



Reporting Period: 1 January to 28 February 2022

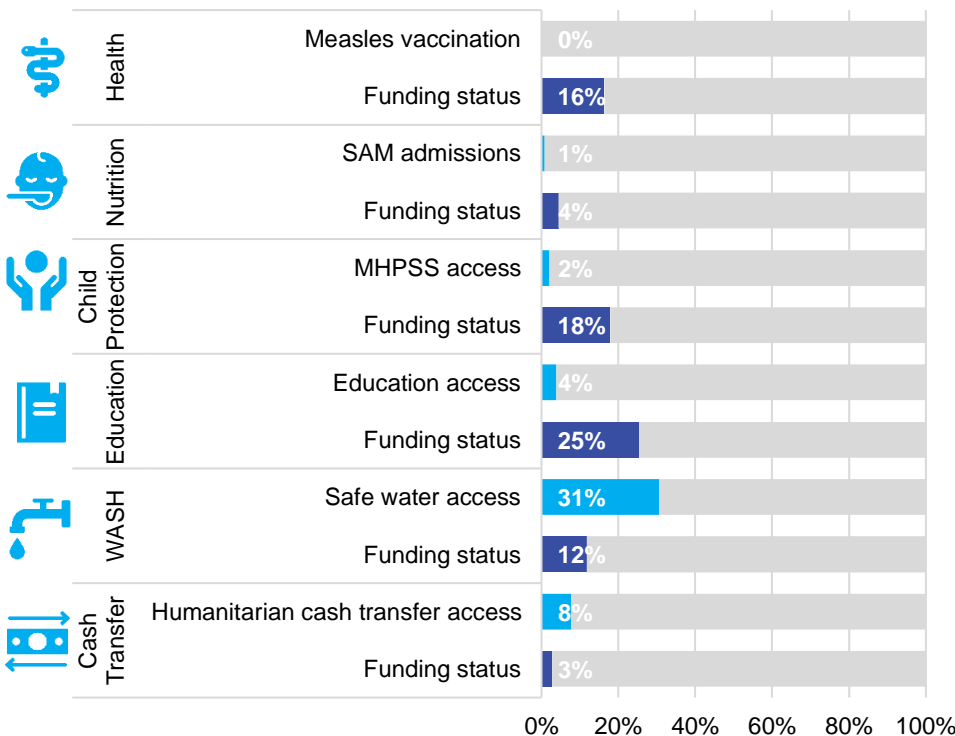
Myanmar Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1



Highlights

- From 27 December 2021 to 14 February 2022, the number of internally displaced persons (IDP) significantly increased across the country, particularly in Sagaing, which has the highest number of IDPs; 146,500 compared to 78,300 at the end of 2021.
- In southern Shan, a surge of displacement has been reported following the hostilities in Kayah and Kayin in January, and the IDP population has doubled from 29,200 at the end of 2021 to 59,800 as of 14 February.
- To support the displaced communities of southern Shan, UNICEF partners Relief International and Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS) expanded their reach and distributed WASH supplies and hygiene kits, benefiting 35,000 people in the camps at Taunggyi, Hsihseng, Nyaung Shwe, Pin Laung and Pindaya townships.
- In Rakhine, Kachin and Yangon, 35,548 children (17,380 girls) were screened for acute malnutrition. Some 1,092 severe and moderate cases (606 girls) were found and the children were provided with nutrition treatment services.

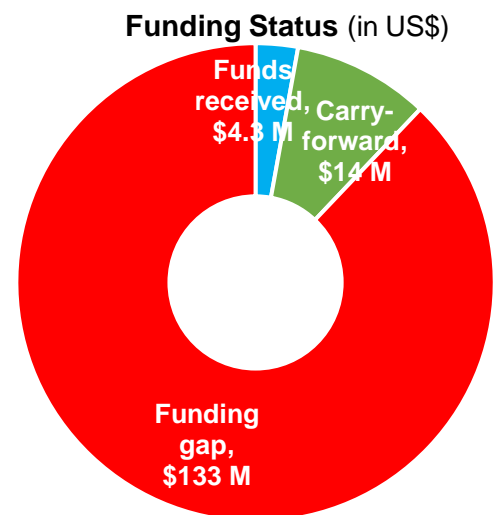
UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



Situation in Numbers

- 5,000,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 14,400,000** people in need (HRP 2022)
- 453,000** Internally displaced people after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 370,400** people living in protracted displacement before February 2021 (OCHA)

UNICEF Appeal 2022 US\$ 151.4 million



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

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF Myanmar Country Office is appealing for US\$151.4 million in 2022 to address the needs of the targeted 1.7 million people, including an estimated 1.1 million children. During the reporting period, UNICEF received US\$4.3 million from the Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance and Germany to support immediate nutrition, health, WASH, education and child protection needs including the COVID-19 response. In addition, UNICEF Myanmar has carried forward US\$14 million received in 2021 from the generous support of Japan/JICA, USA/USAID, Norway, European Commission/ECHO, GAVI the Vaccine Alliance, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the Global Thematic Humanitarian Response and the Global Partnership for Education. UNICEF worked very closely with implementing partners at local level to provide humanitarian assistance to ensure continued access to basic social services. The UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal has a funding gap of 88 per cent. Without this funding, 81 per cent of targeted children will not be able to receive treatment and nutrition counselling services, and millions of children will continue to remain out of school without access to basic social services such as immunization. UNICEF expresses its gratitude to all the donors (private and public) for their contributions to support the children of Myanmar.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

At the beginning of 2022, UNICEF released its HAC appeal in Myanmar, scaling up its response to reach 1.7 million people. This includes 1.1 million children out of an estimated 5 million children in need of life-saving assistance since the start of the conflict in February 2021. The current reporting period has been characterized by an intensification of the conflict, and heavy prolonged hostilities have been reported in the northwest and southeast of the country. In January, fighting in Kayah and Kayin caused a mass influx of people to the neighbouring region of southern Shan, and further challenges with the telecommunication network, electricity and water supply were reported. There were also disruptions to fuel supplies and the transportation of food and non-food items due to checkpoints, restrictions and added scrutiny. This affected the humanitarian partners' ability to reach IDP sites and host communities where there is an escalating need for life-saving services on health, education, water, food and shelter.

As of 14 February 2022, the national total of IDPs reached a new high of 453,000 according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as an extra 132,000 people have been displaced since 27 December 2021. Following the intense clashes in Kayah and Kayin, southern Shan now accounts for 59,800 IDPs, an increase of 30,600 compared to the end of 2021. Another surge in displacement is also reported in Sagaing, where airstrikes

State/Region	Number of IDPs as of 27 Dec 2021 ¹	Number of IDPs as of 14 Feb 2022 ²	Number of increased IDPs
Kachin	3,300	9,800	6,500
Sagaing	78,300	146,500	68,200
Chin	33,800	34,000	200
Shan (north)	7,400	6,900	-500
Magway	20,100	21,400	1300
Shan (south)	29,200	59,800	30,600
Kayin	52,100	71,800	19,700
Kayah	87,600	91,900	4,300
Bago (east)	600	800	200
Mon	7,200	7,500	300
Thanintharyi	1,300	2,600	1,300
Total	320,900	453,000	132,100

and bombardments have been reported, resulting in 146,500 people being displaced, the highest number in the country. The situation in the northwest, including Chin State, Magway, and Sagaing continues to deteriorate due to the escalation in fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces, local People's Defense Forces (PDF) and Chinland Defence Forces. Humanitarian assistance in the region is hindered by fighting, security concerns and travel restrictions, with only a few transporters providing services, impacting costs. Additionally, the activity of some partners has been delayed due to banking restrictions and difficulties in withdrawing cash.

Despite the above-mentioned challenges, UNICEF and its partners have helped 152,747 people, including 87,320 children during the reporting period, in the areas of nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, child protection, education, social policy and accountability. This assistance would not be possible without the collaboration of dedicated partners, especially the local organizations who have been a strong ally in ensuring a better reach of marginalized communities.

¹ Source [UNHCR 211227 Myanmar displacement overview](#)

² Source [UNHCR 220214 Myanmar displacement overview](#)

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF provided partners Action Contre La Faim (ACF), Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA), Medical Action Myanmar, Premiere Urgence International and Terre des Homme Lausanne with essential medicines to cover the needs of approximately 50,000 people, as well as personal protective equipment for primary health care providers in Rakhine, Kayin, Sagaing and Yangon peri-urban area. During the reporting period, 15,576 people received primary health care services across Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayin and Yangon peri-urban area, and 307 children aged 9 to 18 months were vaccinated against measles in Kachin and Shan. UNICEF gave 158 community health worker kits to volunteers to facilitate and support community-based newborn care. UNICEF expanded its partnerships for the provision of essential health services in Rakhine, Kachin, Shan and Kayin with Community Partners International (CPI) and Relief International. Geographic coverage is also being expanded in Htantalang, Chin, under the partnership with Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS). UNICEF is working closely with KMSS to prepare for the installation of oxygen plants on four sites at Loikaw, Taunggyi, Hinthada and Kalay.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), as of 12 February 2022, the COVID-19 vaccination coverage for people who received both doses has reached 35.9 per cent of the Myanmar population (19.7 million people), with 41.5 per cent (22.8 million people) having received the first dose. WHO's target to vaccinate 40 per cent of the Myanmar population by the end of 2021 was not reached and coverage needs to be accelerated to reach WHO's next target of 70 per cent by mid-2022. Talks continue between the Ministry of Health and Gavi Alliance partners on working together to meet this target, through public and non-public health facilities, private clinics and hospitals, and clinics run by non-governmental organizations (NGO), international non-governmental organizations (INGO), ethnic health organizations and civil society organizations (CSO). However, it would be premature to anticipate the number of COVID-19 vaccine doses agreed for non-public health facilities.

Nutrition

During the reporting period, the UNICEF nutrition programme and response continued to be implemented in Rakhine, Kachin and Yangon. A total of 35,548 children (18,168 boys and 17,380 girls) were screened for acute malnutrition. Among them, 1,092 severe and moderate cases (486 boys and 606 girls) were identified and provided with nutrition treatment services. In Chin and Kayah, the security situation is still hampering the transportation of supplies to several townships and the implementation of nutrition activities. In northern Shan, Kachin, Mon and Kayin, UNICEF supported CPI with essential nutrition supplies, including ready-to-use therapeutic food and multiple micronutrients to reach an estimated 1,800 children and 4,900 pregnant and lactating women.

Nutrition partners, in collaboration with the technical working group co-chaired by UNICEF, have been collecting data to estimate the prevalence of acute malnutrition based on mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening in piloted areas. This exercise is held to provide updated figures as a basis for the implementation of the nutrition programme activities and humanitarian response planning; the previous nutrition data was published for Myanmar in the 2015–2016 Demographic and Health Survey. UNICEF partners ACF, MHAA and World Vision have been carrying out the pilot MUAC assessment in their programme implementation areas in Rakhine and Yangon. The data collected in January is being analysed and will be shared with relevant technical working groups.

Cluster: UNICEF provided cluster leadership and coordination at both national and subnational level in the southeast, Shan, Kachin and Rakhine, contributing to technical support and minimizing the duplication of efforts to meet humanitarian response needs. While subregional cluster coordination platforms have been established, two more cluster forums have not yet been settled. For those established, the only available option for the cluster lead agency is to assume responsibility by 'double hatting' modality, except in Rakhine where funding is available for a dedicated cluster lead/co-lead. It is recommended that funding be mobilized to support partners taking up cluster positions to ensure dedicated coordination and leadership.

Child protection

This report, the first for 2022, signals the beginning of a new programme cycle. With six new implementing partners for child protection joining in the last quarter of 2021, there was an increase in collaborative work, and the level of coordination with partners improved. Within the various coordination forums, for example, the Humanitarian Needs Overview, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and related protection strategy documents to guide the implementation of child protection services were finalized. As a result, 16,297 people (5,707 girls, 5,504 boys, 3,266 women and 1,820 men) were reached nationally through 26 partners with critical child protection services, including

access to mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS), gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and response interventions as well as Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE).

As part of the MHPSS interventions, UNICEF partners distributed a total of 3,250 child protection kits in northern Shan and Chin State, including Magway and Sagaing, reaching 3,250 children in locations that were previously inaccessible due to the security situation. Faith-based organizations played a major role in ensuring these supplies reached vulnerable children and families by helping to overcome access constraints. In the southeast, Hpa-An, Kayin and Mon, 700 safe migrant booklets were distributed to 257 men and 443 women. Positive parenting messages were given to adults and children (240 girls, 235 boys, 283 women and 242 men) in Kawkaraike Township, Kayin State, with 1,000 child protection flyers depicting EORE messages also being distributed.

UNICEF and partners conducted a three-day child protection training of trainers in Lashio, Taunggyi, northern Shan, Kayin and Mon states reaching 62 community volunteers, NGOs, community-based organizations and field office staff. to strengthen their capacities to provide critical protection services to children. Participants learned about MHPSS referral services, improved data collection and reporting, remote monitoring, understanding the assessment tool for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and how to effectively advocate and raise awareness on various child protection themes.

Cluster: The child protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) coordinator collaborated with the subnational level to identify priority target areas for activities to be implemented with the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) funding, ensuring that proposals aligned with CERF objectives. The northwest and southeast were identified as main areas of concern. The first child protection AoR meeting enabled further discussion on integrating, in child protection programming, inclusive educational resources developed by the charity Humanity & Inclusion, and child labour resources developed by the International Labour Organization. Greater subnational level inclusion in the southeast was also discussed. A final round of bilateral meetings was conducted with subnational coordinators to review successes, challenges and objectives for 2022 for each subnational region. This contributed to the design of the 2022 Child Protection Workplan. Funding for coordination was identified as necessary for implementing a national localization strategy.

Education

During this reporting period, UNICEF reached and supported 44,492 children (23,359 girls) to access education, including early learning, with the provision of teaching and learning materials, infrastructure construction/repair/maintenance, volunteer teacher's capacity building and other incentives, and provision of recreational activities in Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine, Shan and Kayah states. UNICEF also provided essential learning packages (ELP kits) to 18,283 children (9,943 girls) in Kayin, northern Rakhine and southern Shan. UNICEF supported 400 adolescents (197 girls) to access life skills training in Kachin.

Following the intense clashes and surge of violence in the southeast, many children could not attend school. Through local partners, UNICEF provided ELP kits for IDP students at community learning centres, in addition to three recreation kits for 762 students (387 girls) in three IDP shelters in Lay Kay Kaw area. In Kayah, UNICEF also supported temporary facilities with continuous learning opportunities for newly displaced students at 38 IDP camps and supported training for 277 volunteer teachers (239 women) in Loikaw, Demoso and Fruso townships.

In many areas, access remains one of the main challenges for UNICEF partners due to lack of travel authorization and roadblocks by security forces, severely impeding the implementation of activities. Electricity cuts and disruption to telecommunication services also significantly affect partners in all the states and regions, prohibiting the flow of information and the monitoring of the activities. Since the beginning of the year, the closures of education spaces and the level of education activities vary greatly across states and regions. The school attendance rate also differs from region to region, with lower attendance rates mainly in conflict-affected areas. The Ministry of Education under de facto authorities announced that the final examination for basic education schools will be held between 17 March and 9 April 2022, and attendance is likely to increase during this period.

Cluster: Kachin State and the southeast region finalized their Education in Emergency (EiE) Contingency Plans with the support of the Global Education Cluster, and two EiE national partners will start implementing their projects, supported by the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund, in February and March in Chin, Magway and Sagaing. The Education Cluster is increasing its capacity by recruiting three full-time subnational coordinators to provide more support to the subnational coordination groups in Rakhine; Chin, Magway and Sagaing; Kachin; Shan; Kayah; and the southeast region (Kayin,

Mon, East Bago and Tanintharyi). Each coordinator position is co-hosted by two organizations. The recruitment process is in February and the three new coordinators will start in early April.

WASH

During the reporting period, UNICEF delivered clean drinking water to 131,590 people affected by the conflict in Rakhine, northern Shan, Kachin, Yangon, Kayah and Chin. This included a daily water service for 108,189 people; 26,211 people in the martial law townships received purified bottle drinking water through partnerships with Terre des Hommes, Water Aid and the engagement of private companies. Some 59,193 affected people in Rakhine, northern Shan, Kachin, Chin and Kayah were reached with gender-segregated sanitation services, and lifesaving WASH supplies were distributed to 39,395 people.

Clashes displaced 820 people in Kyaukme, Hsipaw and Muse in northern Shan. UNICEF supported them with five handwashing stations, 100 handwashing soaps, 214 hygiene kits, 121 water storage buckets and 960 water purification sachets. Additionally, 131 hygiene kits were distributed and four emergency latrines were constructed to benefit the IDPs in Monekoe, northern Shan. To continue COVID-19 prevention and mitigation, 800 sets (5 units each) of IEC posters were distributed in eight townships in northern Shan. In Kayin, community leaders and UNICEF partners assessed needs and carried out technical surveys to build emergency latrines and bathing shelters for the affected population at Myaing Gyi Ngu relocation site. Partners also carried out assessments for distributing WASH non-food items in Belin and Kyeik Ma Yaw.

The situation in the southeast remains tense and support is being expanded to reach people displaced in southern Shan by recent clashes in Kayah. 6,100 hygiene kits, 10 water tanks (each with a capacity of 2,000 litres), 84 water storage buckets and 10 boxes of water purification sachets (each box containing 240 sachets) were distributed through Relief International and KMSS, benefiting 35,000 people in the camps of Taunggyi, Hsihseng, Nyaung Shwe, Pin Laung and Pindaya townships.

Cluster: The WASH Cluster arranged a second 'Sani Tweaks' training in February, benefiting 21 participants from 12 WASH agencies, who learned the importance of community consultation to ensure sanitation is a service rather than a one-time activity, and to improve best practices for users of emergency latrines. The WASH Cluster arranged Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) and a workshop for partners to review the CCPM report for 2021 and to brief them on the 2022 HRP, including overall strategic and sector objectives, indicators, targets and required funding for 2022. The WASH Cluster finalized the 2021 HRP report and despite the additional challenges posed by COVID-19 and the overall political environment resulting in, among other things, higher project costs and limitations on access to cash, WASH partners made significant progress towards their 2021 HRP and 2021 interim Emergency Response Plan objectives. However, with the escalation of new displacements throughout the northwest region (Chin State, Magway and Sagaing), and the southeast region (Kayin, Bago, Kayah, Mon), partners' responses were implemented in a low-profile approach to overcome major challenges related to limited access and insecurity in reaching the affected populations. Approximately 464,775 (73 per cent) of the 2021 HRP target and 197,996 (52 per cent) of the 2021 interim target were reached with, overall, approximately 662,771 people (65 per cent) (including the addendum area) being reached with critical WASH services and supplies. Strategies to prevent COVID-19 in the affected populations were also strengthened.

Social Protection and Cash-based Programming

The Humanitarian Child Grant programme continued in peri-urban Yangon and was expanded to the township of Shwe Pyi Thar. The registration and update of programme participants' data are still in progress, with the number of planned participants set at 7,000 in both Hlaing Thar Yar and Shwe Pyi Thar townships. The enrolment of the participants will be completed in February. A programme orientation for field staff was conducted, and flyers and face-to-face discussions with women were used to promote the programme to potential and eligible participants during the registration process. In collaboration with communication for development (C4D) officer, the assessment of the field situation was completed in order to plan effective and efficient communication. For humanitarian cash assistance and integrated data management, the Humanitarian cash Operation and Programme Ecosystem was deployed and started with the administrative and registration modules.

UNICEF continued to provide the "Bright Start: Mobile-based Health Microinsurance" pilot programme for primary health care services in Yangon peri-urban area, Hlaing Thar Yar and Shwe Pyi Thar townships. As of 17 February 2022, the services had been provided to 10,091 programme participants, including 9,084 children under 7 and 1,007 pregnant women. To date, participants have received 53,462 telemedicine consultation services together with 8,196 prescriptions,

2,467 investigations, 1,811 referrals, and 586 hospital cash grants. There have also been 180 appointments for outpatient antenatal care for pregnant women and 664 outpatient appointments for early childhood care for children under 7. UNICEF will expand the programme to an additional 20,000 participants including pregnant women and children under 5 from the peri-urban townships of North Okkalar, North Dagon, South Dagon and Dagon Seikkan in 2022.

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

Some 102 men and 157 women from Kachin State have been registered and given access to a community voice project to enable UNICEF to collect and respond promptly to feedback from the community. UNICEF also acted as co-facilitator for four courses of AAP training at inter-agency level which attracted 160 participants from CSOs and local NGOs working in Kachin, Rakhine, Chin, Kayin and Shan State. Social media, continuously monitored in collaboration with WHO using data analytic tool “Crowd Tangle” highlighted people’s concerns about the Omicron virus, specifically clear guidance on getting booster shots, the weak system of COVID-19 testing and vaccine contraindications for pregnancy, lactating women and people with systematic lupus erythematosus. Findings from this tool are constantly shared with the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) working group and used to develop myth-busting infographics.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF humanitarian coordination and strategy in Myanmar is aligned with the HNO, the HRP, as well as clusters and programme priorities. In response to the political crisis and its impact, four clusters have been activated since 21 August 2021: Nutrition, Food Security, Education and Protection. UNICEF is leading three clusters and one AoR, notably the Nutrition and WASH Cluster, while co-leading both the Education Cluster and the Child Protection AoR with Save the Children. UNICEF continues to work in coordination with the Myanmar Humanitarian Country Team while collaborating with UN agencies and INGOs to efficiently coordinate and deliver life-saving services. In addition to taking part in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group led by UNOCHA, UNICEF facilitates the in-country inter-agency PSEA network with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and is an active participant in the Humanitarian Access Working Group. Through nine offices across Myanmar, UNICEF ensures monitoring of its programme implementation and coordinates its activities in Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw, Lashio and Taunggyi in Shan, Sittwe and Maungdaw in Rakhine, Myitkyina in Kachin, Hakha in Chin and Hpa-An in Kayin.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Stories

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/responding-emergencies/delivering-children-time-crisis>

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/unicef-and-partners-expand-mental-health-services-children-and-young-people>

Tweets

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1493155580889997319>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1495692309387751427>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1494491944713695237>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1493404697406758916>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1489441169541054464>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1485394426721710082>

Facebook posts

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/5064649870269164/>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/5031426543591497/>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/4984897748244377/>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/4921962487871237/>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/4907236342677185>

Next SitRep: 28 March 2022

UNICEF Myanmar Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/myanmar>

For further
information,
contact:

Marcoluigi Corsi
Representative
Myanmar Country Office
E-mail: mcorsi@unicef.org

Gisele Rutayisire
Emergency Specialist
Myanmar Country Office
Tel: (+95) 9765491705
E-mail: grutayisire@unicef.org

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector		UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
		2022 targets	Total results	Change ▲ ▼	2022 targets	Total results	Change ▲ ▼
Indicator	Disaggregation						
NUTRITION							
# of children aged 6–59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	girls	37,503	162	▲ 296	39,477	162	▲ 296
	boys		134			134	
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	women (PLW)	291,068	2,194	▲ 2,194	363,835	2,569	▲ 2,569
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders and vitamin A supplementation	girls	529,215	6,570	▲ 13,430	661,519	6,570	▲ 13,430
	boys		6,860			6,860	
HEALTH							
# of children 9–18 months vaccinated against measles		760,000	307	▲ 307			
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		158,951	15,576	▲ 15,576			
# of pregnant women receiving HIV testing and post-test counselling*		75,000	N/A	N/A			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION**							
# of males and females accessing sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene		434,468	131,590	▲ 131,590	1,163,474	52,122	▲ 52,122
# of males and females using safe and appropriate sanitation facilities		271,632	59,193	▲ 59,193	701,921	33,821	▲ 33,821
# of people reached with handwashing behaviour-change programmes***		635,683	331	▲ 331	548,070	4,893	▲ 4,893
# of males and females reached with critical WASH supplies		998,710	39,395	▲ 39,395	1,317,325	16,548	▲ 16,548
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of children, adolescent boys and girls, and male and female caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	girls	303,000	2,800	▲ 6,439	348,000	6,439	▲ 6,439
	boys		2,683				
	women		631				
	men		325				
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/ or response interventions	girls	133,000	267	▲ 769	150,000	769	▲ 769
	boys		220				
	women		282				
	men		0				
# of people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	girls	148,000	175	▲ 275	170,000	364	▲ 364
	boys		100				
# of children who received individual case management	girls	2,850	53	▲ 103	4,400	122	▲ 122
	boys		50				
# of children in areas affected by landmines and other explosive	girls	386,485	2,412	▲ 7,711	444,000	15,627	▲ 15,627
	boys		2,451				

weapons provided with relevant prevention and/or survivor-assistance interventions	women		1,353				
	men		1,495				
EDUCATION****							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning		1,151,160	44,492	▲ 44,492	1,326,250	N/A	N/A
# of children receiving individual learning materials*****		1,078,000	18,283	▲ 18,283	263,081	N/A	N/A
# of children/ adolescents accessing skills development programmes		18,000	400	▲ 400	131,541	N/A	N/A
SOCIAL POLICY							
# of households reached with UNICE- funded multipurpose humanitarian cash transfers		90,000	7,000	▲ 7,000			
AAP (NOTE: C4D/RCCE included in sectors)							
# of people with access to established accountability mechanisms	women	30,000	157				
	men		102	▲ 259			

* HIV testing and post-test counselling data to be reported quarterly.

** WASH Cluster data from Magway, Chin and Rakhine to be reported monthly, other areas to be collected quarterly.

UNICEF WASH reported data from all areas.

*** UNICEF WASH added target in Yangon region for this indicator, not included in the cluster target.

**** Education Cluster results to be reported quarterly.

UNICEF Education indicators have slight differences from Education Cluster indicators (some targets are combined or have no equivalent)

*****UNICEF target is higher than the cluster as it includes open learning, education kits and other materials

Annex B

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health	34,578,000	1,275,797	4,384,862	28,917,341	84%
Nutrition	23,645,813		1,052,874	22,592,939	96%
Child protection	9,870,753	895,650	868,434	8,106,670	82%
Education	22,020,965		5,584,775	16,436,190	75%
WASH	29,808,821	2,151,574	1,367,678	26,289,569	88%
Social protection	24,879,956		697,548	24,182,408	97%
Cross-sectoral (AAP)	28,250		32,029	-	0%
Cluster Coordination	6,546,432		-	6,546,432	100%
Total	151,378,990	4,323,020	13,988,199	133,067,771	88%