



# Myanmar Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4

Reporting Period: 1 May to 30 June 2023

## Highlights

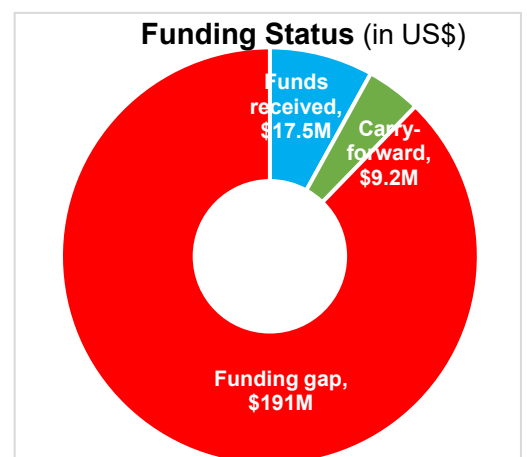
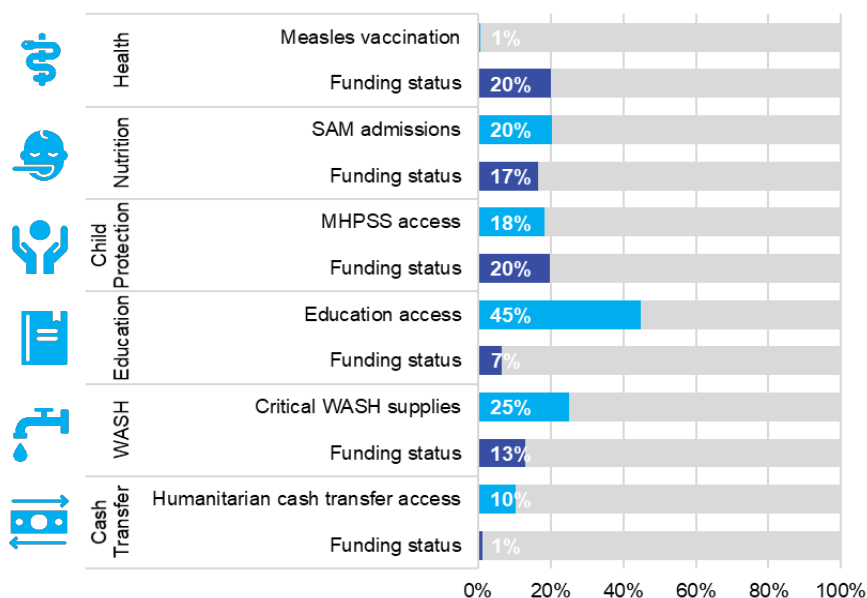
- As schools reopen amid the devastation caused by Cyclone Mocha, more than 300,000 learners require educational support, and an estimated 1,246 schools are heavily damaged across Rakhine and the Northwest.
- With the compounding effects of the conflict and the impact of the cyclone, the humanitarian community is concerned about increasing reports of psychosocial distress among the affected population as worsening living conditions heighten anxiety due to the lack of access to basic services.
- UNICEF and partners delivered humanitarian WASH services and supplies to 233,848 individuals, 1,013 of them with disabilities and continues to disinfect water sources, rehabilitate sanitation facilities, and dewater the rainwater harvesting ponds flooded with seawater during the cyclone.
- During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners provided critical primary health care services to more than 98,000 people, reaching almost 4,000 children aged 9–18 months with the measles vaccine.
- With the resumption of routine immunization across the country, UNICEF and partners are supporting catch-up vaccination for 1.6 million children who missed their doses.

## Situation in Numbers

- 5,800,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 18,100,000** people in need (2023 HAC)
- 1,538,600** Internally displaced people after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 59,200** People displaced to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021
- 328,000** people living in protracted displacement before February 2021 (OCHA)

## UNICEF Appeal 2023 US\$ 217.9 million

## UNICEF's Response and Funding Status\*



\*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

Following the devastation caused by Cyclone Mocha in mid-May, UNICEF updated its 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal to account for the increase in the number of people needing assistance and an additional US \$48.4 million for the cyclone response. UNICEF now appeals for \$217.93 million to support 3.7 million people, including 2.3 million children. To date, UNICEF has secured \$26.72 million, or 12.3 per cent – leaving a funding gap severely affecting our capacity to respond. The lack of funds prevents critical services from reaching affected populations, especially children. UNICEF continues to mobilize resources and is grateful to private and public sector donors for their support to the children of Myanmar. UNICEF received generous support from the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, the United States Agency for International Development, the United States Fund for UNICEF, the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission, the Government of Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Government of Canada, the Government of Norway, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the World Health Organization, Gavi the Vaccine Alliance, and UNICEF's Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding. UNICEF and partners continue to deliver much-needed services in 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, social behaviour change, accountability to affected populations (AAP), and humanitarian leadership and cluster coordination.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

One of the strongest cyclones ever recorded in Myanmar, Mocha made landfall in Rakhine State on 14 May 2023, leaving a trail of destruction throughout Chin, Sagaing, Magway, and Kachin. The humanitarian community reported multiple deaths and injuries and significant damage to people's homes, internally displaced persons' shelters, and public infrastructure, including water supplies, health facilities, schools, electricity, banks, roads and bridges, and religious buildings. The cyclone exacerbated already severe and deteriorating humanitarian and human rights crises for communities in the affected regions. An estimated 3.4 million people live in the areas most impacted and have already been hit hard by years of conflict and deprivation. Access of children and their families to essential services such as health care, protection, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, and education is severely constrained. These challenges threaten children's survival, development, safety and well-being, and girls and children with disabilities are at greater risk of adverse outcomes following any disaster.

Telecommunication and electricity have slowly been restored in some parts of Rakhine State, with most parts still lacking power, and supply is expected to be fully restored by mid-July. Access to humanitarian response to the affected areas remains challenging, as the approval of travel authorization for the movement of staff and supplies across Rakhine is still being determined. Around 17.6 million people already needed humanitarian assistance before Cyclone Mocha, including 4.5 million in severe conditions, mainly in conflict-affected rural areas. The humanitarian community estimates that 500,000 more individuals in the five states and regions need humanitarian assistance following the cyclone.<sup>1</sup>

The widespread conflict has further deteriorated in 2023. Increased fighting has occurred nationwide, with significant intensification mainly in the Southeast, Northwest, and Kachin State. Over 1.8 million people are internally displaced, including 1.5 million newly displaced after February 2021. Of these, over 1.2 million internally displaced persons lived in the areas impacted by the cyclone. Communities in Sagaing Region, hardest hit by the conflict with nearly 773,300 displaced, suffered additional trauma. Cyclone Mocha further endangered about 220,000 people living in protracted displacement in Rakhine and the highly vulnerable non-displaced populations, especially 417,000 stateless Rohingyas and communities affected by conflict, insecurity and rising poverty.

The continuing armed conflict between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and local forces has worsened the overall situation in the Southeast. In the Northwest, increased clashes between the MAF and local armed groups were reported in Chin, and ongoing fighting was reported in Sagaing, disrupting people's movement and access to services.

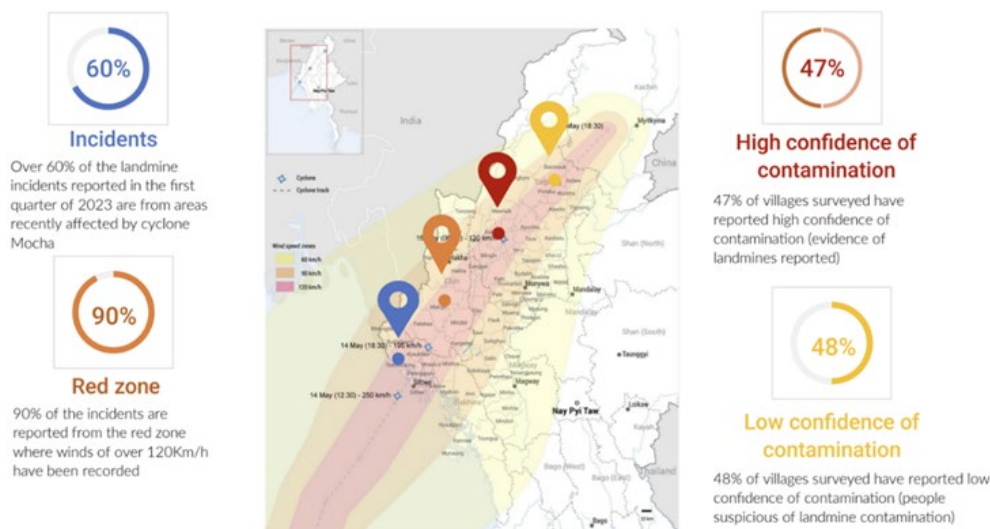
Various armed groups are reported to be forcibly recruiting young people in Northern Shan State, specifically in Kyaukme, Hsipaw, and Nawngkhio townships. In June alone, several armed clashes were reported in areas in the townships of Lashio, Kutkai, and Namhsan. In Kayah State, heavy fighting in Mese occurred in mid-May, displacing an additional 4,800 persons<sup>2</sup> – on top of the 98,000 displaced since 2021.

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<sup>1</sup> Cyclone MOCHA Flash Appeal Myanmar, May 2023

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR, 26 June

An analysis carried out by the Mine Action AoR team found that 60 per cent of the reported landmine incidents in the first quarter of 2023 happened in areas affected by Cyclone Mocha, highlighting the high risks of landmines and unexploded ordnance contamination, which pose a significant threat to communities and delivery of humanitarian assistance. Even before the flooding caused by Cyclone Mocha, high contamination levels injured and killed people daily. Approximately 90 per cent of the incidents are being reported from the red zone, where winds of over 120 kph were recorded. Landmine contamination surveys also indicate that almost 300 villages are confirmed dangerous areas or suspected dangerous areas.



## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

Conflict in the country continues to affect access to health care services. Through its partners, UNICEF continues to support the implementation of health programmes in the Northwest, Southeast, Kachin, Shan, and Yangon peri-urban areas. During the reporting period, 98,366 people received primary health care services, with 3,877 children (1,711 boys, 2,166 girls) 9–18 months old vaccinated against measles in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan States. UNICEF continues to support the resumption of routine immunization across the country and advocates for catch-up vaccination for 1.6 million children who missed their doses.

UNICEF provided partners with essential medicines and personal protective equipment – including first aid kits, interagency emergency health kits, oral rehydration solutions, Zinc, and Amoxicillin – for distribution to approximately 11,000 children. Furthermore, UNICEF distributed clean delivery kits and community newborn kits to support around 600 pregnant women to deliver their babies safely and receive essential newborn care.

In responding to Cyclone Mocha in Rakhine State, UNICEF, through its partners, reached 2,525 people, including 185 pregnant women and 283 children with acute respiratory tract infections. UNICEF immediately provided healthcare providers with essential medical supplies comprising interagency emergency health kits, oral rehydration solutions, zinc, Amoxicillin, and newborn kits to support approximately 11,000 children. UNICEF also assisted the State Health Department transport essential medicines and equipment to affected townships. As part of the cold chain equipment optimization plan, UNICEF is supporting the installation of 15 Solar Direct Drive Vaccine Refrigerators in Rakhine in June.

### Nutrition

During the reporting period, a total of 15,105 pregnant and lactating women and 13,758 children 6–59 months (7,272 girls, 6,486 boys) received preventive nutrition services, including multiple micronutrients and Vitamin A supplementation and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling services nationwide. UNICEF and partners provided lifesaving treatment to 624 children (328 girls, 296 boys) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

UNICEF supported the reconstruction of seven acute malnutrition treatment centres damaged by the cyclone in Rakhine, with five resuming services. Moreover, UNICEF partners resumed nutrition counselling, mid-upper arm circumference screening, referral, and treatment of children with SAM, reaching an estimated 3,913 children (2,004 boys, 1,909 girls) and 2,574 pregnant and lactating women.

Furthermore, UNICEF provided nutritious food baskets and IYCF counselling to 1,889 pregnant and lactating women in Rakhine. UNICEF partners also distributed life-saving nutrition supplies, including ready-to-use therapeutic food, for treating approximately 500 children (263 girls, 237 boys) with SAM. UNICEF has identified gaps in SAM treatment in Ponnagyun township and is coordinating with partners to address the need.

UNICEF supported the Nutrition Cluster in disseminating key messages on breastfeeding protection, promotion and support. In compliance with the National Breast Milk Substitute Act, UNICEF and its partners are conducting breastfeeding assessments and providing infant formula only to infants under 6 months as a last resort.

### **Nutrition Cluster**

The Nutrition Cluster is concerned about the impending shortage of therapeutic nutrition supplies. Members have been advocating on various platforms and to the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group to mobilize resources and avoid shortages. The Cluster is participating in the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund First Standard Allocation, a country-based pooled funding mechanism managed by UNOCHA, to receive more resources and ensure continuous assistance.

Nutrition cluster members provided nutrition assistance in Rakhine through 9 out of 14 malnutrition treatment centres, with 5 operating in temporary treatment shelters in Sittwe's internally displaced persons camps. Affected people received medical consultations, nutrition supplies, IYCF counselling, and critical messages on optimal IYCF practices in Sittwe and Pauktaw camps. To date, nutrition partners have provided assistance to 6,474 people, including 77 newly-identified SAM and 97 moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases. Partners referred six children with SAM with medical complications to the focal health agency for management. They will continue providing follow-up checks to ensure the children receive optimal care.

To address the shortage of staffing needed to expand services to hard-to-reach and underserved areas in Northern Rakhine, 49 field-based volunteers (30 males, 19 females) benefited from training on integrated management of acute malnutrition.

### **Child Protection**

UNICEF and its partners scaled up the provision of life-saving child protection interventions, reaching 8,244,692 – 335,054 girls, 187,249 boys, 3,706,322 women, and 4,016,067 men during the reporting period, with targeted messaging and digital awareness through social media platforms like Viber and Facebook specifically created to reach individuals with messaging on mental health and wellbeing. Furthermore, 20,753 benefited from targeted psychosocial support amid reports of increasing distress. To mitigate, prevent, and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), UNICEF reached 46,664 individuals (2,957 girls, 2,416 boys, 41,291 women) with critical messages on GBV. Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and survivor assistance interventions reached 951 individuals (25 girls, 301 boys, 191 women, 434 men).

In addition, 30 children (18 girls, 12 boys) in Rathedaung and Maungdaw received child protection kits.

To effectively address the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, UNICEF provided 46 child protection and health implementing partners (18 males, 28 females) with training on caring for child survivors of sexual abuse. Moreover, 5,632 individuals (859 girls, 703 boys, 2,236 women, 1,834 men) had access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse, and 297 children (139 girls, 158 boys) received case management from frontline workers.

Five hundred thirty children (332 boys, 198 girls) and 402 young people (314 males, 88 females) received legal aid from 89 lawyers, helping improve access to quality legal services for children and young people.

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

Child protection risks and needs in cyclone-affected areas have increased in recent weeks and months. As living conditions worsen due to overcrowding in camps and shelters, affected individuals experience increased anxiety amid inadequate resources – forcing people to turn to harmful coping mechanisms. Children and caregivers require targeted psychosocial support (PSS) to help them address feelings of uncertainty and psychosocial distress from the prolonged displacement. The lack of necessities is also affecting the recovery of affected individuals.

To date, 41,639 people (18,694 girls, 19,808 boys, and 3,137 caregivers) in Rakhine and the Northwest received PSS support. Child-friendly spaces are essential to decrease the potential harm to children who would otherwise be left unsupervised, leading to greater exposure to harm and risks. Partners continue to reconstruct or establish child-friendly spaces in affected areas, with 309 re-established – 208 in Rakhine and 101 in the Northwest.

Partners have distributed 1,391 child protection kits in affected areas, including recreational kits and clothes. To date, 1,754 children in the Northwest and 539 children (2 with disabilities) in Rakhine have benefitted from referral and case management. An estimated 33,875 individuals received messages on child protection, including safe migration, child protection risks, EORE, GBV, and mental health and psychosocial support.

### **Mine Action AoR**

In the reporting period, data on landmine and unexploded ordnance show an increase in incidents and indicate that high contamination levels significantly affect people's lives. Cyclone Mocha has worsened the situation as strong winds swept through the northwest of Myanmar – causing flooding and the potential migration of landmines.

As the cyclone approached Myanmar, the Mine Action AoR group developed posters with key messages warning people about the risks of flooding and migration of landmines. Within the first week of the cyclone, MA AoR used Facebook and reached over 160,000 people in cyclone-affected areas. The group continues to disseminate messages about safety on social media. Despite communication challenges, partners deployed teams to respond with key messages and material.

### **Education**

UNICEF emphasizes the prioritization of education as a life-saving humanitarian intervention during emergencies. Across Myanmar, UNICEF supported 72,992 children (37,738 girls, 35,254 boys) accessing education during the reporting period. Moreover, 36,433 children (17,915 girls, 18,518 boys) received essential learning packages and open learning materials (OLMs). UNICEF trained and supported 270 (172 females, 98 males) volunteer teachers, educators, and facilitators.

There are approximately 1,246 damaged schools, resulting in 308,910 children requiring educational support across Rakhine and the Northwest. Internally displaced persons camps in low-lying areas of Rakhine are severely affected. In response, UNICEF delivered 960 tin roofing sheets for 8 Monastic schools in Sittwe, benefiting 3,788 learners (1,710 boys, 2,078 girls). In the Northwest, partners repaired 4 of the 75 damaged learning centres and distributed essential learning packages for 1,691 learners (818 girls, 873 boys) and OLM sets for 2,070 children (1,041 girls, 1,030 boys).

UNICEF is redesigning the ongoing programmes to prioritize responses to new needs. In particular, UNICEF and its partners have sought to overcome challenges to ensure that children in need, especially those in remote townships, receive educational supplies, including OLMs. In addition, UNICEF continues to coordinate with the Cluster to ensure the delivery of contingency educational supplies in emergency-affected areas.

### **Education Cluster**

Travel authorization issues pose challenges to the operations of Cluster partners, severely delaying the delivery of response activities. In Kyauktaw township, the need for partners to actively provide education services during emergencies hampers education delivery in critical situations. Cyclone-affected areas across the country are struggling with debris that has yet to be cleared, slowing down the repair and reopening of schools.

The persistent aerial attacks on schools have exacerbated the humanitarian situation for learners. These attacks not only endanger the lives and well-being of students but also threatens the stability of the education system.

### **WASH**

UNICEF and partners delivered humanitarian WASH services and supplies to 233,848 individuals, 1,013 of them with disabilities – 78,988 women, 68,657 men, 42,556 girls, and 43,637 boys. By the end of June, UNICEF and partners provided clean drinking water to 202,859 affected people, sex-segregated sanitation services reached 93,030 people, and 59,975 benefited from handwashing behaviour change programmes. Furthermore, UNICEF and partners distributed critical WASH supplies such as hygiene kits, soaps, buckets, and water purification sachets to 233,848 beneficiaries.

UNICEF provided regular WASH services, including daily water supply, maintenance of sanitation facilities, and WASH supplies in the Northwest, and continues to expand partnerships for humanitarian assistance in the areas with the greatest need.

In Yangon, UNICEF and partners operate purified drinking water kiosks and distributed affordable bottled drinking water to 12,373 vulnerable individuals in peri-urban settlements. Additionally, 3,542 mothers and children in peri-urban Yangon received emergency cash support, enabling them to afford drinking water and basic hygiene needs.

UNICEF distributed essential WASH supplies to more than 200,000 individuals in Rakhine and continues to disinfect water sources, rehabilitate sanitation facilities, and dewater the rainwater harvesting ponds flooded with seawater during the cyclone. UNICEF and its partners are committed to addressing the urgent WASH needs of affected populations in Myanmar, ensuring access to clean water, proper sanitation, and hygiene practices for improved health and well-being.

### **WASH Cluster**

WASH Cluster and partners supported the REACH joint initiative in revising the Multi-sector Needs Assessment 2023 tool and the subsequent training for all partners from 5 to 9 June.

Cluster partners have dewatered 70 out of 107 water ponds flooded with seawater caused by Cyclone Mocha to restore access to water for communities in Ponnagyun, Rathedaung, and Sittwe townships.

The Cluster continues to deliver emergency water by boat from Sittwe to Pauktaw Townships to meet the daily needs of more than 14,400 internally displaced persons in Rohingya, specifically in camps and villages in Ah Nauk Ywe and Kyein Ni Pyin affected by the seasonal water scarcity.

In early June, the Cluster distributed over 400 hygiene kits to 2,065 internally displaced persons in Ohn Ye Paw displacement site in Sittwe. WASH needs in Rakhine displacement sites and camps, and villages remain high. Furthermore, approximately 48,000 cyclone-affected individuals in the Northwest need humanitarian assistance, including WASH supplies and services.

With the approval of the Shan State Government, emergency WASH supplies were included in the inter-agency multi-sectoral distribution on 24 May, reaching 2,499 displaced people in three locations in Pekon urban areas and on 25 May in Pinlaung Township. A WASH partner started the construction of individual shelters with latrines for 93 families in Namhpatkar and Ta'ang camps in Kutkai Township.

Due to access constraints, WASH partners and local organizations in the Southeast Region have been unable to provide relief to recently displaced people in Kyaukkyi, Thaton, and Dawei Townships.

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

For the reporting period, UNICEF provided bi-monthly maternal and child cash transfers to 7,000 programme participants in two peri-urban townships in the Yangon region. Some 2,000 programme participants received extra cash top-ups to help meet their water and sanitation needs. Around 4,200 families participated in complementary social and behavioural change promotion activities on health, nutrition and hygiene practices. However, the cash assistance programme only covered 10 per cent of the planned target of 90,000 families due to a funding gap of \$13 million.

UNICEF strengthened local capacities and set up screening processes to better identify persons with disabilities and enrol them in cash assistance and other support programmes. Since February 2023, UNICEF has assessed nearly 9,500 children and adults for functional limitations in Yangon and Shan State and registered them in UNICEF's disability management information system. The system includes information on the type of functional limitations, the causes of disability, access to support programmes, use of assistive devices, and socio-demographic characteristics.

'Bright Start,' a UNICEF health micro-insurance programme, continues to provide emergency healthcare and reduce out-of-pocket health expenditures for families. It covered 30,500 pregnant women and children under five across six townships in peri-urban Yangon. Since 2022, the programme has provided nearly 91,500 teleconsultations with family doctors, issued 1,160 investigation orders, delivered 11,600 prescriptions to participant's homes – typically within 24 hours – and processed 2,270 hospital cash claims for childbirths.

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

UNICEF disseminated messages on cyclone alerts, actions to be taken before, during, and after the cyclone, and mental and psychosocial support on social media, reaching over 2.35 million people as of mid-June 2023. UNICEF provided 350 booklets on standard behavioural messages to staff and volunteers of implementing partners to support them in

amplifying key messages and communicating with affected communities. Furthermore, UNICEF provided partners with 2,250 vinyl posters, 15,000 pamphlets, and 1,800 booklets to be distributed in cyclone-affected areas and internally displaced persons camps. UNICEF also dispatched 5,000 printed IEC materials on IYCF practices to Rakhine and the Northwest.

UNICEF and partners are establishing local miking systems in 18 internally displaced persons camps and disseminating life-saving messages in Burmese, Rakhine, and Rohingya languages to address the diverse needs of the communities.

A total of 40 participants from 16 partner organizations of UNICEF attended the training of trainers on Accountability to Affected Populations in June. Furthermore, to enhance education interventions, implementing partners from the sector participated in an online session to share the findings from the community consultations on education. On 8 June, UNICEF Myanmar launched the Thuta Viber Channel Knowledge Talk, with announcements on its Facebook page, website, and U-Report platform. Thuta aims to raise public awareness on health, immunization, COVID-19, nutrition, hygiene, child protection, education, and emergency preparedness. As of 23 June, the channel has 4,918 subscribers and 4,329 views and reach.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF Myanmar's humanitarian strategy is aligned with the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan and the inter-agency Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal, and the Humanitarian Action for Children HAC appeal was revised in May 2023. 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 supports the expansion of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people through its leadership roles in five clusters which are the Nutrition Cluster, the WASH Cluster, the Child Protection AoR, the Mine Action AoR, and is co-leading the Education Cluster with Save the Children and areas of responsibility at national and subnational levels. UNICEF is also participating in the Myanmar Cash Working Group and UNICEF facilitates the in-country inter-agency PSEA network with the United Nations Population Fund. UNICEF continues to co-lead the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Working Group and actively participates in the Humanitarian Access Working Group.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has endorsed the new Myanmar humanitarian coordination architecture. This entails dividing the country into five zones: Central, Northeast, Northwest, Rakhine, and Southeast, with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group leading at the operational level and the Area HCT (led by the agency head or senior management at the field office level) leading strategic discussions. In response to the crisis, UNICEF is adapting the way it works to achieve continuity of critical services at scale, coordinating with the Myanmar HCT and an extensive and diverse network of partners, including United Nations agencies, national and international NGOs, private sector partners and local organizations to deliver lifesaving services efficiently.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

### Stories

[Cyclone Mocha: Latest example of dire climate threat facing Myanmar's children](#)

[Nourishing hope: Village health volunteers provide nutrition services amidst conflict](#)

[Toilets and water improve children's school experience](#)

### Tweets

[Video: Cyclone Mocha onset: UNICEF is prepared to support children and families](#)

[Video: From the warehouse to the frontlines, UNICEF is taking action to respond to Cyclone Mocha](#)

[Video: What's included in the UNICEF CP Kits?](#)

### Facebook posts

[Cyclone Mocha warning in Rakhine language](#)

[Parenting tips during emergency](#)

[First images from Rakhine after Cyclone Mocha](#)

## Next SitRep: July 2023

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

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## Annex A Summary of Programme Results

Sector		UNICEF and IPs*			Cluster Response**					
		Revised Target 2023	Total Results	Change ▲ ▼	2023 Targets	Total Results	Change ▲ ▼			
Indicator	Disaggregation									
<b>HEALTH</b>										
# of children 9–18 months vaccinated against measles	Boys	750 000	2 663	▲ 3,877						
	Girls		2 949							
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Men	300 000	94 115	▲ 98,366						
	Women		129 835							
<b>NUTRITION</b>										
# of children aged 6–59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Boys	9 829	923	▲ 624				14 714	624	0
	Girls		1 082		745					
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months receiving IYCF counselling	Men	134 896	1 561	▲ 10,660	251 887	1 653	0			
	Women		28 138			18 004				
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving micronutrient powders	Boys	181 746	10 321	▲ 4,757	338 375	7 828	0			
	Girls		9 927			7 665				
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	Boys	592 504	10 640	▲ 9,001						
	Girls		13 170							
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION</b>										
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Boys	580 000	34 673	▲ 44, 617				1 098 120		
	Girls		37 498							
	Men		58 725							
	Women		71 963		194 668					
	PWDs		1 830		54 931					
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	Boys	430 000	18 287	▲ 4,613	999 019					
	Girls		18 132							
	Men		26 413					152 555	0	
	Women		30 198					161 909		



	PWDs		904			45 122	
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Boys	800 000	12 258	▲ 3,293	1 629 731		0
	Girls		12 913				
	Men		15 050			75 984	
	Women		19 754			78 915	
	PWDs		479			21 317	
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies	Boys	930 000	43 637	▲ 56,518	1 629 731		0
	Girls		42 566				
	Men		68 657			120 724	
	Women		78 988			130 182	
	PWDs		1 013			40 310	
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
# of children, adolescent and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Boys	2 000 000	29 451	▲ 38,522		22 797	0
	Girls		34 619			26 220	
	Men		129 236			127 550	
	Women		171 017			167 316	
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/ or response interventions	Boys	400 000	5 012	▲ 46,664		2 651	0
	Girls		6 142			3 224	
	Men		0			0	
	Women		47 679			6 866	
# of people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Boys	400 000	2 710	▲ 5,631		2 008	0
	Girls		3 177			2 334	
	Men		6 130			4 296	
	Women		7 200			4 964	
# of children who received individual case management	Boys	20 000	453	▲ 297		443	0
	Girls		394			405	
# of children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions	Boys	850 000	8 222	▲ 951		15 624	0
	Girls		9 195			18 041	
	Men		10 450			18 358	
	Women		18 253			30 949	
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	Boys	890 360	194 490	▲ 90,085	1 060 364	92 802	0
	Girls		204 339			100 551	
# of children receiving individual learning materials	Boys	890 360	105 499	▲ 42,393			
	Girls		107 833				
# of educators/facilitators trained and supported	Male	21 864	1 900	▲ 306			
	Female		5 219				
# of temporary learning centres rehabilitated	centres	500	368	▲ 13			
<b>SOCIAL POLICY</b>							
# of households reached with UNICEF funded humanitarian cash transfers	Boys	90 000	3 851	0			
	Girls		3 558				
	Women		1 867				
# of children and adolescents with disabilities reached with assistive technology and		10 000	6,000	0			

interventions to address disability-related need					
<b>Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)</b>					
# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services		1 165 000	195 372	▲ 27,326	
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Men	70 000	12 496	▲ 20,096	
	Women		15 296		

\* All the results data are as of end of May 2023.

\*\*Cluster results are as of end of March 2023 and are updated quarterly. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter results will be included in the July SitRep.

## Annex B Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health	15,196,000	1,489,171	1,044,678	12,662,151	83.3%
Nutrition	25,000,000	2,103,089	2,899,401	19,997,509	80.0%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	61,940,000	6,123,149	1,977,653	53,839,197	86.9%
Education	24,000,000	3,573,752	1,203,876	19,222,372	80.1%
WASH	63,000,000	2,820,011	1,312,731	58,867,258	93.4%
Social protection	13,525,000	167,805	2,883	13,354,312	98.7%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	4,047,500	89,751	249,386	3,708,363	91.6%
Cluster and field Coordination	11,221,000	1,134,543	532,454	9,554,003	85.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>217,929,500</b>	<b>17,501,272</b>	<b>9,223,062</b>	<b>191,205,166</b>	<b>87.7%</b>