**Myanmar**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Extremely severe Cyclone Mocha, one of the strongest cyclones ever recorded in Myanmar, made landfall on 14 May 2023, impacting an estimated 3.4 million people in Rakhine, Chin, Sagaing, Magway and Kachin. Multiple injuries and widespread damage to shelters and critical public infrastructure, including water supplies, health facilities, schools and electricity have been reported.3

- The cyclone exacerbated already severe and deteriorating humanitarian and human rights crises for communities in the affected regions.

- Access of children and their families to essential services such as health care, protection, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, and education is severely constrained. It has been critically disrupted in cyclone-affected areas. These interrelated challenges threaten children's survival, development, safety and well-being.

- UNICEF requires US$217.9 million, an increase of $48.4 million as a result of the cyclone, in addition to ongoing multisectoral humanitarian needs.

- UNICEF’s humanitarian strategy focuses on working with all stakeholders, including communities and local and international partners, to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance and ensure critical services reach children in need.

**KEY PLANNED TARGETS**

- **750,000** children vaccinated against measles

- **890,360** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning

- **2 million** children/caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support

- **930,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies

UNICEF figures are based on the 2023 HRP and Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal. UNICEF has targeted higher numbers for some WASH, Child Protection and Education services to deliver lifesaving support and restore critical services damaged by the cyclone.
HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

One of the strongest cyclones ever recorded in Myanmar, Mocha made landfall in Rakhine State on 14 May 2023. The cyclone continued inland, bringing heavy rains and winds, and leaving a trail of destruction through Chin, Sagaing, Magway and Kachin. An estimated 3.4 million people live in the areas most impacted. Significant damage to houses, shelters for internally displaced people, and public infrastructure has been reported.

Around 17.6 million people were already in need of humanitarian assistance before Cyclone Mocha, including 4.5 million in severe conditions, mainly in conflict-affected rural areas. An additional estimated 500,000 in the five states and regions need humanitarian assistance following the cyclone.

The widespread conflict has further deteriorated in 2023. Increased fighting has been occurring nationwide, with notable intensification mainly in the southeast, northwest, and Kachin states. More than 1.8 million people were internally displaced, including 1.5 million newly displaced after February 2021. Of these, over 1.2 million internally displaced people were living in the areas impacted by Cyclone Mocha. Communities in Sagaing Region, hardest hit by the conflict with nearly 763,100 people displaced, suffered additional trauma.

Cyclone Mocha has further imperiled nearly 220,000 people living in protracted displacement in Rakhine and the extremely vulnerable non-displaced populations, especially 417,000 stateless Rohingyas and communities affected by conflict, insecurity and rising poverty.

Grave child rights violations, mainly due to the indiscriminate use of heavy weapons, airstrikes, and explosive ordnance, continue to be largely reported. Attacks on schools and hospitals have continued at alarming levels, while all armed actors’ recruitment and use of children remain a grave concern. As a result, women and children are at increased risk of violence, exploitation and abuse. Millions of children and adolescents are deprived of the right to education because their safe access to education has been disrupted.

Camp closures, forced return, and relocation remain key protection concerns for displaced people. The security and protection of humanitarian and front-line workers is also a serious concern, as they are increasingly targeted by parties to the conflict and subject to arbitrary arrests and detentions. There has been a notable shrinking of humanitarian space, with access to cyclone and conflict-affected populations constrained by new restrictions on non-governmental and civil society organizations. In addition, analysis shows that 60 per cent of landmine incidents reported in the first quarter of 2023 were in areas affected by Cyclone Mocha, highlighting the high risks of landmines/unexploded ordnance contamination in cyclone-affected areas - creating an additional potential threat to populations and humanitarian assistance efforts.

SECTOR NEEDS

- **2.2 million** people in need of nutrition assistance
- **5.4 million** children in need of protection services
- **4 million** children in need of education support
- **5.2 million** people are in need of humanitarian WASH services

STORY FROM THE FIELD

An estimated 3.4 million people live in Cyclone Mocha affected areas in Myanmar, already hit hard by years of conflict and deprivation. As families grapple with the aftermath - amid an ongoing conflict - it is important to note that girls and children with disabilities are at greater risk of adverse outcomes following any disaster.

In addition to its ongoing humanitarian support across Myanmar, UNICEF is working to provide lifesaving assistance to children and families affected by Cyclone Mocha.

Read more about this story here
UNICEF Myanmar’s humanitarian strategy is aligned with both the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan and the inter-agency Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal. It also takes into account the early recovery needs of affected communities.

UNICEF maintains its nationwide focus, capitalizing on its countrywide presence through seven field offices that cover all cyclone- and conflict-affected states and regions. In its response, UNICEF will prioritize displaced children and their families and non-displaced cyclone- and conflict-affected children and communities.

UNICEF will support the expansion of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people through its leadership roles in five clusters and areas of responsibility at national and subnational levels.

A key priority is to ensure that clean water and hygiene kits are delivered to vulnerable households to address immediate needs. In addition, UNICEF will support the restoration of essential water, sanitation and hygiene services damaged by the cyclone.

UNICEF will support children’s access to mental health and psychosocial support, quality legal aid, and case management; contribute to mitigating the risks posed by landmines and other explosive ordnance remnants of war; support gender-based violence prevention, mitigation, and response services; and facilitate monitoring and reporting of grave violations of children’s rights. UNICEF will support family tracing and reunification, and provide parenting support to help caregivers better protect and care for their children.

UNICEF will protect children from extreme poverty by providing unconditional cash grants, using the country’s Multidimensional Disadvantage Index as a targeting model for children under age 2, including those with disabilities, in selected townships affected by crises.

UNICEF will support the continued access of crisis-affected children to safe learning environments. This includes those affected by Cyclone Mocha and the ongoing conflict and displacement. UNICEF will provide complementary learning opportunities tailored to school-age children, and those who were out of the formal system even before the current crises, access to safe temporary learning spaces, critical education supplies, quality teaching and learning materials, and support for children’s educators.

UNICEF will provide life-saving emergency medical supplies and services to pregnant women, new mothers and children, and carry out routine immunizations at the community level. UNICEF will screen and treat children with severe wasting, provide life-saving micronutrient supplements, and strengthen infant and young child feeding practices to prevent severe wasting and mortality among children.

UNICEF will use evidence-based social and behavior change strategies to reach communities with critical information and knowledge through multiple platforms and community engagement. Importantly, UNICEF will integrate initiatives to ensure protection from sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers into its programmes and partnerships. It will also build robust feedback mechanisms and periodic consultations to ensure functional accountability to affected populations.

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**2023 PROGRAMME TARGETS**

**Health**
- 750,000 children vaccinated against measles
- 300,000 children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities

**Nutrition**
- 9,829 children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment
- 134,896 primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling
- 181,746 children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder
- 592,504 children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation

**Child protection, GBViE and PSEA**
- 2,000,000 children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support
- 400,000 women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- 400,000 people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations
- 20,000 children who have received individual case management
- 850,000 children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions

**Education**
- 890,360 children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- 890,360 children receiving individual learning materials
- 21,864 educators supported with training and/or incentives
- 500 temporary learning centres rehabilitated

**Water, sanitation and hygiene**
- 580,000 people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs
- 430,000 people accessing appropriate sanitation services
- 80,000 people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes
- 930,000 people reached with critical WASH supplies
- 130,000 Cyclone Mocha-affected people accessing functional handwashing facilities with soap

**Social protection**
- 90,000 households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers
- 10,000 children and adolescents with disabilities reached with assistive technology and interventions to address disability-related need

**Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)**
- 1,165,000 people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services
- 70,000 people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms

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UNICEF figures are based on the 2023 HRP and Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal. UNICEF has targeted higher numbers for some WASH, Child Protection, and Education services to deliver lifesaving support and restore critical services damaged by the cyclone.

This appeal is aligned with the revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.
UNICEF has increased its appeal to US$217.9 million to respond to urgent needs identified after Cyclone Mocha and continue delivering humanitarian assistance to displaced people and host communities throughout Myanmar. This funding will allow UNICEF and its partners to reach 3.7 million people, including 2.3 million children affected by the humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict and Cyclone Mocha. Lack of funding will limit UNICEF’s ability to reach more than 930,000 people with critical WASH supplies and services, 2 million children and their parents with psychosocial support and support for child victims of explosive weapons, more than 890,000 children with access to education, and 750,000 children with immunization. The additional funds will also support the rehabilitation of WASH and school infrastructure completely destroyed by the cyclone and provide added protection for victims of gender-based violence due to increased vulnerability.

Increased, predictable and flexible funding is urgently needed for UNICEF and its partners to respond to escalating needs in Myanmar and reach people with critical assistance. This funding will enable the most vulnerable children and families to access life-saving and protective services.

### Appeal sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal sector</th>
<th>Original 2023 HAC requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Revised 2023 HAC requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Funds available (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health(^32)</td>
<td>23,750,000</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>3,595,490</td>
<td>21,404,510</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition(^33)</td>
<td>14,428,000</td>
<td>15,196,000</td>
<td>2,533,849</td>
<td>12,662,151</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection(^34,35,36)</td>
<td>18,532,000</td>
<td>24,000,000</td>
<td>3,366,453</td>
<td>20,633,547</td>
<td>86.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education(^37)</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>63,000,000</td>
<td>4,132,742</td>
<td>58,867,258</td>
<td>93.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH(^38)</td>
<td>34,400,000</td>
<td>61,940,000</td>
<td>5,187,606</td>
<td>56,752,394</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection(^39)</td>
<td>13,525,000</td>
<td>13,525,000</td>
<td>170,688</td>
<td>13,354,312</td>
<td>98.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral(^40)</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>4,047,500</td>
<td>139,137</td>
<td>3,908,363</td>
<td>96.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster and field coordination</td>
<td>11,221,000</td>
<td>11,221,000</td>
<td>3,241,368</td>
<td>7,979,632</td>
<td>71.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>169,556,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>217,929,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,367,333</strong></td>
<td><strong>195,562,167</strong></td>
<td><strong>89.7%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions: Social protection (6.2%), Cluster and field coordination (5.1%), Cross-sectoral (1.9%).

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4. The 2023 HRP calculated the total number of children in need based on 35 per cent of total people in need. The inter-agency Flash Appeal for Cyclone Mocha included 175,000 additional children in need, based on 35 per cent of the total 500,000 new caseload.

5. The Nutrition Cluster target is aligned with the inter-agency approach to target the most vulnerable through its humanitarian programming. UNICEF plans to contribute 50 per cent of the Nutrition Cluster target. UNICEF will ensure other vulnerable populations are targeted through integrated resilience programming for better nutrition.

6. The child protection target is close to the cluster target because UNICEF has included crisis-affected people in contexted communities in Chin State, Magway Region, Kachin State, Sagaing Region, Kayhla State and Bago Region to compensate for a possible exclusion error by the Child Protection Area of Responsibility which excluded conflict-affected (vulnerable) population from its target. Even though the number of cluster partners may be higher than the number of CP partners, because of this targeting error, the two targets are not far apart.

7. The budget for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse programming is estimated at US$800,000.

8. The average cost per beneficiary for WASH sector is $69. The UNICEF multi-package approach has an average cost of $66.60 per beneficiary. Estimated funding requirement includes restoration of WASH services damaged by Cyclone Mocha in the communities, learning centers and healthcare facilities.

9. Unit costs: $25 per immunized child; $20 per person for primary health care services.

10. Unit costs: US$18 per infant and young child feeding counselling beneficiary/supplementation; US$250 per treatment for severe wasting; US$17.61 per multiple micro-nutrient supplementation (children) and US$12 for vitamin A supplementation to under-fives.

11. This line item includes social and behavioural change, risk communication and community engagement and accountability to affected populations programming.

12. Unit costs: $25 per immunized child; $20 per person for primary health care services.

13. Unit costs: $10 per infant and young child feeding counselling beneficiary/supplementation; $190 per treatment for severe wasting; $17 per supplementation (children) and $15 for each pregnant or lactating woman.

14. The budget for gender-based violence in emergencies programming is estimated at US$3,080,000. This is mainly for prevention aspect of the GBV intervention which includes prevention messaging and awareness raising. CP calculated based on $56-$100 per child.

15. The budget for gender-based violence in emergencies programming is estimated at US$3,080,000.

16. Unit costs: $25 per immunized child; $20 per person for primary health care services.

17. The training will focus on orienting educators to the educational pathways offered by UNICEF and its implementing partners to children and youth in Myanmar. These pathways include non-formal programmes such as Non-Formal Primary Education (NFPE) programme, life skills training through the Extended and Continuous Education and Learning (EXCEL) programme, early learning and basic education (in camps for internally displaced people and through community-based learning hubs). Training will also be provided on inclusive education, mental health and psychosocial support and the Open Learning materials (supplementary learning materials aligned to the Ministry of Education curriculum) that UNICEF has developed and is currently rolling out.

18. The 2023 budget for social protection is not directly comparable to the 2022 budget due to changes in the value of the humanitarian cash transfer and the exchange rate between the US dollar and local currency, along with the addition of disability-specific targets. Benefits (rounded values) are as follows: $9.75 per month for 90,000 recipients for one year plus US$300 for 10,000 recipients for disability-specific services.

19. This line item includes social and behavioural change, risk communication and community engagement and accountability to affected populations programming.