UNICEF has ensured 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. The stock distributed for use in primary health care services is expected to meet the needs of more than 6,600 children. During December, there were increased cases of diarrhoea reported in Sittwe camps. UNICEF and its partners assisted in the response, immediately sending oral rehydration salts and zinc tablets to Sittwe for further distribution. Some 286 people were treated, with 48 cases referred to the hospital.

Nutrition

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners reached a total of 10,887 children aged 6–59 months (5,446 boys and 5,441 girls) and 1,649 pregnant and lactating women with preventive nutrition services, such as the distribution of multiple micronutrient powders and multiple micronutrient tablet supplementation. Those services were provided in Rakhine, Kachin, Kayin, Shan, Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy and Kayah, despite the continuous challenges of access, travel and supply transport. In addition to the targeted interventions, UNICEF supported the vitamin A supplementation campaign, reaching 2,705,986 children aged 6–59 months.

UNICEF supported its partners in reaching 603 children aged 6–59 months (294 boys and 309 girls) suffering from severe acute malnutrition. Similarly, UNICEF has been supporting 306 children aged 6–59 months (164 boys and 142 girls) who are moderately malnourished by providing a simplified treatment that includes the provision of ready-to-use-therapeutic food. Additionally, a total of 8,765 primary caregivers (579 males and 8,186 females) with children aged under two were provided with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) services. UNICEF, as the technical lead agency, facilitated and provided a four-day virtual training on the integrated management of acute malnutrition for 105 nutrition partners, and IYCF counselling training to 138 partners who can now effectively deliver acute malnutrition treatment and counselling services. In addition, UNICEF facilitated and supported an online training on food based dietary guidelines for 140 partners who are working on nutrition-sensitive programmes.

Nutrition Cluster

The Nutrition Cluster's funding status has reached 14.4 per cent according to the Financial Tracking System (FTS), corresponding to US\$8.7 million. Through this support, a total of 320,563 beneficiaries out of the targeted 1,064,831 have been reached with nutrition assistance, representing approximately 30 per cent of the target. Cumulatively, the cluster members have treated 4,483 children (11 per cent of the target) for severe acute malnutrition, and an additional 246,831 people (37 per cent of the target) received preventive nutrition support.

Child protection

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners provided life-saving services to 41,410 people (16,135 girls, 14,803 boys, 7,358 women and 3,114 men). A total of 16,357 children (8,632 girls and 7,725 boys) and 1,805 caregivers were provided with access to mental health and psychosocial support through in-person and remote approaches in Kachin, Mandalay and Shan (North and South), through well-being activities at child-friendly spaces and community centres. Positive parenting awareness was provided for 1,805 parents and caregivers (1,406 women and 399 men). A small case review meeting for 107 suspected minors associated with the armed forces was held between the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting on the six grave violations and the Committee for the Prevention of Under-aged Recruitment.

UNICEF delivered training sessions on caring for child and adolescent survivors of sexual abuse and gender-based violence to 20 service providers and partners. The training focused on child and adolescent survivor-centred approach, informed by the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, and included child-friendly communication techniques as well as information on the process of referrals, including confidentiality and obtaining consent. For the first World Day for Prevention and Healing from Child Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Violence, UNICEF disseminated key awareness messages about the consequences faced by victims of child sexual abuse. Furthermore, the 16 days of Activism against Gender-based Violence and World Children Day were celebrated across Myanmar. Key activities in 2022 have included the use of social media platforms and other digital tools to disseminate essential messages on gender-based violence (GBV). More than 50,000 young people were reached through UNICEF social media, of which 10,000 were engaged around questions and polls related to GBV, harmful social behaviours and the negative impact on adolescents for their future, and child and early marriage.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR)

The challenges faced by the CP AoR members are exacerbated by access restrictions and volatile situations in certain areas. Despite these challenges, the CP AoR members have reached 80,881 people with child protection assistance

and services during the reporting period. So far this year, a total of 670,809 people were reached, despite the lack of funding. Additionally, the CP AoR has recruited a permanent dedicated national coordinator to support and enhance the quality and coverage of the CP AoR activities nationwide. The life-saving nature of child protection interventions cannot be overstated and with the limited funding and restrictions related to access, many children are not receiving adequate protection services.

Mine Action AoR

UNICEF continues to support partners across the different pillars of mine action including EORE and victim assistance. Data collection on landmine/ERW incidents and casualties has significantly improved which helped to provide up-to-date information for the relevant mine action actors and to support victim assistance. While the MA AoR has been delivering risk education programmes, victim assistance remains a priority and the MA AoR has continued to coordinate with other clusters to support more victims and their families while advocating for their rights. Across Myanmar, explosive ordnance poses significant risks to civilians and humanitarian actors and hinders 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, interventions by UNICEF and its partners helped an additional 62,583 children (31,456 girls and 31,127 boys) gain access to formal and non-formal education, particularly early childhood education, by providing teaching and learning materials, incentives, psychosocial support and capacity-building for volunteer teachers/facilitators/ethnic language teachers and caregivers on cognitive development, and social and emotional learning. UNICEF and its partners distributed individual essential learning packages to an additional 14,728 children (7,547 girls and 7,181 boys). In addition, 1,783 children/adolescents (1,127 girls and 656 boys) benefited from skills development interventions.

Increased hostilities and instability in Myanmar are significantly contributing to learning loss among children and adolescents across the country. While these incidents are being reported, the delivery of education services has become substantially more difficult due to soaring market prices, imposed restrictions, indiscriminate attacks, arrests and clashes. Children still need safe and protected learning environments, inclusive and good quality education, trained facilitators and educational supplies, particularly in regions with newly displaced populations. Engagement with appropriate community stakeholders is crucial for safe transportation and delivery of educational goods to remote and conflict-affected regions. In spite of these challenges, UNICEF and its partners continue to provide education assistance to promote continuity of learning for vulnerable children and adolescents across the country.

Education Cluster

In collaboration with UNICEF, the Education Cluster completed the second round of its contingency planning workshops for six hubs; Chin, Magway, Sagaing, Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayah, and the southeast (Kayin, Mon, East Bago, and Tanintharyi). Operational tools such as standard operating procedures and cluster standards will be completed in early 2023 to roll out the contingency plans. In an effort to build on the Education Cluster's evidence generation, the cluster has collaborated with Save the Children to provide opportunities for various small-scale studies identified, prioritized and implemented by cluster partners at subnational level. In order to accelerate localization and effective participation in cluster coordination by local partners, the Education Cluster is embarking on a strategic local partner capacity development and support initiative which will be implemented through 2023.

The Education Cluster remains one of the least funded clusters of the 2022 HRP. According to FTS, by Q4, the Education Cluster had received less than 10 per cent of its requirement of US\$91 million. The funding shortfall for educational interventions remains a major challenge, particularly in Kachin and Rakhine. Nationally, more than half a million children need emergency education support and the cluster continues to advocate for more funding, particularly for displaced children.

WASH

Since January 2022, humanitarian WASH assistance has reached 593,199 people. During the reporting period, humanitarian WASH assistance reached an additional 56,708 affected people with life-saving WASH supplies. Clean drinking water was provided for 52,308 people, with gender segregated sanitation services for 24,870 people. Hygiene services, including awareness on frequent handwashing with soap, reached 64,332 affected people. Regular WASH services, including clean drinking water, gender segregated sanitation and hygiene services have reached more than 50,000 internally displaced people in the protracted camps in Kachin, northern Shan and Rakhine. In Chin, Sagaing and

Magway, 61 double vault latrines were constructed benefiting 4,024 people. The construction of 1,050 latrines is continuing in host communities and temporary camps for internally displaced people. Some 10,000 refill hygiene kits containing body soap, laundry soap and disposable sanitary pads were distributed to 5,000 households.

In the southeast, 3,335 affected people were reached with household water filters and cash for WASH supplies. In Kayah State, 10,359 people were reached with clean drinking water through water trucking, 970 households received water purification tablets, and 1,730 people benefited with access to sanitation services. 24 handwashing communal handwashing stations were installed and 9,590 people were reached with a handwashing behaviour change programme while 6,043 people were reached with critical WASH supplies. Some 3,120 households received soap and critical hygiene supplies for six months.

UNICEF continued to help people access water in Hlaing Thar Yar – Yangon peri-urban township. Since January 2022, more than 55,000 people have been reached with this water service. UNICEF and WaterAid Myanmar are jointly supporting the expansion of water production capacity of four water kiosks through the provision of generators, water bottles, and additional tanks with a sustainable business model and cost recovery mechanism.

WASH Cluster

Despite the access challenges and limited funding, WASH Cluster members reached more than 870,000 people (66 per cent of the target) with timely, adequate and tailored personal hygiene kits with key messages across the country. Based on the FTS, WASH Cluster members received only US\$14.8 million, representing 11 per cent of the planned funds. The recent Cluster 3W analysis revealed that in Rakhine, 12 per cent of the 113 displacement sites still lack sufficient amounts of water, 35 per cent remain without appropriate sanitation and 64 per cent still have hygiene gaps. In the northwest, 73 per cent of 697 displacements sites covered by WASH partners still lack appropriate sanitation and 85 per cent of them reportedly had hygiene gaps due to current funding and access constraints (Source: Cluster 3W analysis, October 2022). Accessibility remains a key bottleneck for the humanitarian response. Priority needs include water purification items, hygiene items, food, medicines, and warm clothing as the coming winter season makes displaced people more vulnerable to temperature changes.

Social Protection and Cash-based Programming

UNICEF continued to provide cash transfer support to 7,000 programme participants (2,171 girls, 2,387 boys, 802 children with disability, and 1,640 pregnant women). A total of 1,168 social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) sessions were provided for pregnant women and caregivers. As community outreach activities were prioritized for SBCC sessions, more than 91 per cent of the sessions were conducted with home visits, with the rest conducted by telemessaging. The programme has been implemented with partners, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations as part of the humanitarian and development nexus. Therefore, the programme will continue to focus on strengthening community structures and documenting good practices.

The Bright Start microinsurance programme continued to provide mobile-based emergency health care services in Yangon's six peri-urban (Hlaing Thar Yar, Shwe Pyi Thar, North Okkalar, North Dagon, South Dagon and Dagon Seikkan) with the target of covering 27,500 programme participants. So far, the programme was able to reach coverage of providing health care services to 31,196 active participants including 30,480 children under 5 and 716 pregnant women. Participants have received 49,702 telemedicine consultation services, 1,351 investigations of antenatal care and 6 medications for pregnant women, plus 29 investigations and 6,247 medications for children under 5. In addition, the programme was able to provide 2,070 hospital cash grants for hospitalization of 1,420 pregnant women and 650 children under 5.

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

In December 2022, UNICEF continued to disseminate life-saving messages on maternal and child health, nutrition, immunization, mental health and psychosocial support, mine-risk education, child protection and early childhood care and development through the weekly posts of the “Knowledge Talk” Viber channel. The channel also marked the International Day of Elimination of violence against women, World AIDS Day and International Day of Disabled Persons by creating user-friendly and interactive messages to raise awareness and encourage the public to take collaborative actions. The channel has gained more than 500 subscribers with more expected following the official launch in early 2023. Orientation sessions for partners are also being organized to boost the number of subscribers.

Communication materials (pamphlets and posters) for maternal, newborn and child health messages were developed to support the community mobilization of UNICEF's implementing partners. 4,000 maternal, newborn, and child health

(MNCH) handbooks and 13,000 MNCH and nutrition related materials have been printed. UNICEF partner Parami Development Network reached 478 mothers with information on good nutrition practices, including cooking demonstrations. In addition, 1,176 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 1,084 mothers of children under the age of five, including pregnant women, were reached through mothers' group discussions on maternal, newborn and child health.

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 UNOCHA, UNICEF facilitates the in-country inter-agency network for PSEA with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNICEF also continues to co-lead the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (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

Stories

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/one-volunteers-work-provide-critical-care-children-conflict-stricken-kayah-state-myanmar>

Tweets

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1593483023869431808>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1598859529705623552>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1593778586938327040>

Facebook posts

<https://www.facebook.com/477179694445343/posts/502033161959996>

<https://www.facebook.com/477179694445343/posts/505589328271046>

<https://www.facebook.com/477179694445343/posts/524103926419586>

Next SitRep: February 2023

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

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

		UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
Sector Indicator Disaggregation		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	2,410	▲ 603	39,477	2,410	▲ 603
	Boys		2,073			2,073	
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months receiving ICYF counselling	Women	291,068	56,593	▲ 8,765	363,835	63,769	▲ 8,907
	Men		4,649			5,480	
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders and vitamin A supplementation*	Girls	529,215	1,489,495	▲ 2,716,873	661,519	124,452	▲ 10,375
	Boys		1,465,849			122,379	
HEALTH							
# of children 9–18 months vaccinated against measles		760,000	12,864	▲ 251			
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		158,951	417,354	▲ 38,891			
# 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	421,709	▲ 52,308	1,163,474	759,728	▲ 71,786
# of males and females using safe and appropriate sanitation facilities		271,632	228,857	▲ 24,870	701,921	427,593	▲ 29,382
# of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes		635,683	235,624	▲ 64,332	548,070	475,413	▲ 60,187
# of males and females reached with critical WASH supplies		998,710	593,199	▲ 56,708	1,317,325	934,352	▲ 64,253
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of children, adolescent boys and girls and male and female caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	303,000	78,384	▲ 18,162	348,000	234,872	▲ 31,968
	Boys		72,403				
	Women		26,264				
	Men		11,445				
# of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/ or response interventions	Girls	133,000	8,037	▲ 2,418	150,000	35,472	▲ 3,332
	Boys		7,077				
	Women		8,255				
	Men						
# of people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Girls	148,000	5,389	▲ 3,008	170,000	30,737	▲ 3,008
	Boys		4,936				
	Women		11,419				
	Men		6,408				
# of children who received individual case management	Girls	2,850	1,846	▲ 620	4,400	4,941	▲ 749
	Boys		2,291				

# of children in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons provided with relevant prevention and/or survivor-assistance interventions	Girls	386,485	32,740	▲ 17,202	444,000	364,787	▲ 41,824
	Boys		30,172				
	Women		26,875				
	Men		16,145				
EDUCATION***							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning		1,151,160	521,890	▲ 62,583	1,326,250	527,795	0
# of children receiving individual learning materials		1,078,000	133,405	▲ 14,728			
# of children/ adolescents accessing skills development programmes		18,000	25,035	▲ 1,783			
SOCIAL POLICY							
# of households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers		90,000	8,767	N/A			
AAP (NOTE: C4D/RCCE included in sectors)							
# of people with access to established accountability mechanisms	Women	30,000	15,964	▲ 12,845			
	Men		13,546				

*UNICEF supported the nationwide vitamin A supplementation campaign reaching more than two million children aged 6-59 months.

**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%