



Reporting Period: 1 January to 28 February 2023

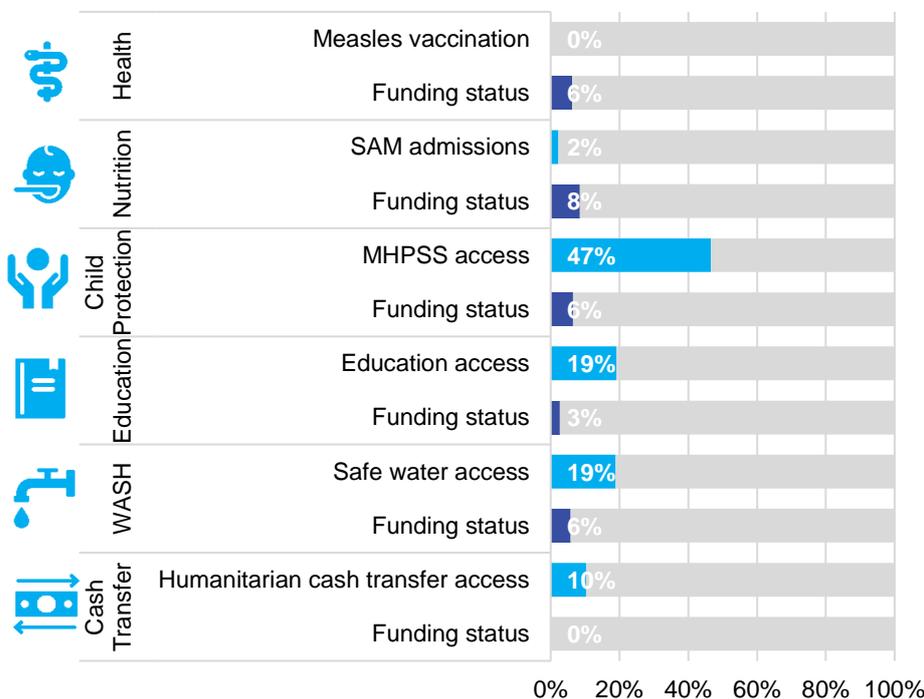
# Myanmar Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1



## Highlights

- By the end of February 2023, Myanmar reported more than 1.6 million people displaced across the country including over 1.3 million people who have been displaced since February 2021. Recent new displacement is particularly concentrated in northwest and southeast regions due to ongoing hostilities.
- UNICEF joined the interagency missions in northern Rakhine, and distributed hygiene kits to 1,034 families and other hygiene, education and recreational materials to 6,389 displaced people in southern Shan state.
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) reached 288,684 individuals.
- UNICEF requires US\$169.6 million to respond to the multisectoral humanitarian needs of children in Myanmar.

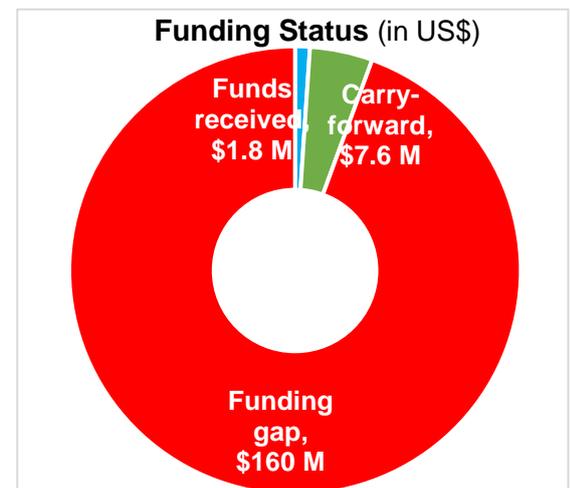
## UNICEF's Response and Funding Status\*



## Situation in Numbers



## UNICEF Appeal 2023 US\$ 169.6 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\$169.6 million in 2023 to address the needs of the 2.8 million people targeted, including an estimated 1.9 million children. During the reporting period, UNICEF secured US\$9.4 million, comprising US\$ 1.8 million received in 2023 and US\$7.6 million carried forward from the previous year. UNICEF has been given generous support by the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Humanitarian Aid department of the European Commission (ECHO), the Government of Japan, the Government of Norway, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the World Health Organization (WHO) and through global humanitarian thematic funding. UNICEF and its partners continue to deliver much-needed services covering nutrition, health, HIV/AIDS, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, child protection, gender-based violence in emergencies, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, social protection and cash-based programming, accountability to affected populations (AAP), humanitarian leadership and cluster coordination. The programmes hope to scale up services to the targeted populations, especially to children in need, 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 general situation remains volatile with continuous widespread and intensified armed conflicts across Myanmar, particularly in the southeast and northwest where there is regular heavy fighting, air strikes, artillery shelling and the destruction of civilian properties. As of 27 February, more than 1.3 million people had been displaced across Myanmar since February 2021 according to United Nations figures.<sup>1</sup> During the reporting period, 154,400 people were newly displaced, primarily in the regions of Sagaing, Magway, Thanintharyi, and Bago East, as well as Mon and Kayin states due to intensified fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF), Ethnic Armed Organizations and the People's Defence Forces.

On 2 February 2023, the State Administration Council (SAC) declared martial law in 37 additional townships across Myanmar and, on 22 February, in 3 more townships in Sagaing region. These include 26 townships in the northwest (14 in Sagaing, 7 in Chin, 5 in Magway) and 14 in the southeast (5 in Bago, 4 in Kayah, 2 in Kayin, 2 in Thanintharyi and 1 in Mon). This brings the total number of townships under martial law to 47. This imposition of martial law affecting the service delivery in those areas by adding additional bureaucratic layers, security checkpoints and curfew.

Humanitarian access remains severely constrained in most states and regions, mostly due to bureaucratic impediments, movement restrictions, insecurity, and landmines. There are severe restrictions on sending humanitarian supplies to most townships in the northwest and southeast. However, in Rakhine State restrictions on travel have been lifted including to six officially off-limit townships, though the domestic transport of supplies remains limited.

Nationally, the lead time necessary for transport is prolonged due to the approval requirements, the complex security situation and the presence of multiple checkpoints. Some transport routes are affected by the presence of different parties to the conflict. Beyond domestic access constraints, restrictions and delays have hampered the import of humanitarian supplies for more than a year. Additionally, some supplies which used to be tax exempt, such as micronutrient tablets, ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) and other medical supplies, are now taxed.

In the northwest and southeast, humanitarian partners are often unable to reach people in need, particularly in Sagaing, Magway and Kayin because of stringent restrictions on movement and supplies, the use of landmines and explosive ordinance and threats to humanitarian workers. The situation of people, including children, remains unknown in some areas.

Internally displaced people in Kayah State (particularly those from eastern Demoso) are suffering from acute water shortages.

Kachin state, which has been affected by conflict for several decades, and the impact of the recurrent and heavy conflicts is still severe. Despite no major displacement was reported during the first two months of 2023, local General Administration Department (GAD) met with camp leaders in Kachin to encourage the displaced people in protracted camps to return to their place of origins by the end of March without a viable plan for rehabilitation. Three options were

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<sup>1</sup> [Document - Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 27 Feb 2023](#)

discussed: (i) return to place of origin; (ii) move to a resettlement site (iii) the displaced people to make their own plans to move out of the camps. This forced return was reported in Shan and Rakhine States as well and this has led to increased anxiety among camp communities as most of their home villages may be contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) or occupied by active military forces.

Although travel restrictions have been eased in Rakhine State, the local General Administration Department (GAD) still does not permit access to all areas, particularly to villages in remote rural areas, and camps in towns have increased the vulnerability of the displaced populations. Most service providers were unable to assist populations in dire humanitarian need.

In early January, UNICEF joined an inter-agency Mission in 4 townships of southern Shan State, distributing 2,834 hygiene kits, 68 school bags, 806 soap bars, 516 water buckets, 2 school kits and recreation kits to 6,389 displaced people in 46 camps. In the middle of January UNICEF distributed 1,034 hygiene kits to 1,034 families at 8 sites for displaced people in Buthidaung and Rathedaung, Rakhine State as part of a joint Mission led by the United Nations.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

Access to health care services continues to be affected by the conflict. In spite of the access constraint, a total of 35,624 people living in the northwest, southeast regions, Kachin, Shan states and Yangon peri-urban areas received primary health care services through mobile and fixed clinics operated by implementing partners. In addition, 373 children aged 9–18 months have been vaccinated against measles in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states with assistance from partner organizations.

Essential health supplies which include inter-agency emergency health kits, oral rehydration salts, zinc and amoxicillin as well as personal protective equipment although have been distributed to partners, in some areas, transportation of medical supplies is on hold due to access restrictions. The stocks delivered to partners for providing primary health care services are expected to meet the needs of more than 20,000 children. In addition, 208 Clean Delivery Kits and 2,860 Community Newborn Kits to assist the safe delivery of, and essential care for, babies were also distributed. UNICEF efforts to assist health care service programmes will be severely affected by the long delays in obtaining official clearance of medical supplies and commodities. To ease this, UNICEF and partners are procuring commodities locally, and replenishing stocks. However, there is still a gap in the supply of essential medicines which needs to be resolved.

### Nutrition

In January 2023, UNICEF continued to work with its partners to implement nutrition programmes in multiple regions across Myanmar. Despite the challenges for access, travel and supply transport, UNICEF reached a total of 5,552 children aged 6–59 months (2,010 boys and 3,542 girls) and 6,506 pregnant and lactating women with preventive nutrition services including the distribution of multiple micronutrient powder, vitamin A supplementation and multiple micronutrient tablet supplementation. Furthermore, UNICEF reached 196 children (97 boys and 99 girls) suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 4,970 primary caregivers (226 males and 4,744 females) of children aged under two years, who were provided with infant and young child feeding services.

There are continuing bureaucratic challenges for running these essential nutrition services. Imports of multiple micronutrient supplements, RUTF and vitamin A supplements are being held up because of delays in the issue of Tax Exemption Certificates and customs clearance. UNICEF has been coordinating with the relevant bodies and officials, performing close follow-ups, and planning how to ease the situation including repositioning of RUTF for treatment of SAM at state/region level.

UNICEF, as the co-chair of Assessment and Information Management (AIM) Technical Working Group, supported and facilitated the collection of information for its nutrition partners' assessment plan for 2023 and the internal capacity mapping for the AIM TWG.

### Cluster:

The Nutrition Cluster continues to provide support for the coordinated response to mounting challenges being faced in Myanmar and to this end, sectoral response is being coordinated in northern Rakhine among all the partners where there is anecdotal evidence of increasing prevalence of acute malnutrition thus, the nutrition situation for children

needing urgent attention. Going forward the Cluster will advocate for a more robust needs assessment and the AIM TWG will play a central role in supporting assessment quality across the country.

In addition, the Nutrition Cluster is finalizing the 2023 cluster work plan and the emergency response and preparedness workplan. Sub-national focal points are being supported to ensure timely consolidation of inputs across the country. However, the overwhelming responsibilities of focal points, including double hatting and vacancy of the southeast sub-national nutrition cluster coordinator role, highlights the urgent need for increased support to strengthen cluster coordination at national and sub-national level.

Finally, the cluster is engaging the Global Nutrition Cluster to support a short video production to demonstrate optimal infant and young child messaging and quality screening and early referral of children through mid-upper arm circumference tapes by community health workers and where possible family members. Save the Children Myanmar will lead a taskforce for this project and closely working with the infant and young child feeding/ integrated management of acute malnutrition technical working group.

Generally, communication is being improved through use of zoom meetings platform with a provision of real-time translation of meetings to Burmese for the past two months to allow greater participation of national staff and local organisations.

## Child Protection

February figures show that 299,760 people benefited from child protection services in Kachin, Shan, Rakhine, the northwest, the southeast, Naypyitaw and Yangon so far this year.

UNICEF implementing partners provided case management support for 300 children (136 girls and 164 boys). Some 2,459 people (717 girls, 381 boys and 1,361 women) accessed gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions, while 3,789 individuals (709 girls, 532 boys, 1,356 women and 1,192 men) used safe channels to report sexual abuse and exploitation. A total of 3,799 parents and caregivers (2,710 women and 1,089 men) received positive parenting information. Some 4,528 children (1,348 girls, 1,041 boys, 1,145 women, 994 men) received explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and/or survivor assistance interventions. Awareness-raising sessions on child protection, child rights and monitoring and reporting mechanisms were accessed by 14,825 people. In January, 278,822 individuals (156,596 women and 122,226 men) accessed digital Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) awareness-raising.

A pilot training package, "I Support My Friends", which is focused on adolescents and young people, strengthened the capacity of 15 young people (8 females and 7 males), including U-Report Task Force members across Myanmar. This training enhanced their competence and confidence to provide peer-to-peer emotional support. The MHPSS awareness campaign for January had a total engagement of 61,252 adults, parents and caregivers who interacted with animated videos on mental health and received online mental health information.

17 lawyers (8 females and 9 males) participated in a UNICEF regional meeting, held virtually in February 2023, regarding the role of organizations of people with disabilities in securing the rights of children with disabilities in East Asia and the Pacific. UNICEF convened 3 briefing sessions for local legal aid lawyers with the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar. These covered reporting mechanisms and updates on human rights violations and were attended by 21 local lawyers (11 females and 10 males). At the end of January 2023, 615 clients – 327 children (220 boys and 107 girls) and 288 young people (241 male and 47 female) received UNICEF legal aid services in Yangon, Sagaing, Rakhine, Mandalay, Ayeyarwady, Magway, Bago states and regions. Among them, 132 clients (38 boys, 6 girls, 78 males and 10 females) have been charged for alleged association with People's Defence Forces and 195 clients (73 boys, 46 girls, 47 male and 29 female) have been charged with alleged immigration breaches.

## Child Protection AoR:

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) at national level has established a Working Group to support national and subnational coordination on issues of GBV and child protection, with a focus on child survivors and early marriage. The national CP AoR has also established a Localization Working Group that will work closely with the global CP AoR to strengthen the components of localization within the CP AoR in Myanmar. A localization workshop was organized for partners by the Global CP AoR, before the Working Group was established. A disability steering group and a small Working Group on gender have been set up and will work closely with the disability technical advisory group

and the Gender in Humanitarian Action group respectively to ensure the AoR is disability inclusive and gender sensitive in its programmes and approach.

At national level, anti-trafficking training for CP AoR partners was supported by the International Organization for Migration. The CP AoR and GBV AoR also provided a two-hour training for the Food Security Cluster and intends to repeat this for other clusters at national level. Support for the subnational AoRs continues to improve. In line with the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan, the CP AoR is adapting its 5W process (who, what, why, when, where) to ensure the AoR's efforts to achieve its commitments to the HRP are closely monitored.

### Mine Action AoR:

UNICEF continued to support partners across the different pillars of mine action including Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and victim assistance. At subnational level, MA AoR coordinators, supported by co-leads from implementing partners, organized monthly meetings including INGOs and CBOs/CSOs investigating how they could improve implementation as well as coordination. Rakhine MA AoR meetings were reinstated after a slight break. The northwest MA AoR also had its first meeting of 2023, The MA AoR is scaling up EORE and focusing on prioritizing affected areas.

### Education

In January 2023, UNICEF supported access to education for 143,911 children (72,533 girls and 71,378 boys). UNICEF and its partners facilitated children's access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning, by providing teaching and learning materials, cognitive development, social and emotional learning and psychosocial support, as well as life skills-based education access for out-of-school children. UNICEF and partners also provided individual essential learning packages for 44,166 children (21,769 girls, 22,397 boys). Moreover, 1,301 volunteer teachers/educators/facilitators (935 females, 366 males) were trained.

Levels of violence and instability have worsened recently, exacerbating internal displacement and disrupting children's opportunities to learn safely. Nationally, tight security measures by SAC and/or MAF has also restricted the delivery of education in some states and regions.

Engagement with relevant stakeholders including 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 assistance to promote the continuity of learning for those children through community consultations to understand the needs and preferences of local communities with regards to their children's learning.

### Cluster

The Global Partnership for Education Accelerated Fund has provided to Myanmar National and local organizations the opportunity to apply for small grants. Eight applications (three from southeast hubs and five from northwest hubs) were received and under review by the grant agents Save the Children International (SCI) and UNICEF.

The Education Cluster is helping enumerators on the use the KOBO tool, which is used to collect data. An orientation session covered the use of the KOBO platform and its survey tools to 37 individuals and eight organizations.

The Assessment Working Group and technical team of the Education Cluster has reviewed key findings of the Joint Education Need Assessment (JENA). Workshops are planned to review key findings with a second/final round of validation exercises that will include a wider audience, once feedback from the first workshop has been addressed and incorporated into the Cluster's plans.

The Education Cluster has also invited partners to express their interest in joining the Cluster's Standards Working Group. Six more local/national/community-based organizations have expressed an interest in occupying one slot on the Strategic Advisory Group to represent their constituents.

### WASH

Humanitarian needs related to WASH continue to increase in Myanmar. In 2023, UNICEF aims to reach 800,000 affected people with WASH assistance. In January, drinking water services reached 84,598 people, gender-segregated

sanitation services reached 66,498 people, and life-saving WASH supplies were distributed to 49,349 people. 34,058 people were reached through the handwashing behaviour-change programme.

UNICEF continued to deliver regular WASH services in the protracted displacement camps in Rakhine and Kachin. In the conflict affected Kayah State, 15,368 people were reached with drinking water services and 3,726 people with emergency sanitation services. In the southeast, 8,217 people were reached with clean drinking water and 15,426 people were reached with emergency sanitation service. WASH supplies were distributed to 24,584 people in Rakhine, 11,693 people in Kayah and 8,980 people in the southeast.

As the summer dry season approaches, UNICEF and partners are preparing to reduce the loss of water due to seepage and evaporation in the protracted camps in Rakhine. UNICEF and partners are also preparing the installation of solar powered water systems in the host communities.

UNICEF implementing partners continue to deliver WASH services in the protracted camps in northern Shan and Kachin. These partnerships are currently under negotiation for renewal. New partnerships are also being established in the northwestern region (Sagaing, Chin and Magway), which continues to experience increased internal displacement due to conflict.

In peri-urban Yangon, water treatment kiosks continue to deliver affordable bottled drinking water to vulnerable households. Additionally, 4,000 people (mothers and children) in Shwe Pyi Thar township were reached through direct cash benefit transfers to access improved drinking water and hygiene supplies from the market.

#### Cluster:

WASH Cluster with support from partners and the Global WASH Cluster finalized the 2022 Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) report on February 24<sup>th</sup>, which assesses the cluster (6 plus 1 AAP) core functions. This year the cluster has also conducted individual CCPM surveys at the sub-national level as well, which was fed into the overall national report. This will provide additional information for areas of improvement, constraints and lesson learned, as well as follow-up actions, especially in the newly established sub-clusters over 2022.

In the Northwest Region, WASH Cluster partners covered 231 new displacement sites out of 336 sites reaching 40,263 IDPs throughout 6 townships in Chin state; covered 22 new displacement sites out of 53 sites reaching 4,034 IDPs throughout 2 townships in Magway Region; and covered 128 new displacement sites out of 312 sites - reaching 89,091 IDPs throughout 12 townships in Sagaing Region. Distribution of 241 Hygiene kits, 241 HHs receiving enough soap, 366 women and girls receiving enough sanitary pads were done in reporting period.

In central Rakhine, WASH Cluster partners covered 100 new displacement sites out of 155 sites, reaching 53,554 people in 8 townships with 202 water filters, 931 jerry cans/water buckets and 6,934 hygiene kits. 2,552 families received soap and 4,249 women/girls received sanitary pads in new camps for displaced people in Ann, Kyauktaw, Mrauk U, Minbya, Myebon, Ponnagyun and Sittwe. 287 sessions on hygiene promotion were carried out in new displacement sites in Sittwe, Ann, Minbya, Mrauk U and Myebon townships.

In Kachin, WASH Cluster partner Solidarités International (SI) provided soap for 119 newly displaced households from Khar Na, PyiGyiTaGon Monastery and Agriculture camps in MoeMauk Township.

In the Southeast Region and Shan State, in January, UNICEF distributed water purification materials, 500 soaps and 2 LifeStraw water filters to 210 families from Kone Tar village and Hu Man village in Namhsam township. Save the Children International (SCI) distributed hygiene kits to 66 families from Kone Tar village and 18 families from Hu Man village, in Mongmit township 110 full hygiene kits to 176 newly displaced people (54 families).

### Social Protection and Cash-based Programming

During the first two months of 2023, UNICEF continues the cash transfer support to 7,000 people (2,685 girls and 2,906 boys aged under two years, and 1,409 pregnant women).

In January 2023, a total of 1,555 social behaviour-change communication sessions were carried out for pregnant women and childcare providers (663 home visits and 892 phone calls respectively). The programme has been carried out

collaboratively with Terre des Hommes Lausanne Myanmar and the other CSOs/NGOs for resilient building as humanitarian and development nexus.

The “Bright Start: Mobile-based emergency health care microinsurance” programme continued to provide emergency health care services in Yangon’s six peri-urban townships; Hlaing Thar Yar, Shwe Pyi Thar, North Okkalar, North Dagon, South Dagon and Dagon Seikkan. At the end of January 2023, the Bright Start programme’s health care services had helped 30,955 people (30,535 children under 5 and 420 pregnant women). Programme participants also received 63,695 telemedicine consultation services, including 52,746 teleconsultations for children under 5 and 10,949 teleconsultations for pregnant women. Together with teleconsultations 1,357 antenatal care check-ups were also carried out for pregnant women and 31 investigations for children under 5 years were provided. Moreover, children under five years received 8,437 medications and pregnant women received 6 medications, all delivered to programme participants’ homes. The programme was also able to provide 2,070 cash grants for the hospitalization of 1,367 pregnant women and 710 children aged under 5 years.

During the first quarter of 2023, UNICEF will be focusing on the functional disability assessment (data-collection) in priority areas (including six peri-urban townships of Yangon: Hlaingtharyar, Shwepyithar, North Okkalapa, South Dagon, North Dagon, and East Dagon) as well as developing partnership agreements with INGOs/OPDs (organizations of persons with disabilities) to provide disability-related interventions and assistive technology.

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

Through “Knowledge Talk” (SBC’s Viber Channel), 63 key messages on maternal and child health, nutrition, WASH, immunization, MHPSS, EORE, COVID-19 and Mpox have been posted with a reach of 11,780 and 3,147 engagements. The channel has more than 1,400 subscribers. In addition, messages on early childhood development were posted on the UNICEF Myanmar Facebook page with a total reach of more than 1.53 million.

In partnership with Parami Development Network (PDN), a total of 2,882 community members have been mobilized on the risks of air pollution and the systematic use of chemical pesticides in southern Shan State. A total of 19,150 communication materials on maternal, new-born and child health and nutrition were printed and disseminated to Medical Action Myanmar in Sagaing region for distributing among the community and raising awareness.

An analysis of key informant interviews, conducted as a part of the community consultations on education services, has been drafted and is under review. The findings will be used to inform needs-based education services.

SBC has contributed towards developing training content and materials around partnering with communities for mid-level managers training to strengthen routine immunization for children.

In January-February 2023, 1,894 AAP report submissions were received, with the highest numbers from central Rakhine State. An AAP e-course has been drafted and uploaded on Talent LMS server, with field testing of the course planned for the end of February 2023.

### **Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy**

UNICEF’s humanitarian coordination and strategy in Myanmar is aligned with the 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). UNICEF continues to support the coordination of humanitarian actors, leading the Nutrition Cluster, the WASH Cluster, Child Protection AoR, Mine Action AoR and co-leading the Education Cluster with Save the Children. 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 lifesaving 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 continues to co-lead the RCCE 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, covering the Northwest and Hpa-an in Kayin, covering the Southeast. 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

### Stories

[Visually-impaired children in Myanmar help their peers experience the joys of books](#)

[Making a difference to children who cannot see](#)

[New learning centre gives Joseph a chance to dream](#)

[How separate toilets have improved my life](#)

[Turning a new page in children's learning](#)

### Tweets

[HAC appeal launch](#)

[HAC appeal launch video](#)

[Two years into the crisis in Myanmar, the situation for children and young people remains bleak. Millions need urgent humanitarian aid and protection. \(Generation in Peril campaign\)](#)

### Facebook posts

[Tips on supporting early childhood development.](#)

[HAC appeal launch video.](#)

[Two years into the crisis in Myanmar, the situation for children and young people remains bleak. Millions need urgent humanitarian aid and protection. \(Generation in Peril campaign\)](#)

## Next SitRep: April 2023

UNICEF Myanmar HAC Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/myanmar>

For further  
information,  
contact:

Marcoluigi Corsi  
Representative  
Myanmar Country Office  
Tel: (+95) 9765491680  
Email: [mcorsi@unicef.org](mailto:mcorsi@unicef.org)

Alessandra Dentice  
Deputy Representative -  
Programmes  
Myanmar Country Office  
Tel: (+95) 9457166600  
Email: [adentice@unicef.org](mailto:adentice@unicef.org)

Gisele Rutayisire  
Emergency Specialist  
Myanmar Country Office  
Tel: (+95) 9765491705  
Email: [grutayisire@unicef.org](mailto:grutayisire@unicef.org)

## Annex A

## Summary of Programme Results

Sector Indicator   Disaggregation		UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response					
		2023 targets	Total results	Change ▲▼	2023 targets	Total results	Change ▲▼			
<b>HEALTH</b>										
# of children 9–18 months vaccinated against measles	Boys	750,000	224	▲373						
	Girls		149							
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Men	250,000	13,718	▲35,624						
	Women		21,906							
<b>NUTRITION</b>										
# of children aged 6–59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Boys	8,828	97	▲196	14,714	97	▲196			
	Girls		99			99				
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months receiving IYCF counselling	Men	126,000	226	▲4,970	251,887	229	▲5,076			
	Women		4,744			4,847				
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving micronutrient powders	Boys	170,000	179	▲370	338,375	179	▲370			
	Girls		191			191				
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	Boys	570,000	1,831	▲5,182						
	Girls		3,351							
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION</b>										
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Boys	450,000	16,462	▲85,140				1,098,120		
	Girls		16,997							
	Men		23,235		56,786	▲116,811				
	Women		28,446		60,025					
	PWDs		867		15,084					
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	Boys	300,000	14,399	▲66,498	999,019					
	Girls		14,008							
	Men		17,696					47,509	▲98,968	
	Women		20,395					51,459		
	PWDs		658					15,729		
# of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes	Boys	800,000	9,278	▲34,058	1,629,731					
	Girls		8,930							
	Men		7,564					16,422	▲34,058	
	Women		8,286					17,636		
	PWDs		453					5,469		
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies	Boys	800,000	12,181	▲48,891	1,629,731					
	Girls		11,453							
	Men		11,219					24,639	▲50,519	

	Women		14,038			25,880	
	PWDs		814			7,721	
<b>CHILD PROTECTION**</b>							
# of children, adolescent and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Boys	620,000	3,129	▲288,684		4,908	▲296,572
	Girls		2,934			4,340	
	Men		159,306			162,139	
	Women		123,315			125,185	
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Boys	340,000	717	▲2,459		717	▲2,827
	Girls		381			383	
	Men		1,361			1,727	
	Women						
# of people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Boys	400,000	709	▲3,789		709	▲3,789
	Girls		532			532	
	Men		1,356			1,356	
	Women		1,192			1,192	
# of children who received individual case management	Boys	8,780	136	▲300		184	▲383
	Girls		164			199	
# of children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions	Boys	495,000	1,348	▲4,528		3,258	▲11,588
	Girls		1,041			2,791	
	Men		1,145			3,514	
			994			2,025	
<b>EDUCATION***</b>							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	Boys	750,000	71,378	▲143,911	1,060,364	NA	NA
	Girls		72,533			NA	
# of children receiving individual learning materials	Boys	750,000	22,397	▲44,166			
	Girls		21,769				
# of educators/facilitators trained and supported	Male	18,750	366	▲1,301			
	Female		935				
<b>SOCIAL POLICY</b>							
# of households reached with UNICEF funded humanitarian cash transfers	Boys	90,000	3,851	▲9,276			
	Girls		3,558				
	Women		1,867				
# of children and adolescents with disabilities reached with assistive technology and interventions to address disability-related need		10,000	829	▲829			
<b>Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)</b>							
# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services		1,000,000	142,851	▲142,851			
	Men	60,000	948	▲1,894			

# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Women		946		
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\* All the result data except SBC are as of 31 January 2023  
 \*\* CP AoR target to be reported in upcoming situation reports  
 \*\*\*Education Cluster results to be reported quarterly.  
 PWDs- People with disabilities

## Annex B

### Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health	23,750,000	0	1,492,401	22,257,599	94%
Nutrition	14,428,000	173,392	1,044,678	13,209,930	92%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	18,532,000	0	1,203,876	17,328,124	94%
Education	50,000,000	0	1,312,731	48,687,269	97%
WASH	34,400,000	0	1,977,653	32,422,347	94%
Social protection	13,525,000	0	2,883	13,522,117	100%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	3,700,000	30,000	49,386	3,620,614	98%
Cluster and field Coordination	11,221,000	1,587,882	532454	9,100,664	81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>169,556000</b>	<b>1,791,274</b>	<b>7,616,062</b>	<b>160,148,664</b>	<b>94%</b>