



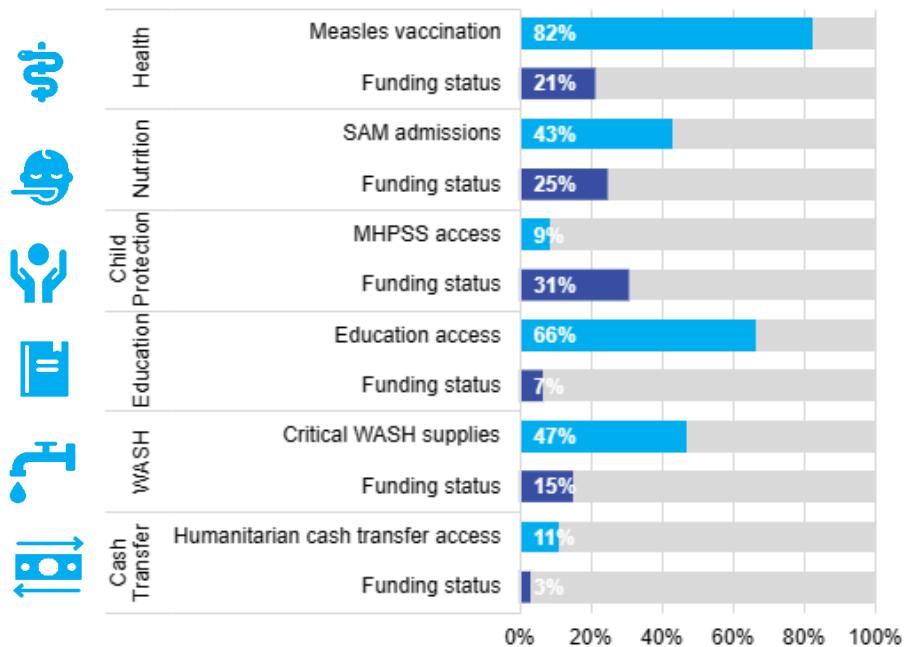
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Reporting period: 1 to 31 October 2023

Highlights

- 23,211 people have been displaced in northern Shan by 31 October 2023 as the situation deteriorated significantly since 26 October due to a series of assaults and escalating fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces and various ethnic armed organizations.
- A total of 650 civilian casualties have been reported nationally in the first seven months of 2023, injured by landmines and explosive remnants of war; 22 per cent of the casualties were children.
- 86,173 people received primary health care services and over 618,000 children aged 9–18 months received first dose of measles containing vaccines as of 18 October 2023.
- 34,316 people benefited from access to Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) interventions including positive parenting.

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. 8, 2023

unicef
for every child

Situation in Numbers

5,800,000

children in need of humanitarian assistance

18,100,000

people in need
(HAC 2023)

1,662,100

Internally displaced people
after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)

57,600

People displaced to neighbouring
countries since 1 February 2021

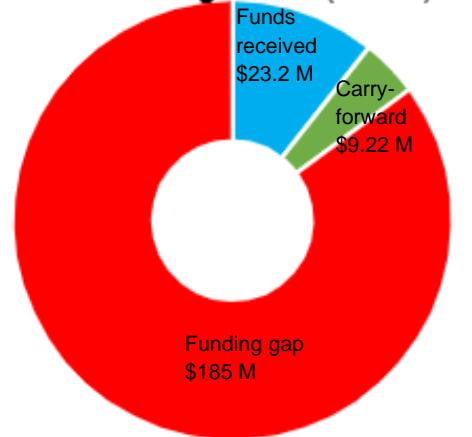
306,200

people living in protracted
displacement before February
2021

UNICEF Appeal 2023

US\$ 217.9 million

Funding Status (in US\$)



Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF Myanmar has appealed for US\$217.9 million in 2023 to address the needs of 3.7 million people, including 2.3 million children. Towards this, UNICEF has secured US\$32.45 million (US\$23.23 million in 2023 and US\$9.22 million carried over from 2022), representing 14.9 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 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), 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 and accountability to affected populations.

UNICEF also provided humanitarian leadership, cluster coordination and strengthened protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). 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 end of October 2023, nearly two million people are internally displaced in Myanmar, in precarious conditions and in need of life-saving assistance. The already dire humanitarian situation has been worsened by the intensification of the conflict and by monsoon floods which have caused new displacements, casualties, and the destruction of civilian properties¹.

In October 2023, heavy rainfall caused floods in southern Myanmar, particularly in Bago and Yangon regions and Mon State. The Bago River overflowed, resulting in both casualties and damage. According to ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADINet) and media, as of 9 October, floods have caused the internal displacement of more than 12,155 people (12,000 of them in Bago Township, Bago Region). As of 11 October, Media reported five fatalities and 35 people have been injured.² The authorities released water from dams, to prevent them bursting, but this caused more flooding, and more people were displaced.

Fight between Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA), People's Defence Forces (PDFs) and the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) in Kawkareik township in Kayin state on 27 October along the Asia Highway Road, disrupting the main transportation route between Myanmar and Thailand. There have been reports of two fatalities and two injuries from artillery shelling in Kawkareik town. Residents of Kawkareik and Kyondoe towns, and nearby villages, have been fleeing

¹ [Myanmar Humanitarian Update No. 33 | 2 October 2023 - Myanmar | ReliefWeb](#)

² [Myanmar - Floods, update \(DG ECHO Partners, Flood list, media, DMH\) \(ECHO Daily Flash of 11 October 2023\) - Myanmar | ReliefWeb](#)

their homes to safer locations in Kawkareik, Hpa-an, and Hlaingbwe townships. The exact number of newly displaced people is still being verified³.

In Kachin State, armed conflicts are increasing with Bhamo, Hpakant, Mansi, Momauk, Myitkyina, Shwegu, Tsawlaw and Waingmaw townships the worst affected. A camp for internally displaced people, at Woi Chyai, Waingmaw, was bombed on 9 October, killing 29 people (including 14 children) and injuring 56 people (including 4 children). More than 855 people, from 168 households were displaced once more, and the attack also destroyed a lot of infrastructure.

Heavy rainfall caused the water level to rise in Moebye dam and the authorities ordered a continuous release of water to prevent the dam from bursting. However, this resulted in the flooding of thousands of acres of paddy fields, impacting the livelihoods of local people, including displaced populations and communities in Bawlakhe township facing food shortages. Flooding in the Shan-Kayah border area has led to 1,500 people moving to safer areas and they are in need of food and tarpaulins.

In the northwest, situation remains volatile with intensified armed clashes lead to casualties and displacement and more than 63 percent of total displaced population are residing in the northwest. People displaced from Kamma township returned to their homes, but more than 10,000 displaced people are living in Theinkadoe village with no access to humanitarian assistance.

The security situation in northern Shan deteriorated significantly since 26 October due to a series of assaults and escalating fighting between the MAF and various ethnic armed organizations. 23,211 people have reportedly been displaced to 46 sites across 9 townships⁴, seeking refuge in nearby forests or religious compounds within northern Shan state. Additionally, several hundred people have reportedly crossed the border into China in search of safety. Domestic flights to Lashio were suspended until further notice. The most serious clashes include intense gunfire, artillery shelling, and aerial assaults in Chinshwehaw, Hseni, Kutkai, Kyaukme, Lashio, Laukkaing, Namhkan, and Muse townships in northern Shan state, causing civilian casualties and widespread displacement. Seven civilians, including two children, were reportedly killed, and nine civilians, including a child, were injured⁵. Roads from north of Lashio to access displaced people remain blocked by both the MAF and EAOs and mobile communication services have been disrupted.

Some 650 civilians have been injured nationally by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) – a 167 per cent increase in the total number of casualties recorded in 2022 (390).⁶ Sagaing Region had the highest number of casualties (39 per cent), Bago and Shan had 13 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively. Children account for 22 per cent of the cases.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

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, 86,173 people received primary health care services in UNICEF target areas (Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States). Overall support for immunization resulted to more than 618,000 aged 9–18 months were vaccinated (first dose) against measles as of end September 2023. Also, 805,139 adolescent girls of 9 to 11 years old received HPV vaccines through a school-based catch-up

³ UNOCHA Myanmar: Escalation of clashes in northern Shan and the Southeast Flash Update #1, as of 30 October 2023

⁴ Reference: UNOCHA, as of 31st October 2023

⁵ UNOCHA Myanmar: Escalation of clashes in northern Shan and the Southeast Flash Update #1, as of 30 October 2023

⁶ [Myanmar: Landmines / ERW Incidents Information \(January - July 2023\) \[EN/MY\] - Myanmar | ReliefWeb](#)

vaccination programme in August 2023. UNICEF continues to support the resumption of routine immunization across the country and advocates for catch-up vaccinations for 1.2 million children who missed their doses.

Some 56 participants from 12 partner organizations attended a 5-day training of trainers (ToT) on community case management of diarrhoea and pneumonia by volunteers and community based newborn care. Partners will provide the cascade training to the volunteers in their areas on providing essential care to newborns and children under five years of age. About 42 participants from 7 partner organizations attended a 3-day training on psychological first aid, arranged in coordination with the child protection section. This will help them provide immediate assistance to people in their communities.

UNICEF provided partners with enough first aid kits and inter-agency emergency health kits to cover the needs of 23,000 people for 3 months. Supplies include essential medicines - oral rehydration solutions, zinc, and amoxicillin, and personal protective equipment to provide care for approximately 2,700 children. UNICEF also distributed 1,230 family newborn kits to support essential care for newborns.

Nutrition

UNICEF continues providing essential nutrition services and reached a total of 629 children aged 6–59 months (293 boys, 336 girls) with treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 4,090 children aged 6–59 months (2,014 boys, 2,076 girls) and 141 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with preventive nutrition services including multiple micronutrient supplements and vitamin A supplementation. Additionally, 9,097 primary caregivers (1,168 males and 7,929 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.

UNICEF has been coordinating the release of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) for the treatment of SAM and of multiple micronutrient supplements to states and regions for an estimated over 36,000 children (aged 6–59 months), and more than 15,000 pregnant and lactating women. UNICEF, as the co-Chair of integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) and IYCF technical working group, facilitated and supported IMAM training for 10 partners during the reporting period. The partners will now be able to deliver IMAM services to vulnerable children and PLW in different locations.

Nutrition Cluster

The Nutrition Cluster supported coordination of response activities at national and regional levels with at least one meeting held in national and each of the subnational cluster coordination platforms – Rakhine, northeast, northwest and southeast.

Additionally, the cluster and its partners reached reasonable milestones against the 2023 humanitarian response plan (HRP) targets. From January to September 2023, a total of 4,242 children were admitted for severe acute malnutrition treatment (SAM), about 29 per cent out of 14,714 targeted admissions in the 2023 HRP. Notably, the preventive response activities were 58 per cent (344,442) achieved against a 590,263 target. The overall funding received was 23 per cent – \$11.7 million out of \$52 million HRP budget.

Nevertheless, the Nutrition Cluster is concerned that the performance standards for the life-saving treatment of SAM, currently estimated at 70 percent, has not reached the 75 per cent SPHERE⁷ minimum standards for cured children. Efforts are under way to address this, including planned training on the new WHO guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema (acute malnutrition) in infants and children under five years.

Child Protection

UNICEF provided life-saving child protection services for 55,671 people including children (17,725 girls, 14,618 boys) and 23,328 caregivers (14,804 women, 8,524 men). 34,316 people (11,711 girls, 11,432 boys, 6,617 women, 4,556 men) benefited from access to mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions including positive parenting. The MHPSS digital media awareness campaign reached one million people (36 per cent of young people aged 18–24 years, and 64 per cent of caregivers). Psychological first aid training was organized for 27 artists (providing arts therapy) and volunteers (22 women, 5 men) from areas affected by armed conflict. 15 participants from partner organizations came together in finalizing the safe spaces guidebook.

Measures to mitigate the risk of gender-based violence benefited 7,361 people (1,835 women, 4,062 girls, 1,464 boys). 2,362 individuals (305 children; 193 girls, 112 boys and 2,057 adults: 1,337 women, 720 men), had access to safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse. Case management services benefited 114 children (73 girls, 41 boys). 1,037 clients including 585 children (370 boys and 215 girls) and 452 young people (350 males and 102 females) were provided with legal aid services. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) reached 11,518 people (1,686 girls, 1,569 boys, 5,015 women, 3,248 men) in Shan, Kachin and Kayin, which have had highest number of casualties due to landmines and explosive remnant of war (ERW). 63 boys were registered and allocated help for longer term social and economic reintegration. A total of 1,410 Child Protection kits (including ones in response to the Bago floods and bombing incident in Kachin State) were delivered to benefit 7,050 children.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR)

The CP AoR and its working groups have been active with numerous initiatives. The gender-based violence (GBV)-CP AoR Working Group has been field-testing guidelines on integrating child protection into GBV safe shelters⁸ and on gender-sensitive child protection programming, including standardized messages against child marriage.⁹ The guidelines will then be fine-tuned and released for use by all the CP AoR members.

A session was convened for 60 participants from all AoR partners on enhancing community level child protection (CLCP) and shifting away from traditional community-based-CP in line with the 2019 Child Protection Minimum Standards. The CLCP Working Group will continue to support AoR members to scale up CLCP.

The CP AoR, together with the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) Network, has developed a programme to ensure children are accessing PSEA Network and are able to safely report to people they trust. This step-

⁷ SPHERE Minimum Standards - defines, promotes and applies humanitarian principles and minimum standards in four life-saving areas: water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; food security and nutrition; shelter and settlement; and health. For nutrition, the minimum standards are cure rates above 75 per cent, defaulter rates below 15 per cent and deaths below 10 per cent for children admitted in the treatment of acute malnutrition programme.

⁸ Guidance on integrating child protection into GBV safe shelters whereby survivors seek refuge with their children: Myanmar Child Protection AoR, 'Guidance on Child Protection in GBV Safe Houses', <www.myanmarchildprotection.com/gbv-and-child-protection>.

⁹. Myanmar Child Protection AoR, 'GBV and CP AoR Child Marriage Key Messages', <www.myanmarchildprotection.com/gbv-and-child-protection> The Gender Steering Committee has been functioning with the support of GiHA (Gender in Humanitarian Action) to develop a tip sheet on gender sensitive child protection programming for children under 13 years: Myanmar Child Protection AoR, 'Tip Sheet on Gender inclusive CP programming for children under the age of 13', www.myanmarchildprotection.com/gender-steering-committee

by-step process will take time as it is important to contextualize it to Myanmar and the different regions and cultures in the country.

The development of the No. 2 Localization Dashboard is under way¹⁰ and the CP AoR has been tirelessly working towards enhancing participation in the CP AoR reporting process, training was provided to more than 100 people on completing the 5W process (Who does What, Where, When and for Whom) to enable the analysis of gaps and duplications.

Mine Action Area of Responsibility (AoR)

EORE continued to be delivered in targeted areas, even in regions with limited access. In some inaccessible parts of Kachin, partners have now been able to distribute information, education, and communication materials, communicating vital safety messages. Similarly, in Thanintharyi, where accessibility was challenging, partners have been able to mobilize the support of community volunteers to disseminate EORE safety messages, ensuring that crucial information continues to reach the community.

Victim assistance continued throughout the affected regions of Myanmar responding to the increased number of incidents. Persistent challenges faced during the rehabilitation stage continue as victims, upon reaching hospitals, can be suspected of being involved with armed groups. Overcoming these suspicions remains a priority to ensure they receive proper care and support for victims of explosive incidents.

Coordination meetings for the AoR have taken place during this reporting period at national and subnational levels. These meetings continue to serve as an essential platform for partners to coordinate activities, focusing on the most vulnerable populations.

Education

UNICEF and its partners supported children's access to formal and non-formal education including early learning for 64,040 children (33,212 girls) by providing teaching and learning materials, social and emotional learning, and psychosocial support, as well as life skills-based education access for out-of-school children. UNICEF and its partners also provided individual learning materials, including essential learning package kits to 37,797 children (20,165 girls). Moreover, 543 volunteer teachers/educators/facilitators (320 females) were trained and supported through UNICEF and its partners' training and incentive-support activities.

Conflicts have also negatively impacted education service delivery in some areas; with airstrikes impeding the transport of supplies particularly in Shan, Kayah, Sagaing and Kachin. Such unstable situations hinder access to education services for children, including children with disabilities. A recent study¹¹ shows that, in many states and regions, due to the lack of adequate infrastructure and trained teachers,¹² children with disabilities face difficulties in accessing education.

¹⁰ The previous dashboard: <https://www.myanmarchildprotection.com/localization-wg>

¹¹ Executive Summary Myanmar Education - Child Joint Needs Assessment Report. 26 July 2023. Data collection took place in 306 schools (59 formal, 231 informal and 16 private) in 27 townships in nine states/regions – Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Magway, Rakhine, Sagaing, Shan (north), and Shan (south) – between November and December 2022.

¹² It was reported that in 60 per cent of assessed schools, no teachers or almost no teachers have been trained to meet the needs of children with disabilities.

Children, including those with disabilities, need access to learning in safe spaces, provision of learning materials, educational supplies, and trained facilitators. Engagement with relevant stakeholders including partners is critical to ensure safe and immediate access to the most vulnerable children. UNICEF and its partners continue to provide learning continuity for children.

Education Cluster

The Northeast Education Cluster and the United Nations Population Fund Myitkyina focal point held discussions to outline action points for providing educational support to GBV survivors and their dependents. This meeting aimed to enhance collaboration between the GBV and Education Cluster.

Refresher training sessions and orientation meetings on the Quarterly Education Cluster Monitoring Tool (ECMT) were successfully conducted at subnational levels. These sessions empowered cluster partners to use the ECMT template for the education cluster monitoring Q3 report.

In the Rakhine, Northwest and Northeast hubs, subnational cluster coordinators have worked with their UNICEF counterparts to prioritize the allocation of education supplies and learning materials for internally displaced persons and conflict-affected children in those areas. Allocation strategies and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for accessing supplies were developed by the cluster in conjunction with UNICEF, and information was shared with cluster partners on how to request these supplies, according to the established priorities.

The Education Cluster's current focus is the translation of cluster quality standards kits and contingency planning SOPs into the Myanmar language. This effort is aligned with the cluster's commitment to promoting accessibility for all, through its initiatives on accountability to affected populations (AAP) initiatives.

In relation to 2023 Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) standard allocation 2, the Education Subnational Cluster Coordinators had submitted the prioritization of townships and education package activities. This submission is aimed at finalizing the Prioritization Matrix, which will provide guidance for funding allocation. The matrix is being developed based on the feedback received from cluster partners and through consultations with the National Education Cluster Team.

WASH

UNICEF and its partners have reached 435,272 affected people with WASH supplies and services, with including additional 29,949 people reached this month. 310,404 individuals were reached with a clean drinking water service and 131,842 people benefited from gender segregated and inclusive sanitation services including emergency latrines and bathing shelters 102,407 people were reached with the hand-washing behaviour change programme.

In Kachin, 5,745 people received cash assistance for WASH-related activities in camps for internally displaced persons. Further, in Maina and Nyawng Taw camps, 4,428 displaced persons accessed improved sanitation and hygiene services through the renovation of latrines, the construction of four bathing shelters and hand-washing facilities and the provision of services for the safe treatment and disposal of faecal sludge.

Heavy rains damaged the water sources of internally displaced persons in Pauktaw, Rakhine. UNICEF supported repair the rainwater harvesting pond embankments, installed overflow pipes, cleaned and built three sand filters, and maintained water treatment units and distributed treated water (15 litres per person per day). All camp latrines were deslужed, benefiting 5,358 people in Ah Nauk Ywe internally displaced persons camp and 7,466 in Kyein Ni Pyin

internally displaced persons' camp. Some 969 households in Sittwe and Ponnagyun townships received critical WASH supplies including hygiene kits and soaps.

UNICEF reached 5,000 people affected by the floods in Bago, supplying them with critical WASH supplies including hygiene kits, water purification chemicals, tarpaulins and ropes.

WASH Cluster

The WASH Cluster, in collaboration with the Health Cluster, successfully organized a one-day training event in Kachin focusing on cholera preparedness and enhancing people's collective capacity to respond effectively to potential outbreaks.

One million USD will be provided to the WASH Cluster by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to address various emergency situations in Myanmar, as well as covering the urgent gap in WASH item supplies. The WASH Cluster and its partners have initiated the process of drafting proposals to access the MHF funding to address the most pressing humanitarian needs. According to the latest figures from the Financial Tracking Service, the WASH Cluster has received only 12 per cent of its total requirement for 2023 (US\$15.2 million out of the needed US\$127.5 million) and it will continue to seek additional funding to meet the critical WASH needs of affected communities in Myanmar. Looking ahead to 2024, out of 5.6 people in need (PiN) for WASH Cluster, the cluster aims to respond to an estimated 1.7 million people, compared to 1.6 million in 2023. Cluster remains committed to expanding our reach and ensuring that more people receive the essential WASH services.

Social Protection and Cash-based Programming

In October 2023, UNICEF provided bimonthly cash transfers to 7,000 programme participants in two peri-urban townships in Yangon region. Some 2,000 programme participants received extra cash top-ups to help meet their water and sanitation needs. A total of 348 complementary social and behavioural change (SBC) group sessions reached 3,151 programme participants. The key message covered the expanded programme on immunization.

UNICEF also provided disability grant bimonthly cash transfers to 1,420 children with severe/profound disabilities in all states/regions. 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. More than 11,000 children and adults have been assessed for functional limitations in Yangon, Shan, and other humanitarian priority areas between January to October 2023 and recorded in UNICEF's disability management information system (DMIS). 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.

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

Some 16,491 community members, (12,836 females, 3,655 males), were reached with key messages on maternal and child health, nutrition, immunization, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and COVID-19 in 6 townships in Rakhine state, 4 townships in Sagaing and one in Ayeyarwady region.

Through the 'Knowledge Talk' Viber Channel, 94,107 people have been reached through 33 key messages on nutrition, WASH, education, Mental Health, and MHPSS, and child protection, and emergency.

As part of the response to the flood in Bago and Hlegu Townships, 1,000 posters and 6,000 pamphlets with emergency life-saving key messages were distributed to flood-affected populations in collaboration with the southeast field office, WASH, and child protection sections. These materials reached 34,444 people including 12,421 males and 22,023 females.

For the Global Hand-Washing Day campaign events, 630 community members, including 163 males and 467 females, were reached through hand hygiene messages in Shan and Kachin States.

Meetings and workshops for UNICEF partners and cluster working groups were held to create awareness about the Accountability to Affected Persons AAP e-course (in Burmese). Some 133 learners have registered for the course, with 60 completing it. A Training of Trainers (ToT) programme on AAP was conducted for 19 staff members (9 males and 10 females) from six partner organizations in the southeast region. Some 45 participants from UNICEF partner organizations working in Rakhine state and Shan were provided with basic SBC training.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF capitalizes on its countrywide presence through seven field offices. In its response, UNICEF will prioritize displaced children and their families as well as non-displaced cyclone and conflict-affected children and communities. UNICEF supports the expansion of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people through its leadership roles in the Nutrition Cluster, the WASH Cluster, the Child Protection areas of responsibility CP AoR, the Mine Action AoR, and is co-leading the Education Cluster with Save the Children at national and subnational levels. UNICEF is also participating in the Myanmar Cash Working Group and facilitates the in-country inter-agency network for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). 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. The humanitarian strategy of UNICEF Myanmar is aligned with the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). 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

Social Media

Reaction to Kachin attack

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid02xNtTXRjKGmomnQ5DxDomqHtfyxHxAxygPvPM2MQppH94S15q56DBp3kPPYqsPwel>

Teachers. More important now than ever.

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid0pYnyHxSaYRHomrTnQzmEMU8JA9zikaEpdMWokcSTidzNVN8NRXiLyYz6Hm5ZagHXI>

“Education changes lives, it must be protected!”

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid02JeKLgjCguXprEK98iGJBNaDY6FEFXWiXcKMpa6dcuLDfpv7B5vFafH7GjGrenBLNI>

Next SitRep: December 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	Revised target 2023	Total results (Jan-Sept)	Change ▲▼	2023 targets	Total results (Jan-Sept)	Change ▲▼
HEALTH							
# of children 9–18 months vaccinated against measles	Boys	750 000	320 843	▲ 610 636**			
	Girls		297 635				
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Men	300 000	215 798	▲ 86 173			
	Women		296 935				
NUTRITION							
# of children aged 6–59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Boys	9 829	1 968	▲ 629	14 714	1 968	▲ 1 821
	Girls		2 274				
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months receiving IYCF counselling	Men	134 896	3 936	▲ 9 097	251 887	3 941	▲ 32 002
	Women		65 575				
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving micronutrient powders	Boys	181 746	10 482	▲ 73	338 375	10 482	▲ 113
	Girls		10 134				
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	Boys	592 504	16 945	▲ 4 017			
	Girls		19 629				
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION							
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Boys	580 000	48 493	▲ 12 460	1 098 120	258 950	▲ 74 055
	Girls		50 738				
	Men		94 256				
	Women		106 649				
	PWDs		2 624				
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	Boys	430 000	21 896	▲ 25 935	999 019	180 830	91 394
	Girls		21 782				
	Men		30 434				
	Women		34 245				
	PWDs		1 066				
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour change programmes	Boys	800 000	13 643	▲ 33 862	1 629 731	110 381	▲ 34 135
	Girls		15 509				
	Men		17 034				
	Women		22 359				
	PWDs		551				
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies	Boys	930 000	75 606	▲ 29 949	1 629 731	300 764	▲ 198 058
	Girls		74 184				
	Men		133 587				

Sector Indicator Disaggregation		UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
		Revised target 2023	Total results (Jan- Sept)	Change ▲▼	2023 targets	Total results (Jan- Sept)	Change ▲▼
	Women		151 895			319 425	
	PWDs		1 278			91 447	
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Boys	2 000 000	60 143			92 322	
	Girls		66 609	▲34 316		88 948	▲76 985
	Men		16 945			21 635	
	Women		29 440			19 447	
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/ or response interventions	Boys	400 000	8 664	▲7 361		6 314	▲18 186
	Girls		12 092			9 223	
	Men		0			7 040	
	Women		155 235			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	4 532	▲2 362			
	Girls		5 329				
	Men		8 788				
	Women		12 325				
# of children who received individual case management	Boys	20 000	959	▲114		1 996	▲1 373
	Girls		991			1 465	
# of children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions	Boys	850 000	16 687	▲11 518		60 019	▲109 119
	Girls		19 012			68 713	
	Men		23 489			77 658	
	Women		36 875			111 370	
EDUCATION							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	Boys	890 360	285 961	▲64 420		503,783	▲568 544
	Girls		306 116			546,972	
# of children receiving individual learning materials	Boys	890 360	157 990	▲38 117			
	Girls		162 098				
# of educators/facilitators trained and supported	Male	21 864	1 209	▲543			
	Female		3 527				
# of temporary learning centres rehabilitated	centres	500	637	▲3			
SOCIAL POLICY							
# of households reached with UNICEF funded humanitarian cash transfers	Boys	90 000	3 958				
	Girls		3 662	0			
	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			

Sector Indicator Disaggregation		UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
		Revised target 2023	Total results (Jan- Sept)	Change ▲▼	2023 targets	Total results (Jan- Sept)	Change ▲▼
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)							
# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services		1 165 000	1 057 706	▲145 672			
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Men		13 247				
	Women	70 000	16 385	▲97			

* All the results data are as of end of September 2023.

** For Measles vaccination, 618,478 eligible children were vaccinated as of 18 October 2023, of which 1,066 (553 boys, 513 girls) from hard-to-reach areas. Besides, the national system does not yet have disaggregated data for immunization and we have applied an estimated 48% for girls.

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	19 660 286	79%
Nutrition	15 196 000	2 731 490	1 044 678	11 419 832	75%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	24 000 000	6 197 528	1 203 876	16 598 596	69%
Education	63 000 000	2 973 419	1 312 731	58 713 850	93%
WASH	61 940 000	7 454 301	1 977 653	52 508 046	85%
Social protection	13 525 000	443 987	2 883	13 078 130	97%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	4 047 500	89 951	249 386	3 708 163	92%
Cluster and field Coordination	11 221 000	894 949	532 454	9 793 597	87%
Total	217 929 500	23 225 938	9 223 062	185 480 500	85%