



Reporting Period: 1 to 31 October 2022

# Myanmar Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 9



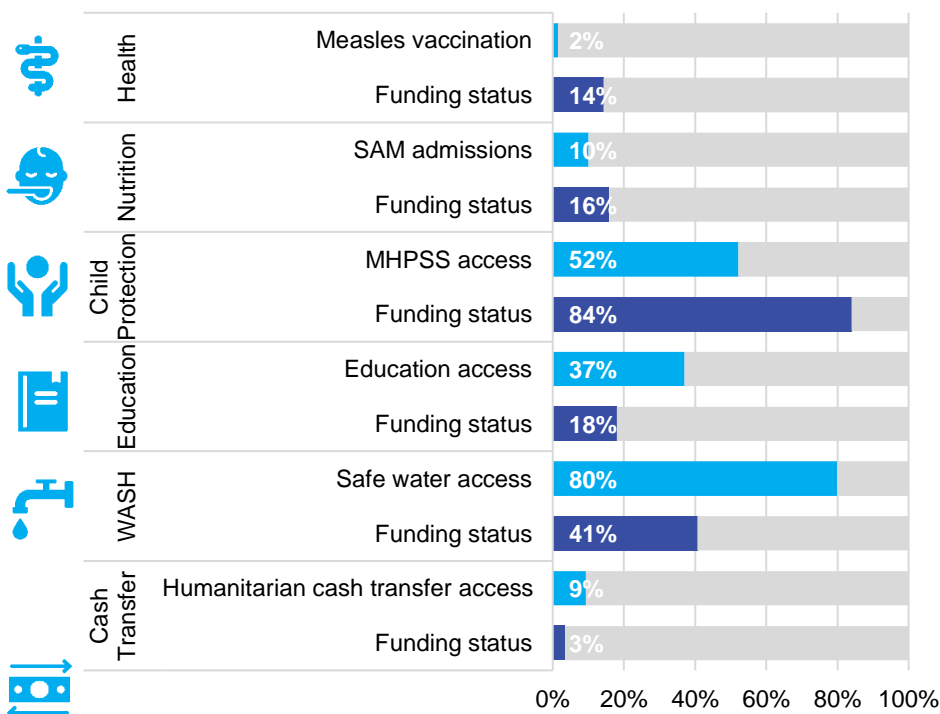
## Highlights

- As of 31 October, the number of internally displaced people has reached 1,443,400 nationally, including 1,113,000 people who have been displaced since the military takeover of February 2021 and 330,400 living in protracted displacement prior to the coup.
- UNICEF estimates that approximately 4.5 million children have restricted access to learning or are not being taught at all.
- From January to September 2022, a total of 290 cases of casualties were reported nationally as a result of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. This accounts for 102 per cent of the total reported cases in 2021. Of all these casualties, 35 per cent are children.
- 2,017 children aged 9 to 18 months were vaccinated against measles in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan during the reporting period.
- Since February 2021, UNICEF and its implementing partners have provided legal aid support to 3,985 clients including 1,892 children (47 per cent girls) and 2,093 young people (33 per cent females).
- UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) has a funding gap of 77 per cent by end of October, which significantly impacts the provision of humanitarian assistance and services to the targeted populations, especially children in need.

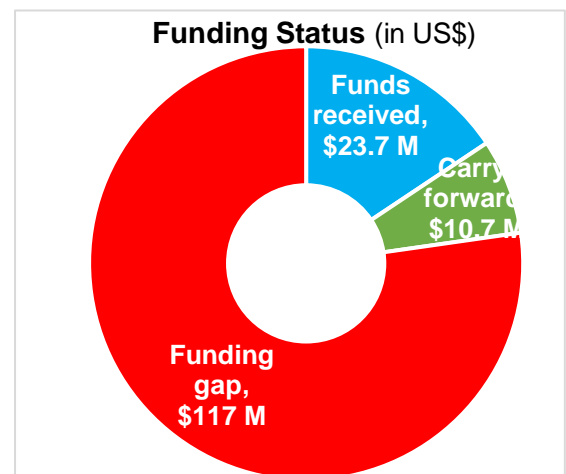
## Situation in Numbers

- 5,000,000**  
children in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP 2022)
- 14,400,000**  
people in need (HRP 2022)
- 1,113,000**  
Internally displaced people after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 48,800**  
People displaced to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 330,400**  
people living in protracted displacement before February 2021 (UNHCR)

## 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 and host communities. The Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) estimates that, in 2022, 14.4 million people including 5 million children need assistance. UNICEF Myanmar has so far received US\$34.42 million, an increase of US\$0.3 million from the previous reporting period. As of the end of October 2022, generous contributions were received from the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA), the European Commission's Humanitarian Office, the German Federal Foreign Office, the Global Thematic Fund, Denmark, Japan, Norway, the Korean Committee for UNICEF, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and the World Health Organization. With these contributions, UNICEF continues to respond to the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, although there is a funding gap of 77 per cent that significantly impacts the provision of humanitarian assistance and services to the targeted populations, especially children in a context where the humanitarian needs are growing. UNICEF can scale up responses and accelerate service deliveries to the targeted population with continued support from donors, and expresses its sincere appreciation to all private and public sector donors for their contributions to supporting the children of Myanmar. The funds have contributed to delivering much-needed assistance through UNICEF programmes, including 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 to affected population (AAP) and Cluster coordination.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The security situation in Myanmar continues to deteriorate and shows no sign of improvement, as seen from the events reported on 23 October in Hpakant, Kachin, where airstrikes killed and injured 100 people<sup>1</sup>. The violence and instability throughout the country results in increasing numbers of people being displaced and continues to disrupt children's opportunities to learn safely. Many schools under the Ministry of Education reopened across the country in June as the new school year (2022–2023) began, while many remain closed, particularly in rural areas. According to the latest available data as of 21 September 2022, the number of schools reopening is estimated at 96 per cent in Rakhine, 92 per cent in Mon, 80 per cent in Shan, 71 per cent in Kayin, 35 per cent in Chin, and 18 per cent in Kayah. Many schools are still closed in Kachin, while conflict-related reasons have led to the closure of half the number of schools in Sagaing, where the situation is particularly acute, severely disrupting children's learning opportunities.

As of 31 October 2022<sup>2</sup>, it is estimated that there are 1,443,400 internally displaced people, including 1,113,000 displaced since the military takeover of 1 February 2021. The northwest regions of Sagaing, Chin and Magway continue to be the worst affected with 770,400 displaced people, which represents 69 per cent of the total displacement post-February 2021. The estimated number of people fleeing to neighbouring Mizoram and Manipur in India continues to increase and has now reached 48,800. The northwest faces ongoing clashes, security risks and violence, limiting access to people in need of assistance. The restriction of movements due to insecurity and checkpoints is severely affecting humanitarian operations and the transportation of supplies. Access remains the major issue and humanitarian partners are confronted with delays in the implementation of their responses, impacting areas such as health care and immunization for preventable diseases. UNICEF continues to collaborate with implementing partners to help children and families in need in this conflict-affected area.

Humanitarian needs in Rakhine have increased due to intensifying conflict, with reported clashes in northern Maungdaw, northern Rathedaung, southern Buthidaung, Kyauktaw, Minbya and Paletwa townships. The restrictions on movement, checkpoints on roads and waterways, in addition to escalating inflation, are severely affecting people's access to assistance and basic services as well as limiting availability of essential items in many villages. As of 3 October<sup>3</sup>, approximately 18,417 people displaced since August 2022 were reported in Rakhine and Chin (south) States according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). UNICEF, its partners and other agencies will continue advocating for unimpeded access to those in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.

On 25 October, cyclone Sitrang impacted Rakhine coasts with strong wind, heavy rain, and flash floods. Initial reports and assessments from partners indicated damages of WASH infrastructures located in the displaced camps of Sittwe and Pauktaw. Maintenance is underway while UNICEF and partners continue to monitor the situation.

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<sup>1</sup> [Statement by the United Nations in Myanmar on reported airstrikes in Hpakant, Kachin State](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 31 Oct 2022](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Myanmar Emergency - UNHCR Regional Update - 3 October 2022](#)

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

The security situation continues to restrict people's ability to access good quality health care. UNICEF continues to work with partners in the implementation of health care programmes in Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Sagaing and Yangon peri-urban area. During the reporting period, 50,578 people received primary health care services in these areas and 2,017 children aged 9 to 18 months were vaccinated against measles in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan. UNICEF has supported the training of trainers on community-based service provision, in order to help alleviate some of the challenges faced by the health services. More than 200 staff from 30 organizations participated, which will further support the expansion of good quality community services for children. The need for humanitarian health assistance continues to increase in line with the rise in new displacements, and continuous support is necessary to ensure the provision of life-saving treatment to newborns, children and women. UNICEF delivered health supplies to partners, including 73 first aid kits, 71 inter-agency emergency health kits<sup>4</sup> (IEHKs), 7,666 clean delivery kits to support women during childbirth, 16,902 community newborn kits and essential medicines such as oral rehydration salts, zinc tablets and amoxicillin. The stock is expected to meet the needs of around 64,000 children. UNICEF is also supporting services to ensure the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV; it is maintaining 34 laboratories equipped with digitalized HIV testing. In 2022, 73 per cent of infants exposed to HIV have received a virological test within two months of birth.

### Nutrition

Despite the challenges for access, travel and supply transport, UNICEF and its partners reached a total of 39,220 children aged 6–59 months (17,789 boys and 21,431 girls) and 7,846 pregnant and lactating women with preventive nutrition services, including distribution of multiple micronutrient powder, vitamin A supplementation and multiple micronutrient tablet supplementation in Rakhine, Kachin, Kayin, Shan, Ayeyarwaddy, Yangon and Kayah during the reporting period. Furthermore, UNICEF supported its partners in reaching 270 children (133 boys and 137 girls) suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and 97 children (52 boys and 45 girls) who were moderately malnourished, with a blanket distribution of ready-to-use-therapeutic food in the Ayeyarwaddy region. Additionally, 7,461 primary caregivers (1,135 males and 6,326 females) of children aged under two were provided with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) services. A total of 2,302 caregivers from Chin and Shan were included in this, as the service expanded since September. UNICEF, as the technical lead agency, facilitated and provided a five-day IYCF counselling in-person training to 33 nutrition partners, where participants have built their capacity to effectively use the related counselling tools and job aids. In addition, UNICEF delivered an online training on Breast Milk Substitute monitoring, attended by 60 participants.

### Nutrition Cluster

The access constraints, along with underfunding and low capacity among implementing partners, have all contributed to lower achievements of the 2022 HRP targets for the Nutrition Cluster. To date, only 7.4 percent (US\$4.5 million) of funding has been mobilized. By the end of this year's third quarter, 16 percent (167,647 people) of the targeted people has been reached. Lessons learned from 2022 are guiding the planification of the HRP 2023 through focused targeting of the most in need among internally displaced people, returnees, stateless and other vulnerable members of the community. During the reporting period, the Nutrition Cluster has closely monitored the pipeline of supplies which are projected to meet requirements until the end of the year.

### Child Protection

In October, UNICEF and partners provided essential and life-saving services for 53,224 people (23,950 girls, 21,587 boys, 5,356 women and 2,331 men). A total of 39,194 children (20,729 girls and 18,465 boys) and caregivers were provided with access to mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities and interventions through in-person and remote approaches. These services included psychosocial well-being activities, delivered in child friendly spaces and community centres. Sessions on psychoeducational awareness, including positive parenting, were provided for 5,037 parents and caregivers (3,619 women and 1,418 men).

UNICEF and its partners trained 6,044 people, including staff of NGOs, lawyers, community-based volunteers and field responders from Yangon, Kachin, Chin, Kayin and Sagaing on how to respond to children in distress and provide stability. Some 23,563 individuals were reached with sessions on awareness-raising and capacity-building on PSEA. UNICEF is planning the further roll-out contextualized psychological first aid training, as well as a new training package for the clinical management of rape to improve the capacity of field-level response.

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<sup>4</sup> The IEHK basic unit contains essential medicines and medical devices (consumables and equipment) for a population of 1,000 persons for a period of three (3) months.

UNICEF and partners held legal aid workshops in Sittwe aimed at strengthening the legal aid service for children in conflict with the law and their caregivers. Since February 2021, UNICEF and its implementing partners have provided legal aid support to 3,985 clients including 1,892 children (47 per cent girls) and 2,093 young people (33 per cent females). Cases include those related to the People's Defence Force, Rohingya or other migration related cases.

### Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR)

The CP AoR continued with the planned capacity-building exercise in all 16 operational states/regions and in-person trainings are now also being carried out after the easing of COVID-19 restrictions. Coordination of the 5W (who's doing what, where, when and for whom) data collection tool with subnational coordination continues. The exercise will result in a mapping of the expansion of CP activities nationally and support stronger coordination, capacity building and increase of services.

### Mine Action AoR

There have been 290 casualties reported nationally as a result of landmine and other explosive remnants of war from January to September 2022. This accounts for 102 per cent of the total reported cases in 2021 (284 reported cases). Shan remains the most affected state with 39 per cent of the total number of cases, followed by Sagaing (13 per cent), Rakhine (11 per cent), Kachin (10 per cent) and Kayin (7 per cent). The other areas (Bago, Chin, Kayah, Magway, Mandalay, Mon and Tanintharyi) accounted together for 19 per cent of the total casualties. Of all these casualties, 35 per cent are children.

### Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported access to education for an additional 27,944 children (13,847 girls, 14,097 boys). UNICEF and its partners facilitated children's access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning by providing teaching and learning materials, reading activities, psychosocial activities and increasing the capacity of, and incentives for, volunteer teachers/facilitators/caregivers. UNICEF and its partners also provided individual essential learning packages for an additional 7,990 children (3,922 girls, 4,068 boys). Moreover, an additional 1,741 children/adolescents (948 girls, 793 boys) were reached with skills development interventions.

UNICEF estimates that approximately 4.5 million children have restricted access to learning or are not getting an education at all. The conflict is highly unpredictable, displacing children and their families and demanding a rapid, flexible response. With continuing conflicts impeding education in certain areas, UNICEF projects, in some instances, have shifted to new townships. The profile of the beneficiaries, however, remains unchanged. Children remain in need of safe spaces to learn, good quality learning materials and supplies (including open learning self-study materials), and trained facilitators, particularly in areas accommodating newly displaced populations. Engaging parents, community leaders and UNICEF partners is critical to ensure safe and immediate access to the most vulnerable children, notably to ensure the safe transportation and delivery of education supplies to remote and conflict-affected areas. UNICEF and its partners continue to provide education assistance to promote continuity of learning for those vulnerable children.

### Education Cluster

Reporting using the Education Cluster Monitoring Tool (ECMT) has shown that 317,203 people have been reached with learning opportunities by the end of the third quarter, including 282,870 children and young people, and 164,881 females. The Education Cluster also continues to implement the Joint Education Needs Assessment in collaboration with the Global Education Cluster (GEC). The training of trainers and enumerators is expected to happen soon, and data-collection for the fourth quarter will commence at the start of November. The GEC has provided the Country Core Coordination Training – CORE 2 for the Education Cluster team and partner staff. Most participants attended the virtually delivered training in Yangon. It was a good opportunity for the Cluster and partner staff to meet in person, enhancing their networking and collaboration.

### WASH

During the reporting period, UNICEF humanitarian WASH assistance helped an additional 47,346 people with accessing sufficient safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene, 23,574 people with access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities and services, 25,325 people with handwashing behaviour change programmes including awareness on hygiene practices and frequent handwashing with soap, and 13,321 people by delivering life-saving WASH supplies including water purification chemicals, family hygiene kits and other essential WASH supplies.

In Rakhine, UNICEF and its partners ensured the continued distribution of clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services to 25,000 internally displaced people in the protracted camps. Efforts continue in the protracted camps to find

a durable solution to increase the storage capacity of the rainwater harvesting ponds through pond extension, deepening, pond lining and pond covering. The cyclone Sitrang disrupted WASH services in Rakhine camps, causing damages to 48 latrines in Sittwe, to walls and roofs of two latrine blocks in Pauktaw and to one water treatment unit. The construction and maintenance teams immediately initiated repairs to restore the services. In Kachin, the installation of a gravity flow water system has been completed and handed over to the beneficiaries, who have been trained in its operation and maintenance. At least two wells and 60 latrines have been maintained, and water filters and essential WASH supplies, together with hygiene promotion sessions, have been delivered to about 8,300 protracted and newly displaced people. In Shan State, UNICEF has provided 5,100 protracted displaced people with 16 water storage tanks, water filters, drinking water supplied by trucks, toilets with handwashing places and help with fuel costs for water pumping. At least 600 school children have benefited from hygiene and handwashing demonstrations. In the southeast, UNICEF and partners have completed 79 handwashing stations and provided affected families with 3,120 water buckets or jerry cans, water purification sachets, communal waste bins, 4,500 hygiene kits, IEC materials and renovated water supply systems. In the northwest, clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services reached about 19,000 people with the installation of water tanks, pipe networking, bathing places, emergency latrines, handwashing places at the shelters and learning spaces, plus the distribution of water filters, water purification sachets, tarpaulins, hygiene kits, buckets and jerry cans and hygiene promotion training to the conflict-affected population. Despite the considerable achievements, huge needs and gaps remain. In addition to the severe access constraints, the lack of funding is inhibiting the capacity to provide critical assistance to the increasingly vulnerable population displaced and host communities in the northwest, southeast and underprivileged populations in the peri-urban areas of Yangon.

### WASH Cluster

WASH interventions for 2022 remain underfunded. To date, only US\$8.8 million (6.5 per cent) of the WASH HRP requirement has been received out of the required US\$135 million to reach 2.1 million vulnerable and crisis-affected people with improved access to safe water, and sustainable, durable, cost-effective sanitation facilities. Despite the continued challenges with higher project costs, limitations on access to cash, and access constraints to reach conflict-affected populations, WASH partners made significant progress toward their 2022 objectives. In total, the cluster supported around 904,266 people with critical WASH services and supplies.

### Social Protection and Cash-based Programming

UNICEF's Maternal and Child Cash Transfer programme reached 7,000 programme participants (2,156 girls, 1,966 boys, 829 children with a disability, and 2,049 pregnant women) in the reporting period. Since January 2022, a total of 8,377 women and children received cash assistance together with Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) sessions. Community workers conducted 1,115 sessions via home visits and 162 sessions through phone calls to pregnant women and caregivers of children under two years of age. The main topics of the SBCC sessions were the danger signs of pregnancy, birth planning, the importance of antenatal and postnatal care, exclusive breast feeding, IYCF, immunization and personal hygiene.

UNICEF and its partners elicited informed consent from beneficiaries and updated their data as a result of the Myanmar Central Bank's introduction of Know Your Customer requirements. The fourth electronic payment was completed successfully. To cope with this challenging time, UNICEF made it a priority to provide regular and predictable cash transfers and related services to mothers and children, while the Social Protection section is still facing an important funding gap. During the reporting period, the "Bright Start: Mobile-based Emergency Health Care Microinsurance" programme provided emergency health care services in Yangon's six peri-urban townships, reaching 20,250 participants including 19,190 children under 5 and 1,060 pregnant women. The "Bright Start pilot programme" for primary health care services also continued in two other peri-urban townships of Yangon and provided services to 10,549 participants, including 9,510 children under 7 and 1,039 pregnant women.

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

Life-saving messages on COVID-19, MHPSS, WASH, routine immunization and monkeypox were shared through the "Knowledge Talk" Viber channel, in October. The channel was used to celebrate World Mental Health Day and Global Hand Washing Day by creating user-friendly and interactive messages to raise awareness and encourage taking collaborative action. There are 180 people subscribing to the channel and the messages received 190 reactions. The channel's special feature is allowing subscribers to comment, provide feedback and ask questions which are answered promptly. The subscriber base of the channel will be increased through different networks and implementing partners.

Sessions on nutrition awareness and cooking demonstrations for promoting knowledge, skills, and good practices were provided for 254 mothers/caregivers of children under five years old through the partnership with Parami Development

Network (PDN), based in Taunggyi. In addition, 21 parents/caregivers of children under two attended sessions on the importance of routine immunization. Flip charts and posters for air pollution and chemical pesticides were developed and given to the PDN to hold environmental health awareness sessions in the same target townships in southern Shan State. Questionnaires for the community consultations were finalized in collaboration with the education section and with support from SPCRM. The KOBO tool is used to collect data, and training on its use for the enumerators/facilitators in five field offices has been planned for the end of October and early November. The enumerators/facilitators will then commence collecting data for community consultation.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

### Tweets

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1582963406407368705>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1577171150865461250>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1579786104995053568>

### Facebook posts

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid02soCFNv8eXdpw6RxeejUZUpj7T93XEHqrT6bsLrZGUjCUsmH7qd9FdJKrbWPGEJF5I>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid02vxZNYRyM6uMDbKkJ6VVbKG3wHUzMph5ZDxzDY4ZAQZEQG4VQprXVhSyRVJF4NKWTI>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefmyanmar/posts/pfbid03Qw7AreCFezqv3Smbfs7irkZDc3Nzvg2yAcB6uL93CZY3Cbqzb9kVkujQFsmce84I>

## Next SitRep: December 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>							
# of children aged 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	Girls	37,503	2,048	▲270	39,477	2,048	▲270
	Boys		1,743			1,743	
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Women	291,068	41,222	▲7,461	363,835	48,068	▲8,710
	Men		3,876			3,421	
# of children aged 6-59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders and vitamin A supplementation	Girls	529,215	105,995	▲39,220	661,519	105,027	▲39,220
	Boys		104,069			103,022	
<b>HEALTH</b>							
# of children 9 to 18 months vaccinated against measles		760,000	11,779	▲2,017			
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		158,951	329,775	▲49,938			
# of pregnant women received HIV testing and post-test counselling*		75,000	0	0			
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION</b>							
# of males and females accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene		434,468	347,085	▲47,346	1,163,474	677,747	▲61,754
# of males and females use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities		271,632	151,650	▲23,574	701,921	389,716	▲34,752
# of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes**		635,683	128,163	▲25,325	548,070	386,767	▲49,274
# of males and females reached with critical WASH supplies		998,710	505,162	▲13,321	1,317,325	856,734	▲36,184
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
# of children, adolescent boys and girls and male and female caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	303,000	64,404	▲44,231	348,000	184,229	▲47,680
	Boys		59,656				
	Women		23,404				
	Men		10,438				
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Girls	133,000	7,450	▲1,758	150,000	30,679	▲3,134
	Boys		6,094				
	Women		6,048				
	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	4,575	▲ 924	170,000	26,148	▲ 924
	Boys		4,103				
	Women		9,499				
	Men		5,386				
# of children who received individual case management	Girls	2,850	1,549	▲ 395	4,400	3,945	▲ 507
	Boys		1,753				
# of children in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons provided with relevant prevention and/or survivor-assistance interventions	Girls	386,485	24,020	▲ 5,916	444,000	308,127	▲ 47,320
	Boys		22,094				
	Women		22,567				
	Men		12,998				
<b>EDUCATION**</b>							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning		1,151,160	425,750	▲ 27,944	1,326,250	527,795	▲ 176,679
# of children receiving individual learning materials		1,078,000	110,732	▲ 7,990			
# of children/ adolescents accessing skills development programmes		18,000	17,520	▲ 1,741			
<b>SOCIAL POLICY</b>							
# of households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers		90,000	8,377	N/A			
<b>AAP (NOTE: C4D/RCCE included in sectors)</b>							
# of people with access to established accountability mechanisms	Women	30,000	698	▲ 14,494			
	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	2,696,827	1,052,874	19,896,113	84%
Child protection	9,870,753	7,433,762	851,505	1,585,487	16%
Education	22,020,965	1,117,129	2,834,082	18,069,754	82%
WASH	29,808,821	10,869,057	1,234,970	17,704,794	59%
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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,378,990</b>	<b>23,679,149</b>	<b>10,743,187</b>	<b>116,956,654</b>	<b>77%</b>