



Reporting Period: 1 March to 31 March 2022

# Myanmar Country Office

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2



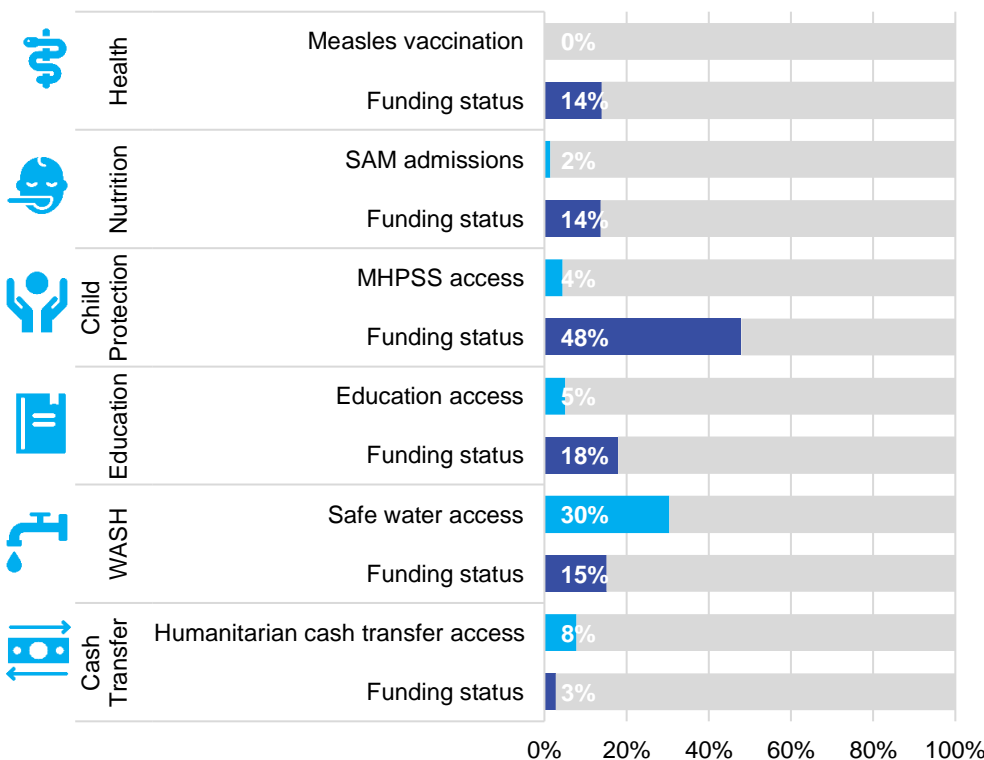
### Highlights

- As of 28 March 2022, the northwest region, including Sagaing, Chin and Magway, has 308,600 internally displaced people (IDPs), the highest number in the country, out of a growing national total of 558,000 people displaced since February 2021.
- In Chin, persistent travel and transportation restrictions are hindering the delivery of health and nutrition supplies and impacting programming. Local solutions are being adapted to cope.
- For the first quarter of 2022, UNICEF has received 14 per cent of the requested US\$ 151.4 million to support the children of Myanmar. More is needed to ensure 1.1 million children get better access to health care and education, protection, safe drinking water and malnutrition supplementation and treatment.
- 23,153 people received primary health care services across Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayin and Yangon peri-urban area, and 585 children aged 9 to 18 months were vaccinated against measles in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan.

### Situation in Numbers

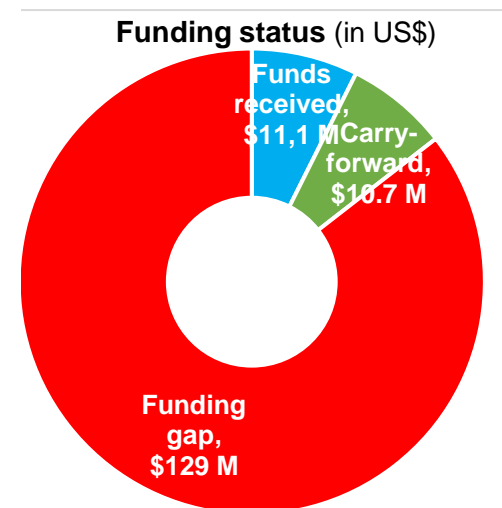
- 5,000,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 14,400,000** people in need (HRP 2022)
- 558,000** Internally displaced people (IDP) after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 370,400** people living in protracted displacement before February 2021 (OCHA)

### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



### 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 support and provide humanitarian assistance to the targeted 1.7 million people including 1.1 million children. During the reporting period, UNICEF received support from Japan/JICA and UN OCHA Global Thematic Humanitarian response to support child protection, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, and health and nutrition programmes and responses. These funds will contribute to nutrition services for the prevention and management of malnutrition, helping protect affected populations, giving them access to WASH services and to education.

UNICEF continues to work closely with its implementing partners to deliver humanitarian services as per its Core Commitments for Children (CCCs). Specifically, efforts are aimed at enhancing engagement with local groups and networks to increase their ability to help affected populations, including children. The Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal still has a funding gap of 86 per cent. Without this funding, children and people in need, who already live in a complex humanitarian situation, will not be able to receive basic life-saving services such as essential health care and nutrition services, formal and non-formal education and protection services. UNICEF expresses its gratitude for the generous support and contribution from all our partners.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in the northwest region of Myanmar has been characterized by the escalation of armed conflicts during the last few weeks, triggering increased movements of the population, including children and their families. According to the latest displacement figures reported by the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), as of 21 March, the region accounts for the highest number of displaced people in the country with 272,900 people, including 195,300 in Sagaing, 33,300 in Chin and 44,300 in Magway. Increased fighting has caused more populations to flee across the border to Mizoram and Manipur in India where UNHCR has estimated the number of displaced people to neighboring countries at 33,500 and growing.

In addition to the active fighting in Sagaing and Magway, the restrictions imposed by the de facto authorities on the transportation of food, medication and other supplies in Chin State continue to severely affect humanitarian operations, exacerbating the growing vulnerability of women and children and the multisectoral needs of the affected communities. The restrictions have further tightened with the recent escalation of clashes causing heightened surveillance of the population. Consequently, the distribution of supplies to, and from, Chin State and the Sagaing region remains a challenge. Humanitarian partners are adapting their response to cope, looking for local solutions to maintain and conduct aid operations in an increasingly complex environment. Power cuts nationally, plus the inaccessibility of telecommunications, especially in most of Chin State and Sagaing region, are hampering the sharing of information, the ability to monitor programmes and delaying the implementation of aid activities. Given the ongoing clashes in some areas of Sagaing, data collection is challenging and access entails high-security risk.

In the southeast, the displaced population figures have stabilized since the previous reporting period between December 2021 to February 2022, when significant increases were reported as people fled the conflict zone. Even so, the southeast region remains a complex operating environment. In Kayah, active armed conflict, roadblocks and additional checkpoints, particularly in Loikaw and surrounding areas, are further hindering humanitarian access to 92,900 IDP of which 40% are children, who are in need of protection, education and basic commodities. The national displacement figure is reportedly 521,100 IDPs as of 21 March, a worrying increase.

Although the fourth wave of COVID-19 has been continuing, the World Health Organization (WHO) reports a total of 39 per cent of the population vaccinated with two doses, and 45.1 per cent with one dose as of 12 March 2022. UNICEF continues to contribute to the prevention efforts through its health, WASH and C4D response.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

UNICEF has continued to implement its health programme through its partnerships in Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayin and Yangon peri-urban area. During the reporting period, 23,153 people received primary health care services across Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayin and Yangon peri-urban area, and 585 children aged 9 to 18 months were vaccinated against measles in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan. In Chin and Kayah, health supplies cannot be delivered due to the transportation restrictions and security situation, causing delays in programme implementation. To enhance access and the quality of care, UNICEF is collaborating with new partners to provide training on Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illness. This will support the expansion of access to health services for vulnerable communities through our health partners by improving health worker skills and family and community practices. Localised responses to meet the specific needs in different locations continue. Essential medicines have been dispatched to Kachin Baptist Convention to cover the needs of approximately 1,000 children. Personal protective equipment, including coveralls,

surgical masks and N95 masks, were given to partners in Kachin and Shan, for the use of 500 health care providers. The equipment is enough to cover two weeks.

In its effort to expand access to oxygen care, UNICEF is working closely with Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS) to prepare for the installation of four oxygen plants in Loikaw, Taunggyi, Hinthada and Kalay. The plant room and transformer installation are under process. The much-needed oxygen plants can generate high-pressure oxygen to refill oxygen cylinders, supporting the treatment of patients with respiratory diseases.

## **Nutrition**

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to implement its integrated nutrition programme namely screening, detection, and treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition, maternal, infant and young child feeding (MIYCF) and micro-nutrient supplementation to children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in Yangon, Rakhine, Kayin and Kachin states, reaching a total of almost 39,000 children and over 5,000 women.

UNICEF has expanded its partnerships to continue to scale up coverage of these essential nutrition services to reach populations in need. This includes with World Vision in three townships, notably Patehin, Thabaung and Kangyidaunt in Ayeyarwaddy region. Following field staff training, World Vision carried out: nutrition screening on 3,823 children (aged 6-59 months) with the identified severely malnourished children admitted in therapeutic feeding programmes while the moderately malnourished children were provided with nutrition counselling. In addition, Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling was provided to 1,954 caregivers. Similarly, a new partnership with Relief International for essential nutrition interventions has just started and is covering Rakhine and north and south Shan.

UNICEF supported partners with essential nutrition supplies, including ready-to-use therapeutic food, multiple micronutrients and vitamin A, enough to reach an estimated 5,700 children and 2,550 pregnant and lactating women in Shan, Rakhine and Kachin states. The persistent security and travel restrictions in Chin State hampered the transportation of nutrition supplies and UNICEF partners' efforts to distribute vitamin A supplements.

### **Cluster:**

The Nutrition Cluster held its routine monthly coordination meeting, and sub-national nutrition cluster coordination meetings were also held in Southeast region, Shan, Kachin and Rakhine States to continue improving national coordination. Additionally, the strategic advisory group (SAG) continues to provide policy and strategic leadership to the cluster, and the group focused on the recruitment of a Nutrition Cluster co-lead for Rakhine. Save the Children, with support from United Nations Office for Project Services, will recruit and deploy someone to fill the position. The Nutrition Cluster was also tasked by the SAG to draft a joint statement on the violations of the Code for the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes in Myanmar. The statement is being reviewed before publication on different platforms, including the cluster's social media. The cluster will provide partners with updates on the status of supplies and will advocate for support from strategic partners in order to avoid halts to the supply of therapeutic supplements and other essentials. Finally, partners will be provided with access updates from the Humanitarian Access Working Group to improve access to underserved and hard-to-reach areas.

## **Child protection**

For the reporting period, critical child protection services were provided for a total of 30,742 individuals (10,520 girls, 10,061 boys, 6,790 women and 3,361 men) across the country through 26 partners. The services included: 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). A total of 122 cases (48 girls) involving sexual abuse, physical abuse and neglect cases have been provided with social support and follow-up visits by World Vision and Suwannimit Foundation in Kayin, Kayah, southern Shan and Mon State. Regular follow-ups on six cases of monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict (MRM) being reintegrated in Mon, Kayin and Taninthary are in progress and three cases have been closed after meeting the criteria for successful reintegration.

UNICEF and its partners provided legal aid support to 488 Rohingya children (159 boys and 329 girls) and 343 young people (100 male and 243 female). Additionally, People's Defence Force (PDF) related cases include as well as 94 children (82 boys and 12 girls) and 115 young people (99 males and 16 females). Since the military takeover in February 2021, 1,197 children (50 per cent girls) and 1,244 young people (36 per cent females), detained on charges involving the PDF and migration-related cases received legal aid services and other humanitarian assistance. Some 263 children

(157 boys, 106 girls) received comprehensive child protection wrap-around services through the referral pathway to case management.

UNICEF and partners conducted child protection training of trainers (TOT) in Lashio, Hpa-an, Mythikina and Kachin state, reaching 5,127 people (2,400 men, 2,000 women, 400 girls and 327 boys) including parents, community volunteers, staff of implementing partners, enumerators, adolescents and young people. The training and awareness-raising sessions were meant to strengthen their ability to provide critical protection services to children and give them skills to protect themselves. The topics discussed and learned include: MHPSS referral services, prevention and response to child abuse, COVID-19 prevention and understanding of PSEA.

#### Cluster:

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) has focused on creating a more inclusive coordination system as part of its localization strategy, established at the end of 2021. This includes incorporating simultaneous translations within the monthly national CP AoR meetings. The Child Protection AoR is creating a national referral pathway directory for practitioners, so that they can make prompt referrals. The CP AoR has updated the terms of references for both national and subnational coordination structures to standardize the coordination system. Currently, most subnational coordinators are double hatting, and funding needs to be allocated to support coordination.

#### Mine Action AoR:

The Mine Action AoR was introduced in December 2021 with the objective of improving the coordination, advocacy and information management in this sector, including in the areas of EORE, victim assistance and advocacy and engagement for broader Mine action. The group meets monthly, in addition to task meetings organized, as needed, to work on EORE TOT standards, led by UNICEF and co-chaired with the Mines Advisory Group. The AoR is active at national level and in Rakhine, and is to be established at other subnational levels, with support from the Child Protection AoR. The use of landmines is being reported, as well as daily explosions from artillery and grenades which remain littered across different states, creating an unacceptable level of threat for hundreds of thousands of people. It should be assumed that 10 to 30 per cent of the explosive weapons used, dropped, fired or launched do not explode as intended and many other explosive ordnances are abandoned in various locations. This will take years to clear along with landmines and unexploded ordnances left over from decades of previous conflict. Efforts to address these issues will be made by the Mine Action AoR and its members.

#### Education

During the current reporting period, UNICEF prioritized improving access to basic education and the continuity of learning for crisis-affected and vulnerable children through a range of education interventions. The intensified conflict during February 2022, especially in northwest and southeast parts of Myanmar, resulted in increased displacements, which exacerbated the challenges children face in accessing education opportunities.

UNICEF reached 58,520 disadvantaged children (more than 30,000 girls) aged 3-17 years in Chin, Kachin, Sagaing, Kayin, Rakhine, Shan and Kayah states through implementing partners. Partners facilitated children's access to education, including early learning, with the provision of teaching and learning materials, rehabilitation and maintenance of learning facilities, capacity building and incentivization of volunteer teachers/facilitators/caregivers, and recreational activities. UNICEF and its partners also provided individual essential learning packages (ELP kits) to 26,446 children (14,394 girls) in Kayin, northern Rakhine and southern Shan. They provided skills development in these areas to 2,809 adolescents (1,530 girls) between 11-17 years of age.

As mentioned, armed clashes erupted in Kanpetlet, Falam, and Hakha Townships of Chin State during February 2022 resulting in significant displacements. UNICEF and its partners provided access to basic education for 16,369 conflict-affected children (8,185 girls) with additional skills development support for 1,050 adolescents (525 girls). Additionally, 3,326 ELP kits were distributed, primarily targeting children from IDP communities impacted by the recent escalation of conflict. UNICEF partner, the Kachin Baptist Convention, supplied a total of 2,538 children (1,320 girls) with open learning resources. Additionally, in Moegaung township, a total of 1,656 young children (839 girls) were given story books in their own language to improve early reading skills.

#### Cluster:

The Education Cluster remains focused on strengthening the sub-cluster coordination with, and improvement of, local civil service organizations to promptly assess and respond to needs, through a robust monitoring mechanism. Regular cluster and subcluster coordination meetings and multi-year cluster strategy discussions continued during the reporting period. UNICEF and Save the Children utilized the cluster as a platform to disseminate the Global Partnership for Education Accelerated Funding program (GPE AF) call for expression of interest with a special session for cluster partners. With the recently secured GPE AF, UNICEF will continue to support the cluster at all levels to achieve the above objectives. Recruitment is under way of dedicated subcluster coordinators for Chin, Magway, Sagaing and Rakhine. UNICEF is working closely with the cluster to harmonize different response frameworks and funding methods such as the Joint Response Framework, the Education Cannot Wait Multi-year Resilience Programmes, and funding modalities including Myanmar Humanitarian Fund, Central Emergency Response Fund and GPE AF.

## **WASH**

During the reporting period, UNICEF delivered clean drinking water to 108,454 people affected by the conflict in Rakhine, northern Shan, Kachin and Yangon. This included 26,211 people in Hlaing Thar Yar, township under martial law who received purified bottle drinking water through partnerships with Terre des Hommes, Water Aid and the engagement of private companies. Some 64,789 people in Kachin, Rakhine, northern Shan and Kayah were reached with gender-segregated sanitation services, and life-saving WASH supplies were distributed to 35,343 people.

Preparations are under way in Pauktaw, Rakhine, to meet the needs during the forthcoming expected period of water scarcity, when the ponds, and other surface water sources dry up. This includes hiring water boat services and preparing for water storage, treatment and distribution. In Kayah, intensified armed clashes and the blockage of routes from Loikaw and Demoso affected the transportation of commodities like water distribution pipes, thus impacting the repair of water supply systems. In view of the water shortages faced by IDPs, UNICEF is organizing the transport of water by trucks. UNICEF distributed 502 hygiene kits in Demoso and 13 emergency latrines were constructed in Demoso and Hpruso, benefiting 967 people. UNICEF is also expanding partnerships to meet the increasing humanitarian WASH needs in Kayah, southern Shan, the southeast, Chin, Sagaing and Magway.

### **Cluster:**

The cluster submitted its 2021 humanitarian coordination survey for performance monitoring and evaluation, to better understand the cluster achievements against its indicators and how its support can best be delivered. From 21 to 25 March, WASH cluster partners conducted World Water Day events in their project areas to celebrate water and raise awareness of the importance of access to safe drinking water. From 11 to 15 March, WASH cluster partner Solidarités International participated in an inter-cluster joint needs assessment of the newly displaced people in Putao Township in Kachin State. The draft report will be shared once all findings of the assessment are compiled. In the meantime, on 19 March, WASH partners managed to provide 140 hygiene kits to 705 newly displaced people in the forest sites of Sumpyi Yang and Ntsit Yang in Putao township in Northern Kachin, with access constraint to deliver supply.

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

The new registration and data updates for the Humanitarian Child Grant programme were completed. The programme partner proceeded with the verification process and the total number of participants enrolled on the programme is 6,194 (2,172 girls, 2,143 boys, 216 children with disability and 1,663 pregnant women). Payment is planned for early April. Communication sessions on social behaviour change were undertaken through home visits and telephone conversations. The main topics discussed are antenatal care, breastfeeding and IYCF.

UNICEF continued to provide the “Bright Start - Mobile-based Health Microinsurance” programme for primary health care services in Yangon peri-urban area, Hlaing Thar Yar and Shwe Pyi Thar townships. As of 18 March 2022, the services had been provided for 10,091 programme participants, including 9,084 children under 7 and 1,007 pregnant women. To date, participants have received 60,947 telemedicine consultation services together with 9,375 prescriptions, 2,537 investigations, 1,934 referrals, and 618 hospital cash grants. Additionally, 284 appointments were made for outpatient antenatal care for pregnant women and there were 998 outpatient appointments for early childhood care for children under 7. UNICEF is expanding 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.

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

AAP components contributed to the Education Learning Together project which is to be implemented in Rakhine through five partners. The key components include: the development and inclusion of AAP indicators in the programme documents of partners, accessing the accountability mechanism of those partners, capacity building support to establish

accountability mechanisms and ensuing reporting requirements to donors. An AAP session was provided in gender mainstreaming training, conducted by the Myanmar Information Management Unit for the NGOs and United Nations staff working for data and information management.

Key messages on preventing COVID-19 by vaccination have been developed and are being disseminated through UNICEF social media channels. These have reached 2.2 million people, with a total engagement of 240,000 as of 22 March 2022. Some 60,000 handbooks on maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) handbooks were printed and distributed to pregnant women and the mothers of children under five through the partnership channels in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan.

Seven separate COVID-19 prevention messages were translated into 16 ethnic languages, with a total of 564,800 posters printed and distributed in Kachin, Shan, Kayin and Chin states through implementing partners. These reached more than 4.5 million people. UNICEF also translated 11 separate messages promoting vaccination against COVID-19, into 22 ethnic versions. It also translated a home-care animation video into 18 ethnic versions which were shared with WHO, the United Nations Office for Project Services, UNOPS and risk communication and community engagement partners including ethnic health organizations. In addition, with partners' support, the social behaviour change communications (SBCC) activities were carried out at community level to increase awareness of COVID-19 prevention and promotion of COVID-19 vaccination in Special Region (2) in Wa Region and Special Region (4) in east Shan State, and reached nearly 50,000 people. A similar project is being carried out in partnership with the Parami Development Network, in six townships of southern Shan. It aims to reach more than 40,000 people through SBCC intervention, with community mobilization activities to promote awareness of, and good practices on, MNCH, nutrition, Expanded Programme on Immunization, COVID-19 prevention and the promotion of vaccination.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

### Stories

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/unicef-and-partners-scale-nutritional-services>

### Tweets

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1504661389599723524>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1503649726796906497>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1502102156077322240>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1501747183246364680>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1501143208151199744>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1501113001469956098>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1501007311179030529>

### Facebook posts

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/5133088573425293/>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/5128197483914402/>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/5125588664175284/>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/5116427158424768/>

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<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/5108750735859077/>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/photos/a.416623888405142/5107771792623638/>

## Next Sit Rep: 2 May 2022

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			Cluster response		
		2022 targets	Total results	Change ▲▼	2022 targets	Total results	Change ▲▼
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
# children aged 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	Girls	37,503	337	▲ 269	39,477	337	▲ 269
	Boys		228			228	
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Women (PLW)	291,068	7,489	▲ 5,295	363,835	7,943	▲ 5,749
# children aged 6-59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders and vitamin A supplementation	Girls	529,215	18,691	▲ 38,940	661,519	18,691	▲ 38,940
	Boys		20,249			20,249	
<b>HEALTH</b>							
# children 9 to 18 months vaccinated against measles		760,000	585	▲ 278			
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		158,951	23,153	▲ 7,577			
# of pregnant women received HIV testing and post-test counselling*		75,000	N/A	N/A			
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION**</b>							
# male and female accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene		434,468	131,855	▲ 265	1,163,474	141,447	▲ 89,325
# male and female use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities		271,632	75,358	▲ 16,165	701,921	84,946	▲ 51,125
# of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes***		635,683	555	▲ 224	548,070	21,021	▲ 16,128
# male and female reached with critical WASH supplies		998,710	61,213	▲ 21,818	1,317,325	74,487	▲ 57,939
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
# children, adolescent boys and girls and male and female caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	303,000	5,608	▲ 6,796	348,000	14,333	▲ 7,894
	Boys		5,526				
	Women		1,565				
	Men		536				
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Girls	133,000	703	▲ 1,105	150,000	1,874	▲ 1,105
	Boys		567				
	Women		397				
	Men		207				
	Girls		429				

# people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Boys	148,000	303	▲ 2,084	170,000	4,807	▲ 4,443
	Women		1,259				
	Men		368				
# children who received individual case management	Girls	2,850	223	▲ 301	4,400	438	▲ 316
	Boys		181				
# children in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons provided with relevant prevention and/or survivor-assistance interventions	Girls	386,485	3,567	▲ 5,159	444,000	31,408	▲ 15,781
	Boys		3,484				
	Women		3,569				
	Men		2,250				
<b>EDUCATION****</b>							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning		1,151,160	84,762	▲ 40,270	1,326,250	N/A	N/A
# of children receiving individual learning materials*****		1,078,000	13,224	▲ 8,941			
# of children/ adolescents accessing skills development programmes		18,000	2,284	▲ 1,884			
<b>SOCIAL POLICY</b>							
# households reached with UNICEF funded multipurpose humanitarian cash transfers		90,000	7,000	-			
<b>AAP (NOTE: C4D/RCCE included in sectors)</b>							
# people with access to established accountability mechanisms	Women	30,000	305	▲ 275			
	Men		229				

\* 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.

\*\*\*\*\* An over-reporting in previous Sitrep has been corrected in this report

## 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	759,500	4,040,180	29,778,320	86%
Nutrition	23,645,813	2,170,547	1,052,874	20,422,393	86%
Child protection	9,870,753	3,877,056	851,505	5,142,193	52%
Education	22,020,965	1,117,129	2,834,082	18,069,754	82%
WASH	29,808,821	3,266,014	1,234,970	25,307,837	85%
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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,378,990</b>	<b>11,190,245</b>	<b>10,743,187</b>	<b>129,445,558</b>	<b>86%</b>