



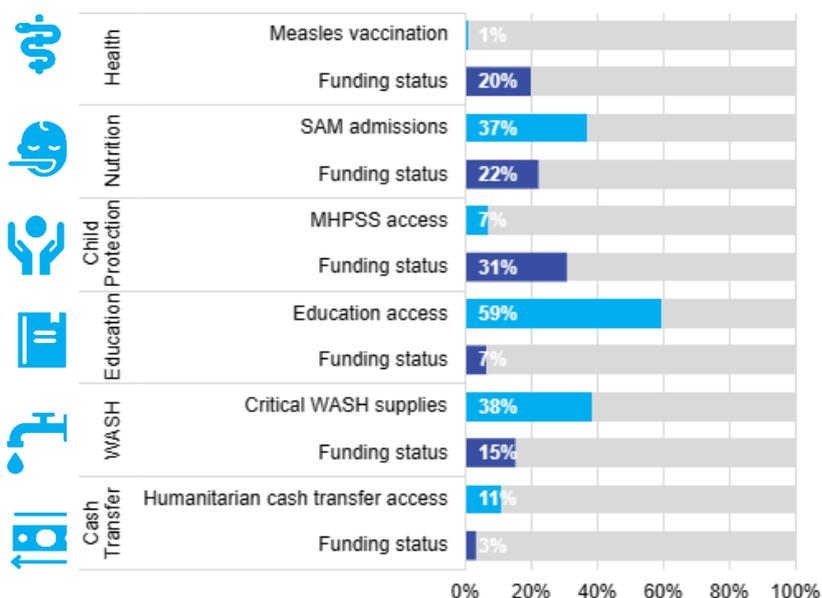
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Reporting period: 1 to 30 September 2023

## Highlights

- Ongoing conflict continues to lead to displacement. Nearly two million people are internally displaced, of whom more than 1.6 million have been displaced since 2021.
- UNICEF supported for 26,264 children to access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning.
- UNICEF reached 297,943 affected people with access to clean water for drinking and domestic purposes by the end of September.
- The 85 per cent funding gap against the 2023 HAC requirement is severely affecting UNICEF's capacity to respond to the multisectoral needs of targeted populations, especially children in Myanmar.

## UNICEF's Response and Funding Status\*



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

# Myanmar Country Office

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 7, 2023

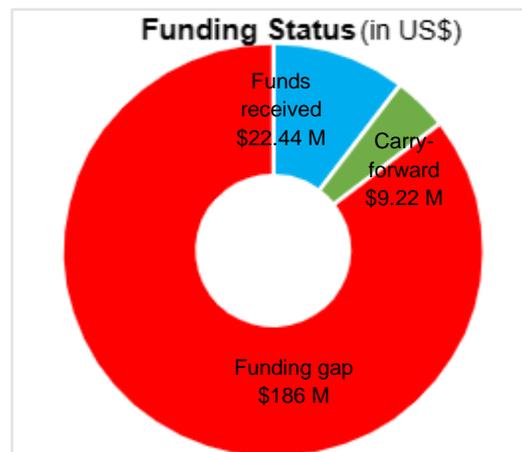


### Situation in Numbers

- 5,800,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 18,100,000** people in need (HAC 2023)
- 1,651,800** internally displaced people after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 63,200** people displaced to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021
- 306,200** people living in protracted displacement before February 2021 (OCHA)

## UNICEF Appeal 2023

### US\$ 217.9 million



## Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF Myanmar appeal in 2023 was for US\$217.9 million to address the needs of 3.7 million people, including 2.3 million children. By the end of September, UNICEF secured US\$31.67 million (US\$22.44 million in 2023 and \$9.22 million carried over from 2022), representing 14.5 per cent of its 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal. UNICEF received this generous support from the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), 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 Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the World Health Organization (WHO), Gavi the Vaccine Alliance and UNICEF global humanitarian thematic funding. UNICEF and partners continue to deliver much-needed services in nutrition, health, HIV/AIDS, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), education, child protection, gender-based violence in emergencies, social protection and cash-based programming, social behaviour change, accountability to affected populations. UNICEF also provided humanitarian leadership and cluster coordination and strengthened protection against sexual exploitation and abuse. However, the funding gap of 85 per cent is severely affecting UNICEF's capacity to respond. 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

As of September 2023, the total number of internally displaced persons has risen to more than 1.9 million out of a total population of 56 million. More than 1.6 million people have been displaced since February 2021, with more than 50 per cent of them, an estimated 820,800 people, from Sagaing region. Magway region has also been badly affected, with 218,900<sup>1</sup> people displaced and impacted by regular heavy fighting, air strikes and artillery shelling. An estimated 15,000 people have been displaced and are facing food shortages due to air strikes in Kamma sub township in Magway; humanitarian access is not possible due to security concerns and military operations. In many parts of the country, particularly the northwest, the movement of essential goods and humanitarian access is also still being hampered.

The southeast has the second largest number of displaced populations after the northwest with 545,000 internally displaced persons<sup>2</sup>. Intensified armed conflicts continue in Myawaddy, Kyarinseikkyi, Kawkareik and Hpa-pun, with 8,300 people taking refuge at the Thailand-Myanmar border.

In Kachin State, the intensification of armed conflicts and heavy military deployments is mainly in the south and southwest. Mines and unexploded ordnance also continue to pose a significant threat to children, the community, and humanitarian workers.

In northern Shan, armed conflicts between the Myanmar Armed Forces and various armed groups in Nawngkhio, Kutkai, Muse and Namhkan townships are continuing to grow, causing people from Muse township to be displaced twice in September.

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<sup>1</sup> UNHCR Myanmar displacement overview as of 9 October 2023

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR displacement in southeast, 9 October 2023

Fighting in Kayah State increased, also resulting in increased displacement, with the number of internally displaced persons reaching 100,500 as of 18 September. Approximately 800 people, including those who had returned from the Thailand border in mid-September and who are living in the camps in Maesae township, Kayah State are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, which humanitarian access is not possible at the moment.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

Access to health care services continues to be affected by the conflict. UNICEF and its partners provide life-saving health care services, including emergency referral support, in the northwest, southeast, Kachin, Shan and Yangon peri-urban areas. During the reporting period, 63,505 people received primary health care services in these areas and 659 children (328 boys, 331 girls) aged 9–18 months were vaccinated against measles in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan states. UNICEF continues to support the resumption of routine immunization across the country and advocates for catch-up vaccinations for 1.6 million children who missed their doses. Additionally, UNICEF supports catch-up vaccinations against the human papillomavirus (HPV) for girls aged between 9–12 years, targeting approximately more than 830,000 girls through school and community approaches.

UNICEF provided partners with essential medicines and personal protective equipment – including first aid kits, inter-agency emergency health kits, oral rehydration solutions, zinc, and amoxicillin – to provide care for approximately 2,900 children. Furthermore, UNICEF distributed 2,140 family new-born kits to support essential care for new-borns.

### Nutrition

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to work with its partners to implement nutrition programmes in multiple regions across Myanmar. Despite the persistence of challenges for access, travel and in transporting supplies, UNICEF reached a total of 4,031 children aged 6–59 months (2,057 boys, 1,974 girls) and 192 pregnant and lactating women with preventive nutrition services including the distribution of multiple micronutrient powder, multiple micronutrient tablet supplementation and vitamin A supplementation. UNICEF reached 543 children (269 boys, 274 girls) suffering from wasting and 10,899 primary caregivers (1,708 males and 9,191 females) of children aged under two years, with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling services.

UNICEF supported ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and multiple micronutrients for the treatment of SAM, and supplements in Yangon and Mon state for an estimated 12,000 children (aged 6–59 months) and 500 pregnant and lactating women. UNICEF also supplied 100 flip charts and promotional materials to field partners to promote IYCF counselling services. There are continuing bureaucratic challenges for the distribution of essential supplies such as RUTF in different states/regions. UNICEF has been coordinating with the relevant bodies and officials and performing close follow-ups. UNICEF, as the co-chair of the Assessment and Information Management Technical Working Group, has been supporting the Nutrition Cluster in the preparation of the Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan processes.

### Nutrition Cluster

The Nutrition Cluster continues to mobilize partners to respond to the protracted needs in the country. Despite the temporary shortages of therapeutic nutrition supplies during the reporting period, the Cluster worked closely with other partners to mobilize supplies of enriched therapeutic foods to avoid a total pipeline breakdown and to ensure children's needs continued to be met. Through the cooperation, the supplies for treatment of RUTF were dispatched to Rakhine,

where the need is greatest, for the treatment of SAM. Other supplies for states and regions are in the process of being released for shipment.

The Nutrition Cluster, with support from the Global Nutrition Cluster, has also completed a workshop to draft Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA) guideline. The first draft of the guideline is being reviewed and validation by the cluster partners.

## Child Protection

UNICEF provided life-saving child protection services for 50,565 people including children (14,723 girls, 12,379 boys) and 23,463 caregivers (14,615 women, 88,48 men) in conflict-affected areas during the reporting period. 16,099 people (6,590 girls, 6,367 boys, 2,063 women, 1,079 men) benefited from structured mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions through child-friendly spaces and peer-to-peer support for adolescents. The digital media awareness campaign reached 601,963 individuals (26 per cent of young people aged between 18–24 years and 74 per cent of caregivers aged 25 years and above). The messages were on positive parenting and psychosocial first aid. Measures to mitigate the risk of gender-based violence (GBV) benefited 2,756 people (1,727 women, 929 girls, 100 boys) and guidelines and messages about the Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual Abuse were disseminated through social media and remote platforms to child protection and health practitioners. Additionally, 1,870 individuals, including 562 children (263 girls, 299 boys) and 1,308 adults (813 women, 495 men), had access to safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse.

Case management services benefited 121 children (39 girls, 82 boys) who received a range of services including referrals to health services and the provision of welfare items such as clothing and dignity kits. UNICEF supported the supply of kits to 6,413 children and organized psychosocial first aid training for 816 field responders (540 women, 276 men) in all operational townships. Explosive Ordinance Risk Education (EORE) reached 29,719 individuals (6,902 girls, 5,531 boys, 10,012 women, 7,274 men) in areas infested by landmines, especially in Shan, Kachin and Kayin which have the highest number of casualties. Since January 2023, 557 children (355 boys and 202 girls) and 433 young people<sup>3</sup> (340 male and 93 female) have received legal aid services.

## Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR)

In the reporting period, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) provided basic child protection training for 29 participants, with a focus on local partners, to enhance technical skills and advance localization. The localization working group used the findings of the Localization Dashboard<sup>4</sup> which enhancing the 6-month workplan for the last quarter of 2023 and early 2024.

The GBV-CP Working Group and the CP AoR Gender Steering Committee finalized crucial documents: Standard Child Marriage Messages<sup>5</sup>, Guidance for GBV Safe Shelters on incorporating child protection in a situation where a survivor uses these shelters with their children,<sup>6</sup> and a tip sheet on gender-sensitive child protection for children under 13 years old.<sup>7</sup> All documents were translated into Burmese and are being trialled in the field with final amendments expected in the next month.

<sup>3</sup> Age difference between children and young people - children is under 18 years and young people is 18 to 25 years

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Children's Fund, Myanmar Child Protection AoR Localization Dashboard – Myanmar July – December 2022, UNICEF, 10 July 2023, <[www.myanmarchildprotection.com/files/ugd/5456a3\\_e001c57588e549a5a723d92d4da53784.pdf](http://www.myanmarchildprotection.com/files/ugd/5456a3_e001c57588e549a5a723d92d4da53784.pdf)>.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Children's Fund, Myanmar Child Protection AoR, Child Marriage Key Messages, <[www.myanmarchildprotection.com/files/ugd/5456a3\\_70ad0ff7050241959f5b9bb0494db6b7.pdf](http://www.myanmarchildprotection.com/files/ugd/5456a3_70ad0ff7050241959f5b9bb0494db6b7.pdf)>, accessed 2 October 2023.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Children's Fund, Myanmar Child Protection AoR, Guidance for Safe Houses for GBV survivors in Myanmar: Child Protection integration minimum standards <[www.myanmarchildprotection.com/files/ugd/5456a3\\_5810996ff2da47b4b59cc0e71423256e.pdf](http://www.myanmarchildprotection.com/files/ugd/5456a3_5810996ff2da47b4b59cc0e71423256e.pdf)>, accessed 2 October 2023.

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Children's Fund, Myanmar Child Protection AoR, Tip Sheet on Gender Inclusion of children under 13-year-old in child protection programming, <[www.myanmarchildprotection.com/files/ugd/5456a3\\_aefc46b083194d6b8626feb62566c3fc.pdf](http://www.myanmarchildprotection.com/files/ugd/5456a3_aefc46b083194d6b8626feb62566c3fc.pdf)>, accessed 2 October 2023.

The CP AoR, together with Protection Cluster and the AoRs, conducted consultations for the Humanitarian Programme Cycle in all four subnational coordination areas of Myanmar. These consultations will help clarify the child protection needs and responses. Additionally, after extensive consultation, the results of the multisector needs assessment (MSNA) were presented, which highlighted child protection risks, including child marriage and child labour, for use in the humanitarian program cycle for 2024. These were presented to CP AoR members at the national AoR meeting. The 5W process (Who does What, Where, When and for Whom) for the CP AoR has been strengthened. The CP AoR conducted two (nationally and in Kachin State) online refresher sessions of the 5W template to 94 data/reporting focal persons of partner organizations.

## Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners supported access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning, for 26,264 children (13,299 girls). UNICEF also provided individual essential learning package (ELP) kits for 4,966 children (2,340 girls). Moreover, 1,045 (942 women) volunteer teachers/educators were supported on training and incentives. ELP kits were distributed to 2,894 children (1,438 girls) in temporary learning spaces in Minbya and Sittwe townships in Rakhine State. In Chin State, ELP kits were also provided for 2,186 children (985 girls) and 2,320 roofing sheets were supplied to 32 schools.

The level of violence and instability continues to worsen, exacerbating internal displacement and disrupting children's opportunities to learn safely. Ongoing conflicts and violence have also negatively impacted service delivery in some areas; particularly Chin, Sagaing, Magway, Kayah, Tanintharyi and Rakhine. Such unstable situations not only hinder children's access to education but also make it difficult to secure high-quality teachers. A recent study shows that, in many states and regions, only 30 per cent of teachers,<sup>8</sup> on average, in assessed schools have the minimum teaching qualification.<sup>9</sup>

Children need access to learning in safe spaces, the provision of learning materials, educational supplies, trained facilitators, and awareness-raising for parents on the importance of education<sup>10</sup> for children. Engagement with relevant stakeholders, including partners, is critical to ensure safe and immediate access to the most vulnerable children. UNICEF and its partners are continuing to work to ensure that children have learning continuity.

## Education Cluster

In the southeast, the education subnational cluster, in collaboration with UNICEF, is playing a pivotal role in providing essential learning materials for 9,808 students, (5,152 boys, 4,656 girls) across 12 townships. This comprehensive assistance package includes ELPs, 'school-in-a-carton' kits, recreational kits, early childhood care and development kits, roofing sheets, menstrual hygiene management kits and school hygiene kits, distributed based on priority needs. This initiative exemplifies the Cluster's dedication to ensuring access to a good quality education for all students, even in challenging contexts.

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<sup>8</sup> Executive Summary Myanmar Education - Child Joint Needs Assessment Report. 26 July 2023. Data collection took place in 306 schools (formal: 59, informal: 231, and private: 16) in 27 townships of nine States/Regions — Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Magway, Rakhine, Sagaing, Shan (north), and Shan (south) — between November and December 2022.

<sup>9</sup> For example, a person at least has graduated from the University of Education or has a post-graduate teaching diploma.

<sup>10</sup> In July 2023, a survey was conducted on reasons for dropping out from school (either formal or informal) voted by boys and girls in Magway Region and Kayin State. The most common answer was that 'children do not value the importance of education' (26%, 76 among 275 votes). Executive Summary Myanmar Education - Child Joint Needs Assessment Report. 26 July 2023.

In the Rakhine state, the Education Cluster, working closely with UNICEF, shared the crucial information on prepositioned education supplies with partners. Furthermore, in support of UNICEF's post disaster needs assessment following Cyclone Mocha, the cluster contributed essential cyclone impact data to guide recovery efforts. As the identified needs in Ponnagyun Township, 57 internally displaced person students, including 35 boys and 22 girls, grappling with financial constraints exacerbated by the conflict, face the risk of discontinuing their education which issue was raised with cluster partners for further funding mobilization and actions.

In the northwest region, the education subnational cluster recently convened a start-up meeting to evaluate the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) remote call monitoring project and extended their support by endorsing modifications to project locations within MHF Project, reflecting the cluster's commitment to adapt and improve educational initiatives.

In northeastern Myanmar, the Education Cluster facilitated a virtual trilateral meeting in Kachin, uniting education partners to address critical needs at Namti Lambraw Yang camp. This meeting underscored the importance of school renovations and tailored education programmes. Additionally, the northeast cluster coordinator engaged in a productive discussion with UNICEF, fostering collaboration and aligning efforts to enhance education outcomes in the Kachin state.

## WASH

By end September, UNICEF and its partners have provided 297,943 affected people (47,965 boys, 50,276 girls, 93,685 men, 106,017 women) with access to clean water for drinking and domestic purposes. 105,907 people (21,260 boys, 21,149 girls, 29,883 men, 33,615 women) now have access to appropriate sanitation services. 68,545 people (13,643 boys, 15,509 girls, 17,034 men, 22,359 women), have been reached through hand-washing behaviour change programmes. Critical WASH supplies were distributed to 356,497 affected population (64,947 boys, 63,413 girls, 106,500 men, 121,637 women).

As a continuation of emergency flood response efforts in Kayin State, UNICEF provided essential WASH supplies (including hygiene kits, water purification chemicals, buckets, tarpaulins, and ropes) to 600 households (including 210 children) in two townships of Kayin state through a local partner. In the northwest, trained volunteers from partners organized five hygiene promotion sessions and reached 235 people with key WASH hygiene messages. Partners also held 25 community meetings attended by 205 people.

Furthermore, based on a joint field monitoring visit to camps for internally displaced persons at Namkham and Man Wine Gyi, in Man Si township, discussions were initiated with local partners to address the lack of adequate WASH facilities for the relocated internally displaced persons in these camps.

Additionally, UNICEF has initiated a new partnership aiming to support affected people in 38 protracted displacement camps and new relocation sites across eight townships in northern Shan. More than 14,000 internally displaced persons from eight different townships are expected to benefit from this initiative, which will enhance access to essential water, sanitation and hygiene services.

## WASH Cluster

In Kachin State, cluster partners reached more than 61,000 people in 13 townships with water supply. In Rakhine, the responses were undertaken in 134 Rakhine and Rohingya camps/sites for internally displaced persons in 10 townships. WASH partners organized 28 hygiene promotion sessions and provided critical WASH supplies, benefiting 59,700 internally displaced persons. These supplies included 3,581 hygiene kits, sanitary pads, 640 bars of soap, 684

jerrycans/water buckets and 52 water filters. Cluster partners undertook dewatering activities for 87 ponds in Kyauktaw and Minbya townships.

In southern Shan, a partner provided WASH emergency assistance, including water filters, tarpaulin sheets, latrines, to 124 families in three sites for internally displaced persons, and distributed 1,700 metres of pipes to both internally displaced persons and host communities in two villages in Pinlaung township. The partner provided hygiene kits, water buckets, jerrycans, tarpaulin and ropes for temporary water storage tank and latrines in 13 displacement sites in Pekon township, benefiting 5,430 internally displaced persons.

In northern Shan, partners provided cash for food for a week and hygiene kits to nearly 900 internally displaced persons in six temporary displacement sites in Muse township.

In Kayin State, a partner distributed WASH items to flood-affected families. These included hygiene kits, ropes, tarpaulin sheets, water buckets/jerrycans, water containers, water purification tablets for 880 families in Hlaingbwe and Kawkareik townships. 20 emergency latrines and 9 bathing facilities were constructed by a WASH partner at displacement sites in Kawkareik and Myawaddy districts.

### **Social Protection and Cash-based Programming**

UNICEF will continue bimonthly cash transfer support to 7,000 programme participants in two peri-urban townships in Yangon region in the following months. UNICEF strengthened local capacities and set up screening processes to better identify persons with disabilities and enrol them in cash assistance and other support programmes. About 9,500 children and adults have been assessed for functional limitations in Yangon and Shan state and registered in UNICEF's disability management information system (DMIS) between January to September 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. UNICEF engaged with partners to enrol caregivers of children with disabilities for disability grant programme and 1,300 children with disabilities in September.

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

In partnership with Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA), 16,498 community members (14,617 women, 1,881 men) were reached with key messages on maternal and child health (MCH), nutrition, immunization, and COVID-19 in Rakhine state.

Through the Knowledge Talk Viber Channel, 182,552 people have been reached through 66 key messages on MCH, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, immunization, COVID-19, MHPSS, child protection and EORE. Messages about International Youth Day (12 August) were also shared.

39 participants (16 male, 23 female), representing 14 partner organizations from hard-to-reach areas in the southeast and southern Shan were trained on Accountability to Affected Persons (AAP). The training programme helped generate awareness on AAP principles/strategies and strengthened the capacities of implementing partners on institutionalizing community feedback and response mechanisms.

To disseminate knowledge on AAP, a self-paced e-course in Burmese language was promoted among UNICEF partners and cluster working groups through various meetings and workshops. 136 learners have registered for the course, with 79 still working on it and 57 completing it.

Communication materials to help to generate demand for school-phase vaccinations against human papillomavirus (HPV) are being distributed in a timely manner. A human-centred design workshop was organized with 50 participants from different United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (including international ones) to collectively identify unknown barriers and understand challenges related to health.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF capitalizes on its countrywide presence through seven field offices, and continues to lead the Nutrition Cluster, the WASH Cluster, the CP AoR and the Mine Action AoR. UNICEF is co-leading the Education Cluster with Save the Children at national and subnational levels. UNICEF will prioritize help for displaced children and their families and non-displaced and conflict-affected children and communities. UNICEF is also participating in the Myanmar Cash Working Group, and UNICEF facilitates the in-country inter-agency network for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse with the United Nations Population Fund.

UNICEF continues co-leading the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Working Group and actively 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 is preparing the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal 2024 and contributing to the development of HRP 2024 in close coordination with cluster coordinators.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

### Tweets

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1692740672003182904>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1692468880331972976>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1691653507341070513>

### Social Media

Every child has the right to feel safe, no matter where they are. #NotATarget

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid0319jg85b7VyYHvEKgW2BFd8iXchMdnVTU18CQ6aMod1fqgn5VQsKLULGuUuwrGeqvI>

Every child has the fundamental right to education, #NoMatterWhat.

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid0NTzoqxdKM2YGeT8e7b9B1fQW869NEPjXDryFMNwT24qrnLi4tq3KUEEYfPmnULCCI>

#OnMyMind #Parenting

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid0Na7XHJthLM7fVTRZVJQQSsaPdLjDXDZDr89E8BdvLC86MoAG6KTvo3EJ7EJGJrD1I>

## Next SitRep: November 2023

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

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## Annex A Summary of Programme Results

Sector Indicator   disaggregation		UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster Response					
		Revised target 2023	Total results	Change ▲▼	2023 targets	Total results	Change ▲▼			
<b>HEALTH</b>										
# of children 9–18 months vaccinated against measles	Boys	750,000	3,923	▲ 659						
	Girls		3,919							
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Men	300,000	176,818	▲ 63,505						
	Women		249,742							
<b>NUTRITION</b>										
# of children aged 6–59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Boys	9,829	1,675	▲ 543				14,714	1,106	▲ 1,040
	Girls		1,938		1,315					
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months receiving IYCF counselling	Men	134,896	2,768	▲ 10,899	251,887	1,364	▲ 19,137			
	Women		57,646			37,430				
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving micronutrient powders	Boys	181,746	10,773	▲ 40	338,375	10,431	▲ 5,010			
	Girls		10,483			10,072				
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	Boys	592,504	14,962	▲ 3,991						
	Girls		17,595							
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION</b>										
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Boys	580,000	47,965	▲ 18,792				1,098,120	222,657	▲ 81,044
	Girls		50,276							
	Men		93,685							
	Women		106,017							
	PWDs		2,601		64,781					

# of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	Boys	430,000	21,260	▲ 4,615	999,019	0**	
	Girls		21,149				
	Men		29,883				
	Women		33,615				
	PWDs		1,016				
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour change programmes	Boys	800,000	13,643	▲ 3,010	1,629,731	▲ 35,536	
	Girls		15,509				
	Men		17,034				
	Women		22,359				
	PWDs		551				
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies	Boys	930,000	64,947	▲ 56,371	1,629,731	▲ 171,224	
	Girls		63,413				
	Men		106,500				
	Women		121,637				
	PWDs		1,263				
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
# of children, adolescent and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Boys	2,000,000	48,711	▲ 16,099		▲ 78,566	
	Girls		54,898				
	Men		12,389				
	Women		22,823				
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/ or response interventions	Boys	400,000	7,200	▲ 2,756		▲ 7,843	
	Girls		8,030				
	Men						
	Women		153,400				
# of people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Boys	400,000	4,420	▲ 1,870			
	Girls		5,136				
	Men		8,068				
	Women		10,988				
# of children who received individual case management	Boys	20,000	918	▲ 121		▲ 1,144	
	Girls		918				
# of children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions	Boys	850,000	15,118	▲ 29,719		▲ 125,669	
	Girls		17,326				
	Men		20,241				
	Women		31,860				
<b>EDUCATION**</b>							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	Boys	890,360	254,940	▲ 26,264	1,060,364	▲ 288,858	
	Girls		272,717				
# of children receiving individual learning materials	Boys	890,360	140,165	▲ 4,966			
	Girls		141,746				
	Male	21,864	986	▲ 1,045			

# of educators/facilitators trained and supported	Female		3,207		
# of temporary learning centres rehabilitated	centres	500	637	▲ 10	
<b>SOCIAL POLICY</b>					
# of households reached with UNICEF funded humanitarian cash transfers	Boys	90,000	3,958	0	
	Girls		3,662		
	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	
<b>Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)</b>					
# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services		1,165,000	912,034	▲ 199,050	
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Men	70,000	13,212	▲ 326	
	Women		16,323		

\* All the results data are as of end of August 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	2,103,089	2,899,401	19,997,509	80.0%
Nutrition	15,196,000	2,333,659	1,044,678	11,817,664	77.8%
WASH	61,940,000	7,454,300	1,977,653	52,508,046	84.8%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	24,000,000	6,197,527	1,203,876	16,598,597	69.2%
Education	63,000,000	2,820,011	1,312,731	58,867,258	93.4%
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	1,001,870	532,454	9,686,676	86.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>217,929,500</b>	<b>22,444,394</b>	<b>9,223,062</b>	<b>186,262,044</b>	<b>85.5%</b>