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Myanmar Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 9, 2023

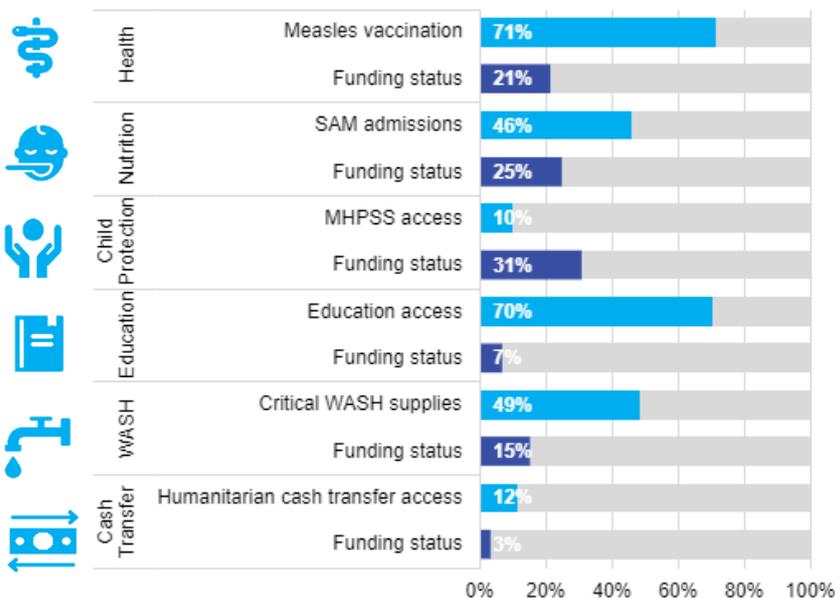


Reporting period: 1 to 30 November 2023

Highlights

- More than 500,000 people have been newly displaced and are in urgent need of humanitarian support due to the intense fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces and various ethnic armed organizations in many parts of the country.
- Nearly 150,000 people have been newly displaced in the northwest and in Mandalay since early November. Shortage of essential items, rising prices and fuel crisis exacerbating the humanitarian situation.
- UNICEF and partners have reached 477,543 affected people with WASH supplies and services includes 75,774 girls and 77,506 boys.
- A total of 534,983 children below the age of one were vaccinated against measles and rubella, while 73,742 people receiving primary health care services.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status*

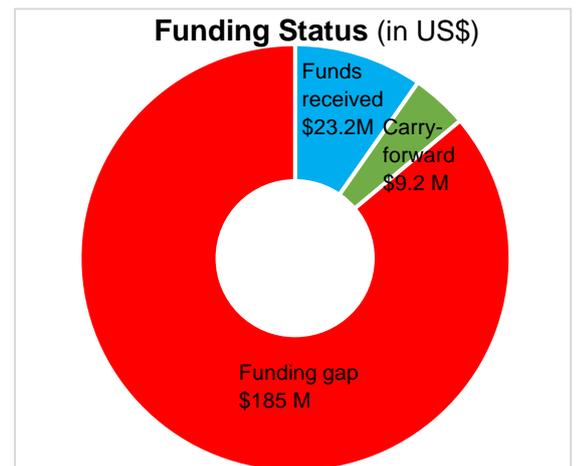


*Funding available includes funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.

Situation in numbers

- 5,800,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 18,100,000** people in need (HAC 2023)
- 1,858,600** Internally displaced people after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 59,500** 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 Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF Myanmar appealed for US\$217.9 million in 2023 to address the needs of 3.7 million people, including 2.3 million children. During this reporting period, UNICEF secured US\$32.45 million (US\$23.23 million in 2023 and \$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), the French Committee for UNICEF, Gavi the Vaccine Alliance and UNICEF global humanitarian thematic funding.

With these resources, 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). As of reporting period, the funding gap stands out at 85 per cent, which 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

Intense fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and various ethnic armed organizations has been escalating in many parts of the country, particularly in northern Shan, Rakhine, Kayah, Sagaing and Chin. The situation remains volatile with continued fighting and large-scale civilian displacement, including amongst children. At the time of reporting, more than 500,000 people had been newly displaced within northern and southern Shan, Kayah, Rakhine, Chin, Sagaing, Mandalay, eastern Bago, Kayin, Mon and Tanintharyi since late October, with 283 people dead including children and 334 injured.¹ Tension remains because of the fighting; humanitarian work has been suspended while the people who have been displaced, and who are in urgent need of humanitarian support, move from one township to another in search of safety. Movement restrictions have led to significant increases in commodity prices, as well as food and fuel shortages. Armed clashes across different townships have also disrupted the rice harvest.

In northern Shan, armed clashes continued in several townships, resulting in 95 dead and 152 injured and an upsurge of internally displaced people to nearly 84,000 in 16 townships.² Many families have fled to the China-Myanmar border in northern Shan, Pyin Oo Lwin township in Mandalay and Mansi township in Kachin. An increasing number of people

¹ ReliefWeb, Myanmar: 'Intensification of Clashes Flash Update #8 (as of 1 December 2023)', United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

² Ibid.

are fleeing from Laukkaing, Chin Shwe Haw and Kunlong to places along the border with China and to Namtit, the principal town of the Wa Self-Administered Division of Shan State. There are 50,000 displaced people in Laukkaing with minimal humanitarian assistance. Lashio Airport remains closed and roads from Lashio to other conflict-affected areas are totally blocked. The road from Lashio to Mandalay and southern Shan is passable, though complicated by the presence of multiple checkpoints. Telecommunications and the Internet are accessible in Lashio but limited in other areas, particularly in the townships bordering China such as Monekoe, Kunlong and Namhkan. The State Administration Council (SAC) has imposed martial law in eight townships, including Lashio, Hseni, Kutkai, Namhkan, Muse, Laukkaing, Kunlong and Konekyan, which is exacerbating the challenges civilians already face.

Armed hostilities have escalated in Rakhine state with intense clashes between the MAF and the Arakan Army, including in Pauktaw, northern townships in Rakhine, in central Rakhine and in Paletwa, southern Chin. There have reportedly been civilian casualties and displacements in several townships due to artillery shelling and gunfire. Main roads and waterways movement have been blocked, resulting in the suspension of humanitarian aid. Since 13 November, 69,000 people were newly displaced in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Myebon, Pauktaw, Ponnagyun, Rathedaung and Paletwa townships with at least 20 fatalities and more than 85 injuries³. The security situation in Pauktaw township remains alarming, with more than 20,000 people displaced since mid-November and with at least 12 fatalities.⁴ Hundreds of people remain trapped, unable to move to safer areas.

In the southeast, fighting has progressively spread in Loikaw, Demoso, Hpruso in Kayah, at the Shan-Kayah border, Kayin, Mon states and eastern Bago, resulting in at least 78 civilian deaths and 55 injuries. More than 180,000 people have been displaced since the escalation began and are in need of urgent relief aid.⁵ Humanitarian access in Kayah remains extremely restricted due to the ongoing conflict, aerial bombardment and heightened scrutiny of partners at checkpoints. Attacks on civilians and displacement sites have also been reported in Loikaw township in Kayah, with the main airport closed and martial law in effect. An estimated 21,000 people have been displaced in Kayah state, with some 1,000 internally displaced persons in the eastern part of Loikaw urgently needing shelter, food, WASH services and health care.⁶ Fighting has been intensifying and more than 16,000 people from Kyarinnseikkyi in Kayin and Kyaikmaraw in Mon states are displaced and are in immediate need of humanitarian assistance. The main road between Kyaikmaraw-Chaung Nakwa and Mudon-Chaung Nakwa has been blocked.

In Kachin State, intense fighting has been reported in the townships of Bhamo, Hpakant, Mansi, Momauk, Myitkyina, Shwegu, Tsawlaw and Waingmaw, leading to cutting-off of telephone and internet services. Myitkyina-Mandalay Road has been blocked intermittently since mid-November.

In the northwest, armed clashes have affected 40 townships, including Falam and Matupi in Chin; Madaya in Mandalay; and Indaw, Kawlin, Pinlebu, Tamu and Tigyaing in Sagaing and in Magway region. Nearly 150,000 people have been newly displaced in the northwest and Mandalay since the fighting began to escalate in early November. Hostilities have killed 90 civilians, and injured 42, including children, and destroyed more than 100 houses.⁷ Humanitarian access remains restricted due to roadblocks and fighting; disruption of telecommunications and closure of Kale airport. About 5,000 internally displaced persons from Falam township have been displaced to the India-Myanmar border area in Chin.

³ ReliefWeb, Myanmar: 'Intensification of Clashes Flash Update #8.

⁴ ReliefWeb, Myanmar: Intensification of Clashes Flash Update #6 (as of 21 November 2023), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

⁵ ReliefWeb, Myanmar: 'Intensification of Clashes Flash Update #8

⁶ ReliefWeb, Myanmar: Intensification of clashes Flash Update #4 (As of 14 November 2023), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

⁷ ReliefWeb, Myanmar: 'Intensification of Clashes Flash Update #8

Of them, some 3,000 internally displaced persons have reportedly crossed the border to seek refuge in India, while the remainder is seeking safety in forest areas within Falam township.⁸

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF and its partners continue to 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, 73,742 people received primary health care services in UNICEF target areas. There has been a new partnership to cover Bago East and Magway Region and to provide essential life-saving services. Staff and volunteers received training on community-based newborn care and community case management of diarrhoea and pneumonia.

UNICEF continues to support the resumption of routine immunization across the country and 534,983 of children aged below 12 months had been vaccinated against measles and rubella. UNICEF also advocates for catch-up vaccinations for 1.2 million unvaccinated and under-vaccinated children, and it has been planned to be conducted during first quarter of 2024.

During the reporting period, UNICEF provided partners with first aid kits and inter-agency emergency health kits to cover the needs of 80,000 people for three months. Supplies included essential medicines, such as oral rehydration solutions, zinc, amoxicillin, and personal protective equipment, to provide care for approximately 12,000 children. UNICEF also distributed 2,238 family newborn kits to support essential care.

Nutrition

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners reached a total of 2,251 children aged 6–59 months (1,141 boys, 1,110 girls) and 330 pregnant and lactating women with preventive nutrition services, including the distribution of multiple micronutrient powder, multiple micronutrient tablet supplementation and vitamin A supplementation in several regions. Moreover, UNICEF reached 285 children (143 boys, 142 girls) suffering from wasting and 6,897 primary caregivers (841 males and 6,056 females) of children aged under two years with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling services. Challenges persisted for operational and travel access, as well as for the transportation of nutrition supplies to conflict-affected areas.

UNICEF supplied ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) for an estimated 200 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), plus multiple micronutrient supplements for an estimated 14,000 children (aged 6–59 months) and 2,400 pregnant and lactating women. UNICEF also supplied 200 posters and promotional materials to promote optimal breastfeeding and IYCF counselling services. UNICEF, in coordination with the subnational clusters, provided technical and logistical support for the systematic distribution of breast milk substitutes and infant formula preparation kits for four children aged under 6 months.

Nutrition Cluster

The national Nutrition Cluster and subnational Nutrition Cluster continue to coordinate with cluster members, partners and stakeholders at different levels to respond to the target population's nutritional needs. The cluster provided life-

⁸ Intensification of clashes Flash Update #4

saving nutrition activities, screening and referral for treatment, and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women.

A total of 382,910 (65 per cent) people, out of the 590,263 targeted in Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2023, were reached with therapeutic and preventive interventions. Nutrition Cluster and cluster members achieved an admission rate of 4,527 (31 per cent) for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among 14,714 target children and 14,704 (26%) of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) against the target of 57,550. Despite shortages of nutrition supplies, preventive measures including screening of acute malnutrition, blanket supplementary feeding program (BSFP) and IYCF counselling services were maintained to reduce the morbidity and mortality rates, caused due to acute malnutrition among internally displaced persons, returnees, stateless people, and other vulnerable people. Some 378,313 people (64 per cent of the 590,263 target) were reached those preventive measures during January to October 2023.

With the conflict spreading in northern Shan State, Rakhine State and the northwest region, nutrition services, including life-saving treatments for SAM, have been disrupted or halted due to access constraints to the affected villages, townships, and displacement sites.

Child Protection

UNICEF provided life-saving and integrated child protection services for a total of 44,669 children and caregivers (14,801 girls, 13,166 boys, 11,409 women, and 5,293 men) in Kachin, Shan, Rakhine, northwest, southeast and northeast, Mandalay and Ayeyarwady regions, despite the escalating conflict. Some 25,253 people (11,096 girls, 10,119 boys, 2,833 women, and 1,205 men) benefited from structured mental health and psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces, including 1,910 adolescents, from peer-to-peer support. A total of 471,407 individuals were reached with positive parenting support and psychosocial first aid through digital platforms. Additionally, 4,107 people (1,171 women, 816 girls, and 2,120 men) benefited from risk mitigation, preventive and responsive services to gender-based violence. Some 13,012 individuals (2,143 girls, 1,949 boys, 5,353 women, and 3,565 men) were educated on Explosive Ordnance and Risk Education and 131 children (75 girls, 56 boys) received case management services, including referrals. The emergency response complemented the distribution of 3,129 child protection kits, reaching 2,650 boys and 3,191 girls. A total of 1,218 children and young people benefited from comprehensive support, including quality legal aid. These included 691 children (421 boys and 270 girls) and 527 young people (388 male and 139 female). Some 2,166 individuals, including children (314 girls, 226 boys) and adults (1,103 women, 523 men) used safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse. At least 210 front-line workers gained skills and knowledge on evidence-collection, documentation, monitoring and verification of grave violations, which contribute to the quality of the response.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR)

The protection risks facing children continue to rise, especially with the recent clashes in Kayah, northern Shan and Rakhine. CP AoR continues to support the humanitarian operations in these areas; however, access and funding constraints are extremely challenging. In the reporting period, the CP AoR convened an online session on localization, focusing on the [Localization Dashboard](#),⁹ with 78 participants benefiting from the session. Additionally, together with GBV AoR, the CP AoR organized a session for 105 participants on child marriage messaging developed by the CP and Gender-Based Violence Working Group.¹⁰

In 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan, CP AoR is targeting 1.9 million children, parents, caregivers and community members with life-saving child protection services across Myanmar. In response to the escalating conflict, CP AoR has

⁹ Myanmar Child Protection AoR, 'Child Protection AoR Localization Dashboard - Myanmar July – December 2022', 10 July 2023.

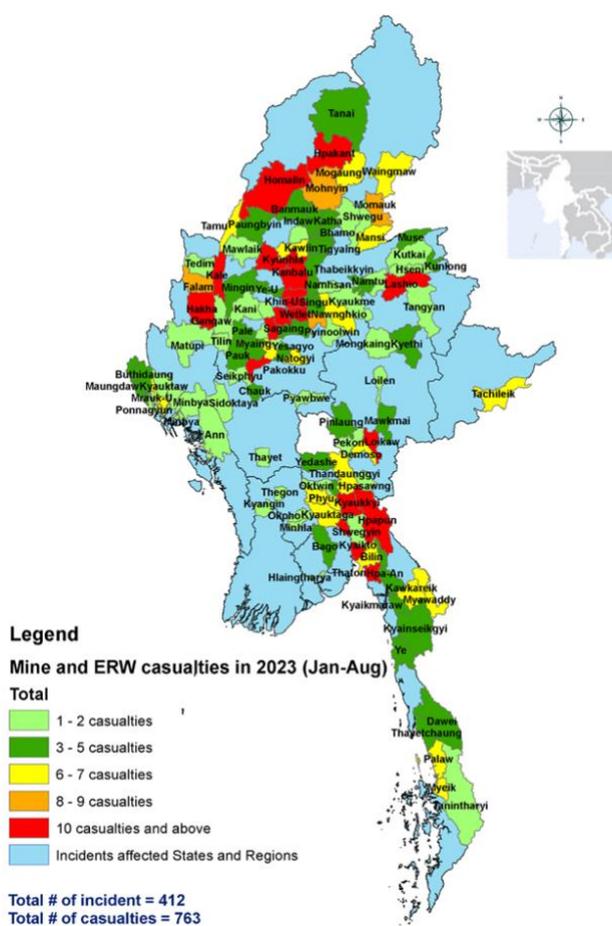
¹⁰ Myanmar Child Protection AoR, 'GBV-Child Protection WG', accessed 26 November 2023.

been working closely with subnational CP AoR coordinators, circulating common child protection messages as well as a simple response plan for partners. This, however, depends on security and access and more support will be provided at the request of subnational CP AoR coordinators.

Mine Action Area of Responsibility (AoR)

Monitoring of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) incidents has reported 763 civilian casualties during the first eight months of 2023. This national figure represents a stark increase and is 196 per cent of the total casualties reported in 2022 (390 recorded).

Sagaing Region had the highest number of casualties (37 per cent of the overall total); Bago and Shan followed (11 per cent and 9 per cent respectively). The remaining regions: Ayeyarwady, Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Magway, Mandalay, Mon, Rakhine, Tanintharyi and Yangon, accounted for the remaining 42 per cent. Children constitute 23 per cent of the total casualties caused by landmines and ERW explosions across the country.



Education

UNICEF and its partners supported children’s access to formal and non-formal education including early learning for 34,103 children (16,974 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 (ELP) kits, for 27,113 children (13,432 girls). Moreover, 336 volunteer teachers/educators/facilitators (232 females) were trained and supported through UNICEF and its partners’ training and incentive support activities.

Conflict has hampered the delivery of education services in some areas, particularly Sagaing, Chin, Magway, Kachin, Shan (north), Kayah, Kayin and Rakhine. In Rakhine, armed clashes between MAF and the Arakan Army resumed on 13 November 2023 and, while the State education department/township education offices have not formally closed schools, some parents are keeping their children at home as a safety measure. In these situations, children need Education in Emergencies (EiE) supplies, including ELP kits. Children also need access to learning in safe spaces, provision of teaching and learning materials and trained facilitators. Facilitators need training on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for children in the conflict-affected areas. UNICEF and its partners continue to provide education assistance to promote learning continuity for children.

Education Cluster

The southeast education subnational cluster participated in ad hoc Southeast Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (SEICCG) meetings to address the aftermath of clashes, focusing on situation updates and urgent needs. In northern Shan State, armed conflicts led to people being displaced in Lashio township. These included 597 school children identified across 10 camp sites. Learning activities were initiated by cluster partners, targeting 493 children (246 boys and 247 girls) within the displacement camps in Lashio. In northwest Myanmar, the education subnational cluster and UNICEF are coordinating the distribution of education supplies to aid internally displaced persons and affected children across various regions in Chin State, Magway, Sagaing and Mandalay Regions and ten cluster partners have requested these supplies.

Ad hoc Education Cluster meetings were conducted across Rakhine and the northwest and southeast hubs, to assess the impact of recent escalation of armed conflict on education. The cluster aims to address identified needs by leveraging available resources in collaboration with partners. The education subnational cluster actively participated in the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) Standard Allocation 2 2023 process by nominating the members of the strategies review committee and working with partners to align funding proposals. This aims to address urgent educational needs in conflict-affected regions.

WASH

With the escalation of the conflict, humanitarian needs related to WASH continue to increase in Myanmar. UNICEF and partners have reached 477,543 affected people (172,681 women, 151,582 men, 75,774 girls and 77,506 boys) with WASH supplies and services including an additional 42,271 people reached in this month. Some 337,608 people received safe water for drinking and domestic use; 158,695 people were provided with gender-segregated sanitation services including emergency latrines and bathing shelters; 112,873 people were reached with hand-washing behaviour change programme.

In response to the escalating conflict in northern Shan, UNICEF and partners distributed life-saving WASH supplies to 10,646 internally displaced persons. In Rakhine, 21,236 people were provided with critical WASH supplies including hygiene kits and water storage containers. In the southeast, WASH supplies were distributed to 9,921 internally displaced persons. During the month, clean drinking water services reached 3,659 people in Rakhine, 10,058 people in the northwest and 13,487 people in Shan, Kayah and Kayin. Some 26,853 additional people were reached with gender-segregated sanitation services, including 2,225 people in Rakhine, 2,288 people in Kachin, 5,881 people in northwest and 16,459 people in Kayah and southeast.

In peri-urban Yangon, water treatment kiosks continue to deliver affordable bottled drinking water to more than 55,000 people. Additionally, 3,542 mothers and children were reached through direct cash benefit transfers to access improved drinking water and hygiene supplies from the market.

WASH Cluster

UNICEF and the WASH Cluster have been supporting the strengthening of WASH partners' capacity in managing their response during emergencies. A five-day Training of Trainers (TOT) on WASH in Emergencies (WiE) was provided in Yangon for 20 master trainers, including all subnational WASH Cluster coordinators. Two regional WiE trainings were conducted in Kachin State with 34 participants from WASH agencies in Myitkyina, and with 39 participants from WASH agencies in Bhamo.

In the third week of November, a series of United Nations Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) meetings was organized to identify preparedness actions and set out a response plan for conflict situations. This included preparing the stocktaking of available resources (human resources, supplies, funding) in the affected areas and identifying the priorities within the WASH Cluster after consulting with relevant subnational cluster members.

According to the latest figures from the Financial Tracking Service, the WASH Cluster has only received 12.2 per cent of its total requirement for 2023 (US\$15.5 million out of the needed US\$127.5 million). It has highlighted the need to seek additional funding to meet the critical WASH needs of affected internally displaced person communities in Myanmar due to the recent escalation of armed conflict.

Social Protection and Cash-based Programming

UNICEF continued to deliver the maternal and child cash transfers in informal settlements and peri-urban townships in Yangon region, directly reaching 7,048 pregnant women and caregivers of children aged under two years (with 32,420 indirect beneficiaries). More than 2,200 programme members took part in complementary social and behavioural change (SBC) group sessions. Key messages included danger signs for newborns and young children. Research conducted by UNICEF indicates that the cash transfers scheme is having a positive impact on maternal and child nutrition, e.g., the prevalence of minimum dietary diversity is 75 per cent among pregnant women (up from 39 per cent in 2022) and 45 per cent among children aged 6–23 months (up from 16 per cent in 2022).

UNICEF continued to expand the coverage of disability screening and identification processes, including in hard-to-reach and humanitarian priority areas, in collaboration with organizations for persons with disabilities and community networks. To date, 16,628 children and adults took part in the screening processes and were registered in UNICEF's disability management information system (DMIS) in 2023. The DMIS includes information on the type of functional limitations, the causes of disability, access to support programmes, use of assistive devices and sociodemographic characteristics. A second payment round of UNICEF's new child disability benefit scheme was also initiated, reaching 2,268 caregivers of children with severe disabilities nationwide (with 10,480 indirect beneficiaries).

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

Some 24,662 people (18,022 females and 6,640 males) were reached with messages on maternal and child health (MNCH), nutrition, routine immunization, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and COVID-19 across 11 townships in Rakhine, Sagaing and Ayeyarwady region. Through the Knowledge Talk Channel and UNICEF's Facebook page, 116,241 people were reached through 31 messages on nutrition, WASH, education, MHPSS, routine immunization and MNCH. As part of the global hand-washing day, 130 community members (50 males and 80 females) in Rakhine, were made aware on the importance and correct techniques of handwashing.

Some 120 community representatives from Shan, Kachin and Rakhine States participated in a Knowledge Connect Seminar and shared their experiences on community engagement and AAP. 360 submissions were received from 12 implementing partners on AAP. UNICEF implementing partners and cluster working groups were made aware about the AAP e-course through meetings and workshops – 136 learners have so far registered for the course, with 64 completing it. As part of the response to the armed conflict, the UNICEF is developing, printing and dissemination of life-saving messages based on the needs of the affected populations.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF capitalizes on its countrywide presence through seven field offices in Myanmar which prioritize displaced children and their families as well as non-displaced disasters 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 CP AoR, the Mine Action AoR, and is co-leading the Education Cluster with Save the Children at national and subnational levels. UNICEF also participates in the Myanmar Cash Working Group and facilitates the in-country inter-agency network for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNICEF continues to co-lead 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 HRP.

Social Media

Every child, everywhere, has the right to protection.

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid0d1MYiRLkFrhXs2tfAmEEskyZAB2by7G7rHZPH8kYcxG3KDytC8RY3hihLcUj53Vdl>

Human rights week – children’s art contest

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid02RX4ckioaqvTzDopzJZJQR6FoT3KctvQYroPQTkoSXiX4GRP C327qsvKyGqLruuSyl>

Together, we can keep Myanmar polio-free!

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid0cnFSn6mnrWLHN22FJPL6nhf35xWKmzsoHRkh5VwGZ7afByCmfcJYwCBqMP3av9UBI>

Next SitRep: February 2024

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 ▲▼			
HEALTH										
# of children aged 9–18 months vaccinated against measles	Boys	750,000	256 792	▲54 597						
	Girls		278 191							
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Men	300,000	245 404	▲73 742						
	Women		341 071							
NUTRITION										
# of children aged 6–59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Boys	9,829	2 111	▲ 285				14,714	1 968	▲ 1 821
	Girls		2 416		2 274					
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months receiving IYCF counselling	Men	134,896	4 777	▲ 6 897	251,887	3 941	▲32 002			
	Women		71 631			66 855				
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving micronutrient powders	Boys	181,746	11 302	▲1 582	338,375	10 482	▲ 113			
	Girls		10 896			10 134				
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	Boys	592,504	17 266	▲ 669						
	Girls		19 977							
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION										
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Boys	580,000	53 643	▲ 27 204				1,098,120		
	Girls		56 019							
	Men		103 535							
	Women		116 085							
	PWDs		2 766		75 552					
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	Boys	430,000	24 300	▲26 853	999,019					
	Girls		24 369							
	Men		33 545					▲ 91 394		
	Women		37 644							
	PWDs		1 144						51 497	
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour change programmes	Boys	800,000	15 119	▲10 466	1,629,731					
	Girls		16 948							
	Men		20 285					▲34 135		
	Women		25 851							
	PWDs		574						30 439	
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies	Boys	930,000	78 740	▲42 271	1,629,731					
	Girls		77 485							

	Men		138 466			300 764	
	Women		156 615			319 425	▲ 198 058
	PWDs		1 270			91 447	
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of children, adolescent and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Boys	2,000,000	70 262	▲ 25 253		92 322	▲ 76 985
	Girls		77 705			88 948	
	Men		18 150			21 635	
	Women		32 273			19 447	
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/ or response interventions	Boys	400,000	9 480	▲ 4 107		6 314	▲ 18 186
	Girls		13 263			9 223	
	Men		0			7 040	
	Women		157 355			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	4 758	▲ 2 166			
	Girls		5 643				
	Men		9 311				
	Women		13 428				
# of children who received individual case management	Boys	20,000	1 015	▲ 131		1 996	▲ 1 373
	Girls		1 066			1 465	
# of children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions	Boys	850,000	18636	▲ 13 012		60 019	▲ 109 119
	Girls		21157			68 713	
	Men		27054			77 658	
	Women		42228			111 370	
EDUCATION**							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	Boys	890,360	302 897	▲ 33 723	1,060,364	503 783	▲ 568 544
	Girls		322 903			546 972	
# of children receiving individual learning materials	Boys	890,360	171 478	▲ 26 733			
	Girls		175 343				
# of educators/facilitators trained and supported	Male	21,864	1 313	▲ 336			
	Female		3 759				
# of temporary learning centres rehabilitated	centres	500	728	▲ 56			
SOCIAL POLICY							
# of households reached with UNICEF funded humanitarian cash transfers (HCT)	Boys	90,000	4 223	▲ 541			
	Girls		3 938				
	Women		2 223				
# of children and adolescents with disabilities reached with assistive technology and interventions to address disability-related need		10,000	6 000	0			
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)							

# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services		1,165,000	1 371 533	▲206 533	
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Men	70,000	13 309	▲ 171	
	Women		16 494		

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

**Cluster results data to be reported quarterly.

PWDs: People with disabilities

Annex B

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (carry-over)	\$	%
Health	25,000,000	2,440,313	2,899,401	19,660,285	78.6%
Nutrition	15,196,000	2,731,490	1,044,678	11,419,832	75.2%
WASH	61,940,000	7,454,301	1,977,653	52,508,046	84.8%
Child protection, GBViE* and PSEA	24,000,000	6,197,528	1,203,876	16,598,597	69.2%
Education	63,000,000	2,977,009	1,312,731	58,710,261	93.2%
Social protection	13,525,000	443,987	2,883	13,078,130	96.7%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	4,047,500	89,951	249,386	3,708,163	91.6%
Cluster and field coordination	11,221,000	894,949	532,454	9,793,597	87.3%
Total	217,929,500	23,229,527	9,223,062	185,476,911	85.1%

*GBViE: Gender-based violence in emergencies

*RCCE: Risk communication and community engagement