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Myanmar Country Office

Humanitarian Situation Report No.8



Reporting Period: 1 to 30 September 2022

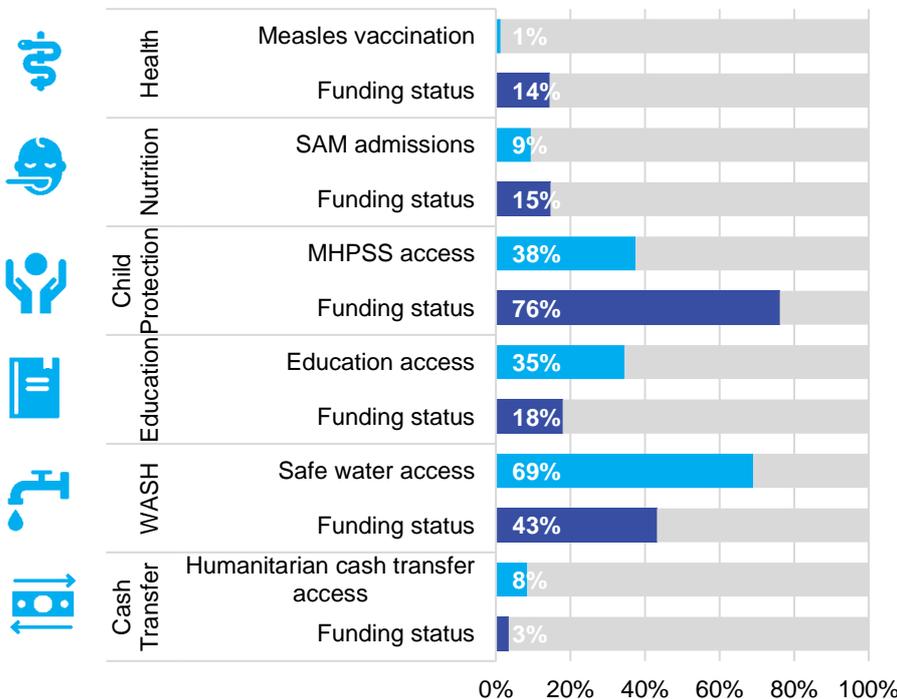
Highlights

- As of 26 September, the number of internally displaced people has reached 1,347,400, including 1,017,000 displaced since the military takeover in February 2021 and 330,400 living in protracted displacement prior to the coup.
- On 16 September, at least 11 children died as a result of an air strike and indiscriminate fire in civilian areas, including a school, in Tabayin Township, in the Sagaing region.
- In Rakhine, the security situation continues to deteriorate. Movement restrictions are being imposed as a result of continuing clashes between the Arakan Army and Myanmar Armed Forces, severely affecting humanitarian interventions and the ability of aid workers to reach the affected population. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) reports that almost 13,400 people have been newly displaced in the region as of 26 September.
- Although the UNICEF nutrition programme is facing a funding gap of 85 per cent, implementing partners have been able to reach 32,119 children aged 6–59 months (15,821 girls) with preventive nutrition services, including multiple micronutrient powder and vitamin A supplementation.

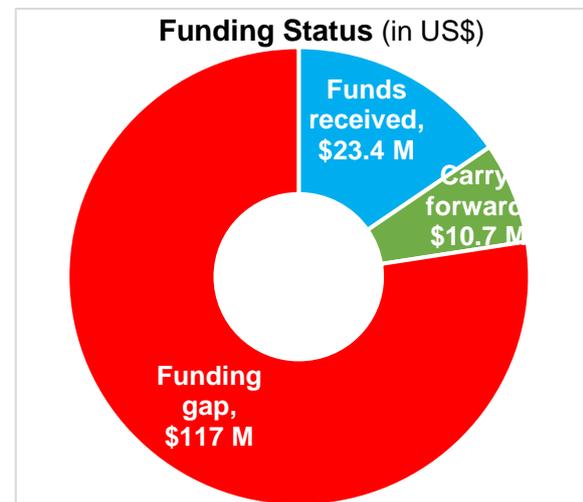
Situation in Numbers

- 5,000,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP 2022)
- 14,400,000** people in need (HRP 2022)
- 1,017,000** Internally displaced people after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 47,600** People displaced to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 330,400** 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 to deliver humanitarian assistance to displaced people and host communities across the country. The Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) estimates that, in 2022, 14.4 million people including 5 million children, need assistance. During September 2022, UNICEF has received generous contributions from the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA), the European Commission's Humanitarian Office (ECHO), the German Federal Foreign Office, the Global Thematic Fund, the Government of Denmark, the Government of Japan, the Government of Norway, the Korean Committee for UNICEF and UNOCHA. UNICEF Myanmar has so far received US\$34.13 million, representing an increase of US\$2.2 million from the previous reporting period. The funds received contribute to delivering much needed assistance through UNICEF programmes covering: Nutrition, Health, HIV/AIDS, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Education, Child Protection, Gender-based violence in emergencies (GBViE), Protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), Social protection, Accountability affected population (AAP) and Cluster coordination. UNICEF continues to respond to the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal but experienced an overall funding gap of 77 per cent that significantly affects the provision of humanitarian assistance and services to the targeted populations, especially children in need. UNICEF can scale up responses and accelerate service deliveries to the targeted population with continued support from donors. UNICEF expresses its sincere appreciation to all private and public sector donors for their contributions to supporting the children of Myanmar.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The escalating conflict and violence, rising poverty and a struggling economy due to inflation continues to severely affect children and families across Myanmar. As of 26 September, the conflict has displaced 1,347,400 people, including an estimated 471,590 children, who need critical humanitarian assistance. More than half of the displaced population is in Sagaing region, accounting for 545,200 people, where the volatility of the situation and active military operations continue to trigger displacements. On 16 September, in Tabayin township of Sagaing, at least 11 children died in an air strike and from indiscriminate fire in civilian areas, including a school, while another 15 children from the same school are still missing. Humanitarian actors are facing significant challenges posed by security risks in the northwest, particularly as there is a need to provide immediate assistance to children and communities there. In September, UNICEF conducted a field assessment in some parts of the northwest to evaluate the operational environment and hopes that the recently established subnational inter-cluster coordination group will contribute to increasing coordinated efforts in response to the local needs.

The protracted humanitarian situation in Rakhine continues to deteriorate due to resurgence of conflict between the Arakan Army and the Myanmar Armed Forces, severely affecting the lives of thousands of children and their families. People who have been displaced for a long time are confined in camps with limited access to health care, water and sanitation facilities, school or a livelihood, while increased population displacements have been reported from rural to urban areas. According to the latest OCHA figures, an estimated 13,400 people have been newly displaced across Rakhine as of 26 September. Humanitarian assistance is extremely challenged by movement restrictions and security measures, preventing access to the affected population. UNICEF and partners are monitoring the situation and have revised contingency plans and supplies, to respond in the event of further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

In the southeast, conflict was also reported in Loikaw township in Kayah, resulting in civilian casualties and displacement. At the end of September, UNICEF was able to reach the area and directly distribute much needed supplies, including WASH, child protection, health and nutrition. A total of 21,095 people (4,736 households) from 48 displacement sites in Loikaw and Demoso township were assisted, as a follow-up to the initial distribution held by UNICEF last June.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

The conflict continues to hamper people's access to health care services across Myanmar, including maternal and child health services. UNICEF continues to support the implementation of health care programmes in Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Sagaing and Yangon peri-urban area. During the reporting period, UNICEF partners reached 36,749 people with primary health care services in these areas and 1,030 children aged 9–18 months were vaccinated against measles in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan. The need for humanitarian health assistance has increased due to new displacements. To date, UNICEF has received only 14 per cent of its required health funding. More supplies and services are necessary to provide life-saving treatment to the newborns, children and women of Myanmar. Despite the challenges,

including inflation, security concerns and the difficulty in transporting goods, UNICEF has delivered health supplies to partners, including: 30 first aid kits, 11 inter-agency emergency health kits, 2,097 clean delivery kits to support women during childbirth, 3,477 community newborn kits to support essential care, and essential medicines. The stock is expected to meet the needs of more than 68,000 children. The supplies were dispatched to partners including Action Contre La Faim, Terre des hommes Lausanne and the Suwannimit Foundation (SNF).

Nutrition

During the reporting period, in Rakhine, Kachin, Kayin, Shan, Ayeyarwaddy, Yangon and Kayah, UNICEF reached a total of 32,119 children aged 6–59 months (16,298 boys and 15,821 girls) with preventive nutrition services, including multiple micronutrient powder and vitamin A supplementation. In addition: 650 children aged 6–59 months (299 boys and 351 girls) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were provided with life-saving treatment, 3,830 pregnant and lactating women received multiple micronutrient tablet supplementation, 5,937 caregivers received counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF).

UNICEF has recently expanded its service coverage in Kayah, reaching: 1,706 children aged 6–59 months (875 boys and 831 girls) with nutrition screening, 30 children (14 boys and 16 girls) with SAM treatment, 297 caregivers with IYCF counselling, 340 pregnant and lactating women and 864 children under 5 in Kayah displacement sites with multiple micronutrient tablets, the pictorial nutrition bowls and four stars posters encourage mothers to feed their children with diversified nutritious locally available food.

UNICEF also supplied its partners with mid upper arm circumference tapes and IYCF counselling materials to reach an estimated 600 children and pregnant and lactating women. Stocks of essential nutrition supplies, such as ready-to-use therapeutic food, nutrition bowls, IYCF and growth monitoring materials, were distributed in Kachin in readiness to cover 50 children with SAM, and 800 children under 5. As of September, the UNICEF nutrition programme is facing a funding gap of 85 per cent of the funding required to carry out the treatment and prevention of malnutrition. More funding is needed to reach 37,503 children who have been diagnosed as suffering from malnutrition.

Nutrition Cluster

The Nutrition Cluster supported the mobilization and distribution of some of the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund in Rakhine, the southeast and Kachin. These resources amount to 6 per cent of the 11.5 million allocations from the fund, following the submission of five proposals with a Nutrition component being funded. Further advocacy for supporting the resource constraints is being continued and another opportunity to apply for funding from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund has been announced. The 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), Humanitarian Response Planning (HRP) has started, and consultations are at an advanced stage for the Cluster to finalize the initial estimate of the people in need. Funding will be prioritized for the increasing needs in Rakhine, the southeast and part of the northwest. The Nutrition Cluster is also strengthening its subnational coordination activities. The first coordination meeting of the northwest subnational Cluster will be held by the end of September, which is expected to lead to a better coordinated response to the increasingly protracted and complex humanitarian situation.

Child protection

The evolving security situation, especially in Rakhine, northern Shan and the southeast, has led to further displacements and has exacerbated child protection risks. The authorities are continuing to limit access to many affected communities and newly displaced people, including those now in Rakhine State. Despite this, UNICEF's child protection services, mental health and psychosocial support services and case management services benefited (through face-to-face and remote approaches) 28,832 children (15,797 girls and 13,035 boys) and 28,399 adults (18,642 women and 9,757 men). In the southeast, UNICEF and its implementing partners have reached 1,291 displaced children and adolescents, as well as 340 parents and caregivers by providing child protection kits, child-friendly space (CFS) activities, and awareness-raising sessions.

UNICEF and its partners are also providing case management services for 21 new child protection cases, and continuing support for an additional 31 cases. A workshop was held to assess data that have been collected for the Social Service Workforce for Kayin State, and training on psychosocial first aid was rolled out for UNICEF implementing partners. UNICEF and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights held a series of trainings for 90 local lawyers from legal aid partners on human rights mechanisms. This was to enhance their ability to gather evidence and to document and report human rights violations. To date, our overall legal aid services have supported 1,798 children (48 per cent

girls) and 1,885 young people (34 per cent females), which include those detained for alleged offences related to the People's Defence Force, or migration.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR)

The CP AoR has been advocating with the Child Protection Cluster and other clusters, to ensure that child protection is at the centre of the upcoming HRP review, and at the heart of the clusters' indicators and activities. This suggests there will be a consultation on which areas of CP the different clusters will focus, including care for child survivors and safeguarding mechanisms. The problems with access to certain areas of Myanmar have sparked ideas for new ways of providing child protection services, including mobile CFS and strengthening community-based child protection systems using civil society organizations and volunteers. A review of the contingency plan and service mapping was conducted to ensure equitable and timely access to good quality services.

Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR)

The Mine Action AoR continues to support service delivery through partners for explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and victim assistance. In September the focus has been on scaling up EORE and the integration of emergency EORE across other sectors and clusters. The Mine Action AoR has been informing the Humanitarian Coordinator and Humanitarian Country Team of its progress and has developed a 5W tool (who's doing what, where, when and for whom) for planning and identifying places that need for urgent attention. The Mine Action AoR Coordinator continues to monitor performance of the AoR against the strategy and action plan but, due to dire funding shortages, many activities outlined in the 2023 Strategic Plan for Mine Action AoR have not been possible. Meanwhile, the Mine Action AoR continues to help local partners and NGOs, providing Training of Trainer sessions and capacity-building to other clusters and sectors who focus on emergency EORE in their workplans. The Mine Action AoR continues to advocate for the rights of victims of explosive ordnance and urges all parties to the conflict to stop using mines and shelling which kills and injures innocent men, women and children.

Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners helped an additional 19,355 children (9,492 girls and 9,863 boys) to access formal and non-formal education, including early learning, by providing teaching and learning materials, teacher resource package training, incentives, support for volunteer teachers/facilitators/caregivers, psychosocial activities, recreational activities, individual essential learning packages to an additional 5,826 children (2,704 girls, 3,122 boys).

Many schools under the Ministry of Education reopened in June for the new school year, while many more remained closed, particularly in rural areas. As of 21 September 2022, the percentage of schools reopening is estimated at: 96 per cent in Rakhine, 92 percent in Mon, 80 per cent in Shan State, 71 per cent in Kayin. In other states, the percentage of schools reopening remains low: 35 per cent in Chin, and 18 percent in Kayah State and in Kachin State.

Conflict-related reasons have closed half the number of schools in Sagaing region, all the schools in the Phekhon township in Shan (south), and some schools in northern Rakhine. Nationally, levels of violence and instability continue to worsen, causing large-scale internal displacement and disrupting children's opportunities to learn safely. In Sagaing, approximately 80 per cent of 10,000 Essential Learning Packages and 11,200 home-based learning materials, destined for UNICEF implementing partners, were confiscated. Ensuring the safe transportation and delivery of education supplies to remote and conflict-affected areas remains a priority, so that UNICEF and its partners can continue to help vulnerable children to continue to learn in safety.

Education Cluster

The Education Cluster is continuing to advocate for supporting children's learning in emergency situations and works closely with subnational clusters work to monitor events, especially in conflict-prone areas. The Cluster is also preparing to recruit a national education coordination specialist. Education Cannot Wait, multi-year resilience programme expression of interest results has been announced and the successful partners are preparing for the full proposal with the plan to have the funding released before the end of 2022. The Cluster has also been involved in the allocation of Myanmar Humanitarian second reserved funding and has begun the third quarter monitoring to collect data using the 5Ws. Preparations for a joint education needs assessment continue with the technical support of the Global Education Cluster, in collaboration with Child Protection AoR as well as the Global Partnership for Education Accelerated Funding

Grant Agents (UNICEF and Save the Children). The Cluster is working collaboratively with the partners to frame the assessment as well as to collect data.

WASH

Since the beginning of 2022, UNICEF reached 491,841 people with critical WASH supplies such as provision of water purification chemicals, water storage containers, family hygiene kits, against the planned target of 1 million in 2022. During the reporting period, UNICEF's humanitarian WASH assistance reached an additional: 25,267 people with clean drinking water through piped networks, water trucking and remote pumping, 5,671 people with safely managed and gender-segregated sanitation services, and 23,325 people with life-saving WASH supplies including water purification chemicals, family hygiene kits and awareness on hygiene practices, including frequent handwashing with soap.

In Rakhine, UNICEF partners continued to extend regular clean drinking water through remote pumping, treatment and distribution through piped networks, and sanitation services -including new construction of emergency latrines and operation and maintenance of the existing facilities - to more than 25,000 people in the protracted camps. With support from a grant from ECHO, the humanitarian WASH assistance has now expanded to reach more than 11,000 people in central Rakhine. A gravity flow water system was completed in Kachin, with another under construction in Shan, aiming to supply 1,169 villagers and 600 students. In the southeast, UNICEF and its partners have completed 38 handwashing stations in 19 villages, provided supplies to construct gender-segregated latrines and bathing spaces in 30 villages, and distributed 2,506 hygiene kits to the affected families.

In the northwest, a clean drinking water service reached 12,485 people, 18 new water distribution networks with overhead tanks and 112 water systems (tube-wells and dug wells) were renovated to improve access to water supply, 26 bathing spaces and 120 gender separated emergency latrines were constructed, cash was given to 850 families to help construct household latrines, 12 water tanks were installed to improve clean drinking water for learning centres, hygiene kits were distributed to 1,080 families in Gangaw and Saw townships.

Despite the substantial achievements, huge needs and gaps remain, especially for internally displaced people in the northwest, southeast and vulnerable populations in the peri-urban areas of Yangon.

WASH Cluster

WASH Cluster continues the support of WASH services in different areas across the country focusing on the needs of IDP's and the crises-affected people. Myanmar Humanitarian funds MHF funds technical review has been completed for 11 WASH partners that were selected as potential members to cover WASH needs through multi-sectorial intervention in the northwest and southeast of the country.

REACH conducted a Multi Sectorial Need Assessment in August which showed that 44 per cent of IDP households who reported sharing sanitation facilities, on average shared with 12 households. Moreover, 31 per cent of IDP households in Rakhine and Sagaing reported not having access to handwashing facilities with both water and soap.

Social Protection and Cash-based Programming

UNICEF's Maternal and Child Cash Transfer programme has opened a new registration for pregnant women and mothers with children under two years old in Hlaing Thar Yar and Shwe Pyi Thar townships. A total of 1,491 people (725 girls, 736 boys, and 130 pregnant women) have signed up for it, and the programme has accumulatively covered 7,575 households since the beginning of the year. The fourth disbursement is planned to be conducted in the last week of September. Through the provision of Social Behaviour Change Communication sessions, a total of 1,418 pregnant women, mothers and primary caregivers of children under two years old were reached via home visits or phone calls to cover topics such as: the danger signs of pregnancy, birth planning, the importance of antenatal and postnatal care, exclusive breast feeding, IYCF, immunization, and personal hygiene.

The "Bright Start: Mobile-based Health Microinsurance" programme continued to provide primary health care services in Yangon's six peri-urban townships. Some 20,293 programme participants were reached, including 18,865 children under 5 and 1,428 pregnant women. The services include: 24,074 telemedicine consultations, 1,065 investigations of antenatal care for pregnant women, 2,878 medications and 1,169 hospital cash grants.

Another 10,549 participants (9,510 children under 7 and 1,039 pregnant women) received primary health care services through the “Bright Start pilot programme” covering Hlaing Thar Yar and Shwe Pyi Thar townships.

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

UNICEF has set up a Viber channel, named Knowledge Talk “Thuta Sakar Wine”, to deliver life-saving messages. User-friendly content creation and the development of a promotional and subscriber plan to reach more communities will be prioritized in the initial phase of the project. Through the partnership with Parami Development Network (PDN) based in Taunggyi, southern Shan State, a total of 88,874 people in five townships were reached through community event mass awareness and awareness sessions. A total of 7,871 mothers/caregivers were reached through nutrition sharing and discussion sessions on promoting knowledge and good practices around maternal and child nutrition. Through the mobilization of the PDN volunteers, 7,164 parents/caregivers were reached through 250 community awareness sessions on routine immunization and were connected to the health facility for vaccination services.

Under the partnership with Community Partner International, two sessions of interpersonal communication training were delivered in Myitkyina and Lashio townships to 47 staff members of the UNICEF partners: Kachin Pack Back Health Worker Team, Kachin Development Group, Ta’ang health organization.

The training has shown the staff and volunteers good practices and ways to overcome barriers so that they can promote sustainable positive behaviour change in conflict-affected areas and camps on: nutrition, maternal and newborn issues, child health, HIV.

Training on AAP was also given to 15 staff members of four partners working for UNICEF’s learning together projects in Rakhine. This aimed to familiarize participants with the concepts and principles of AAP, help them understand UNICEF’s commitment to AAP and the UNICEF AAP framework, enable them to integrate AAP in their works and integrate AAP approaches in their daily work.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF’s humanitarian coordination and strategy in Myanmar is aligned with the 2022 HNO and HRP, as well as with the priorities of clusters and programmes. UNICEF continues to support the coordination of humanitarian actors, leading the Nutrition Cluster, the WASH Cluster and co-leading the Education Cluster and the Child Protection AoR with Save the Children. Since December 2021, UNICEF has also been leading the Mine Action AoR. 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. In addition to taking part in the inter-cluster coordination group led by OCHA, UNICEF facilitates the in-country inter-agency PSEA network with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNICEF also continues to co-lead the Risk Communication and Community Engagement Working Group and is an active participant in the Humanitarian Access Working Group. UNICEF ensures the coordination and monitoring of its programme implementation across Myanmar, drawing on its strong field presence through its main offices and seven field offices, namely Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw, Lashio and Taunggyi in Shan, Sittwe and Maungdaw in Rakhine, Myitkyina in Kachin, Hakha in Chin and Hpaan in Kayin. UNICEF will continue to focus on reaching the most vulnerable children, including those who are displaced and stateless, children with disabilities and those in hard-to-reach areas, including areas under martial law.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Press releases

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/press-releases/least-11-schoolchildren-killed-myanmar-attack>

Stories

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/timely-treatment-prevents-child-suffering-malnutrition>

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/proper-feeding-easy-way-ensure-children-stay-nourished-healthy-and-strong>

Tweets

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1571827666185232389>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1569893701182177282>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1566622148029849600>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1565219408611405824>

Facebook posts

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid02X4LadoB5ZVeXgMz8EoGeFm1zwLxKE6CaZjqaudTECW8Xb9iteBTwKTgpPNqdo7oul>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid02X4LadoB5ZVeXgMz8EoGeFm1zwLxKE6CaZjqaudTECW8Xb9iteBTwKTgpPNqdo7oul>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid02X4LadoB5ZVeXgMz8EoGeFm1zwLxKE6CaZjqaudTECW8Xb9iteBTwKTgpPNqdo7oul>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid02X4LadoB5ZVeXgMz8EoGeFm1zwLxKE6CaZjqaudTECW8Xb9iteBTwKTgpPNqdo7oul>

Next SitRep: November 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 implementing partners			Cluster response		
		2022 targets	Total results	Change ▲▼	2022 targets	Total results	Change ▲▼
NUTRITION							
# of children aged 6–59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	Girls	37,503	1,911	▲650	39,477	1,911	▲650
	Boys		1,610			1,610	
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months receiving IYCF counselling	Women (PLW)	291,068	34,896	▲5,937	363,835	40,008	▲6,319
	Men		2,741			2,771	
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders and vitamin A supplementation	Girls	529,215	84,564	▲32,119	661,519	83,596	▲30,104
	Boys		86,280			85,233	
HEALTH							
# of children 9–18 months vaccinated against measles		760,000	9,762	▲1,030			
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		158,951	279,837	▲36,749			
# of pregnant women receiving HIV testing and post-test counselling*		75,000	0	0			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION							
# of male and female accessing sufficient quantities of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene		434,468	299,739	▲25,267	1,163,474	615,993	▲61,905
# of male and female using safe and appropriate sanitation facilities		271,632	128,076	▲5,671	701,921	354,964	▲7,810
# of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes**		635,683	102,838	▲10,364	548,070	337,493	▲20,469
# of male and female reached with critical WASH supplies		998,710	491,841	▲23,325	1,317,325	820,550	▲54,409
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of children, adolescent boys and girls and male and female caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	303,000	43,675	▲22,619	348,000	136,549	▲22,838
	Boys		41,191				
	Women		19,785				
	Men		9,020				
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk	Girls	133,000	6,732	▲1,107	150,000	27,545	▲1,107
	Boys		5,384				

mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Women		5,718				
	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	4,336	▲5,908	170,000	25,224	▲5,908
	Boys		4,024				
	Women		9,093				
	Men		5,186				
# of children receiving individual case management	Girls	2,850	1,393	▲359	4,400	3,438	▲810
	Boys		1,514				
# of children in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons provided with relevant prevention and/or survivor-assistance interventions	Girls	386,485	21,912	▲27,238	444,000	260,807	▲39,889
	Boys		20,000				
	Women		21,566				
	Men		12,285				
EDUCATION**							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning		1,151,160	397,806	▲19,355	1,326,250	351,116	0
# of children receiving individual learning materials		1,078,000	102,742	▲5,826			
# of children/ adolescents accessing skills development programmes		18,000	15,779	0			
SOCIAL POLICY							
# of households reached with UNICEF-funded multipurpose humanitarian cash transfers		90,000	7,575	N/A			
AAP (note: C4D/RCCE included in sectors)							
# of people with access to established accountability mechanisms	Women	30,000	698	0			
	Men		589				

*HIV testing and post-test counselling data will not be available due to limitation of data accessibility

**Education Cluster results to be reported quarterly

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	915,187	4,040,180	29,622,633	86%
Nutrition	23,645,813	240,784	1,052,874	20,185,100	85%
Child protection	9,870,753	6,667,015	851,505	2,352,233	24%
Education	22,020,965	1,117,129	2,834,082	18,069,754	82%
WASH	29,808,821	11,635,804	1,234,970	16,938,047	57%
Social protection	24,879,956	147,187	697,548	24,035,221	97%
Cross-sectoral (AAP)	28,250	0	32,029	0	0%
Cluster coordination	6,546,432	500,000	0	6,046,432	92%
Total	151,378,990	23,390,162	10,743,187	117,245,641	77%