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Reporting Period: 1-30 April 2023

Myanmar Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 3



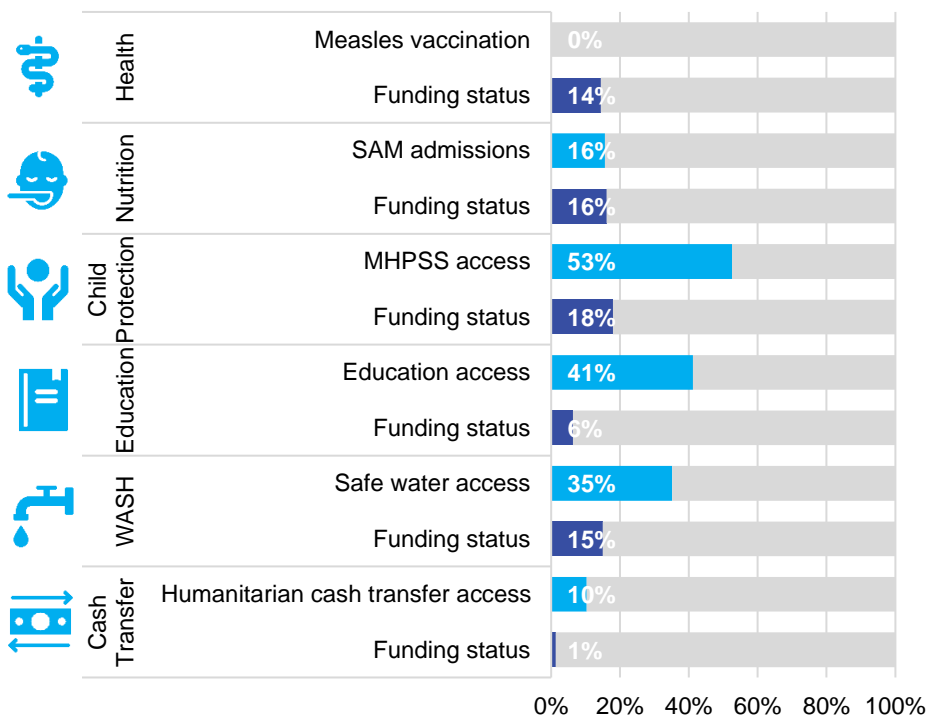
Highlights

- UNICEF joined an inter-agency mission to Pinlaung township, Shan State, distributing WASH supplies to more than 4,000 displaced people (1,200 households). 4,100 clean delivery kits and 676 community newborn kits were also distributed to assist the safe delivery and care of babies.
- UNICEF efforts to support health care service programmes continue to be severely affected by long delays in obtaining official customs clearance of medical supplies and commodities.
- 302 casualties of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, of which were 21% children, have been reported as of the end of the first quarter of 2023.
- UNICEF has secured US \$19.83 million to date, representing 11.8 per cent of its 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal.

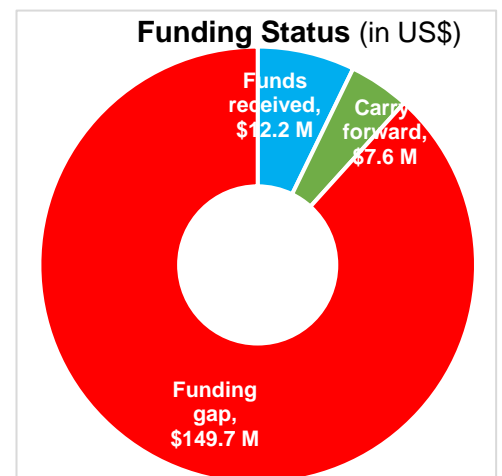
Situation in Numbers

- 5,600,000**
children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 17,600,000**
people in need (HRP 2023)
- 1,493,100**
Internally displaced people after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 53,200**
People displaced to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021
- 328,000**
people living in protracted displacement before February 2021

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status*



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 is appealing for US \$169.6 million in 2023 to address the needs of 2.8 million people, including an estimated 1.9 million children. During the reporting period, UNICEF secured \$19.83 million, or 11.8 per cent of its 2023 HAC appeal. UNICEF has received this generous support from the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United States Fund for UNICEF, the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO), the Government of Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Government of Norway, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the World Health Organization (WHO), Gavi the vaccine alliance and through UNICEF's 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, social behaviour change (SBC), accountability to affected populations (AAP), humanitarian leadership and cluster coordination. Although UNICEF secured almost 12 per cent of HAC appeal, the funding gap of 88 per cent is severely affecting the capacity to respond. Without these resources, targeted populations, especially children, who need basic social services will not be able to receive assistance. UNICEF continues resource mobilization to have more support and expresses its sincere appreciation to all private and public sector donors for their contributions to supporting the children of Myanmar.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Conflict intensified mainly in the southeast, northwest and Kachin states and the total number of people displaced internally is over 1.8 million,¹ including 1.5 million newly displaced after February 2021. More than 50 per cent of new displacements are in the northwest with an estimated 760,300 people displaced in Sagaing region and 200,000 in Magway region where there were reports of frequent and intensified clashes, airstrikes, destruction of property and people being arrested and detained by Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF). The number of children on the move continues to increase, especially in the southeast and northwest. On 11 April, air attacks by the MAF in Kanbulu Township, Sagaing, reportedly killed more than 170 people, including women and children.²

The security situation remains fragile in the southeast with indiscriminate attacks, escalating armed clashes using heavy artillery and airstrikes. A total of 450,000 are estimated to be displaced across Kayin, Kayah, Mon, Tanintharyi, Bago East and Shan South.

In early April, UNICEF joined the inter-agency Mission to Pinlaung township, Shan State and distributed WASH supplies to more than 4,000 people from 1,200 displaced households in 20 camps. In Kachin, increased fighting was reported in Hpakant, Shwegu, Bhamo and Waing Maw townships, where there have been 15,300 newly displaced people since February 2021 and as well as 90,000 long-term displaced people. The basic level of public services provision has been disrupted, with unmet humanitarian needs. In Rakhine, water scarcity and delays in obtaining travel authorizations are the major issues.

According to the recent monitoring of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) incidents during the first quarter of 2023, a total of 302 casualties with of which 21 per cent were children have been reported nationwide. This figure represents 77 per cent of total casualties reported in 2022 (390 reported).

Humanitarian access continues to deteriorate because of bureaucracy, multiple checkpoints, movement restrictions, conflicts and roadblocks due to armed clashes.

The supply chain management in the country continues to face barriers and unprecedented upheavals, mainly for imported supplies earmarked for health and nutrition programmes which are critically important. The Country Office is facing prolonged delays in obtaining Customs clearance for those supplies and shipments have been detained at the border and the airport for two years. There are 77 cases, with a total value of US\$4.4 million, pending approval for tax exemption certificates to facilitate Customs clearance. Most of these supplies are medicines/pharmaceuticals, hospital equipment and food supplements for malnourished children. The office is expected to pay heavy charges for their storage, and the use-by dates for some items are expected to expire before the end of the year.

In-country logistics are another problem. The increased restrictions to travel are causing delays in distributing supplies to some parts of the country which, in turn, are piling more pressure on the supply chain. The restrictions hinge on the

¹ United Nations Myanmar Emergency Update, 24 April 2023, <[Document - Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 24 Apr 2023](#)>.

² [Myanmar Humanitarian Update No. 29 | 6 May 2023 - Myanmar | ReliefWeb](#)

demands from the authorities to be given full control of the supplies. The Country Office sees several risks in complying with this and is yet to solicit the views/feedback from the donors.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

Access to health care services continues to be affected by the conflict. UNICEF and its partners continued efforts to reach the population with essential health care services. A total of 58,773 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, 897 children aged 9–18 months have been vaccinated against measles in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states with assistance from partner organizations.

Essential health supplies, including oral rehydration salts, zinc and amoxicillin have been distributed to partners although, in some areas, transportation of medical supplies is on hold due to access restrictions. The stocks delivered to partners are expected to meet the needs of more than 10,000 children.

In addition, 4,100 clean delivery kits and 676 community newborn kits were distributed to assist the safe delivery of babies and provide them with essential care. UNICEF efforts to assist health care service programmes will be severely affected by the long delays in obtaining official clearance for medical supplies. UNICEF is trying to procure commodities locally to replenish stocks.

Nutrition

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to work with its partners to implement nutrition activities in multiple states and regions across Myanmar. Despite the continued challenges for access, travel and supply transport, UNICEF reached a total of 9,895 children aged 6–59 months (4,923 boys and 4,972 girls) and 4,004 pregnant and lactating women with nutrition services including multiple micronutrient powder and vitamin A supplementation as well as multiple micronutrient tablet supplementation. Furthermore, UNICEF reached 444 children aged 6–59 months (207 boys and 237 girls) suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 8,162 primary caregivers for children aged under two years, who were provided with counselling services on optimal breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (ICYF).

There are continuing challenges to providing these essential nutrition services related to the import of essential supplies such as multiple micronutrient supplements, vitamin A supplements and ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), due to delays in the issue of tax exemption certificates and customs clearance. UNICEF has been coordinating with relevant stakeholders, performing close follow-ups, and pre-positioning of RUTF for treatment of SAM at field level, plus and exploring the local procurement of commodities.

UNICEF has been providing technical support for programmes on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and IYCF for nutrition partners to deliver malnutrition treatment and counselling services in emergency and humanitarian settings.

Nutrition Cluster:

The Nutrition Cluster is advocating for urgent action by relevant stakeholders to address import challenges as a breakdown in supplies of lifesaving therapeutic and preventive nutrition commodities is expected in the next three months. As mentioned, difficulties with the issuing of tax exemption certificates, which allows the supplies to be released is a particularly big problem.

Additionally, the Cluster strives for an expansion of humanitarian emergency services to remote and underserved communities through cash voucher assistance (CVA). It is at an advanced stage of arranging a webinar on CVA in Nutrition in Emergencies. Moreover, technical support from the Global Nutrition Cluster on this subject is being sought by engaging an CVA adviser.

While efforts to reach more beneficiaries continue, the Nutrition Cluster still faces constraints in funding. To date, only 2 per cent (US\$ 1 million) has been raised to meet its needs of US\$ 48 million, while 28 per cent beneficiaries (165,785) of the Humanitarian Response Plan 2023 target of 590,263 beneficiaries received humanitarian response. Despite this achievement looks impressive, it is important to note that preventive programme response contribute significantly to the achievement and less of the lifesaving aspects of the HRP target. The performance indicators were suboptimal, and the relevant technical Working Group has been informed to investigate unimpressive achievements so that the response meets the minimum humanitarian standards.

Child protection

UNICEF and partners have provided 397,245 internally displaced people and other vulnerable groups with child protection interventions, ranging from mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), gender-based violence interventions, case management and explosive ordnance risk education (EORE). MHPSS was provided for a total of 19,277 affected people (7,475 girls, 6,293 boys, 3,768 women, 1,741 men) with in-person activities and 2.4 million youths and caregivers (317,768 girls, 171,106 boys, 1,249,610 women, 672,868 men) were reached through digital means. Psychosocial support activities for children were integrated with case-management support, and psychological first aid was provided in child-friendly spaces and through positive parenting sessions to parents and caregivers. UNICEF promoted self-care sessions for 199 field responders (138 women, 61 men) from 34 implementing partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) in Rakhine and the southeast and northwest regions. In addition, 550 children received individual case management (255 girls, 295 boys), and 45,169 individuals (9,170 girls, 7,921 boys, 18,062 women, 10,016 men) received interventions on landmine and other explosive weapons prevention and /or survivor assistance. A total of 13,586 people (2,318 girls, 2,008 boys, 4,964 women, 4,296 men) had access to a safe and accessible channel for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers.

UNICEF held briefing sessions for 66 (26 male and 40 female) local legal aid lawyers to identify their needs and to provide updates on human rights violations across the country. UNICEF and partners provided legal aid services to 622 clients including 334 children (227 boys and 107 girls) and 288 young people (241 male and 47 female). Clients are distributed across: Yangon (28.5 per cent), Rakhine (16.23 per cent), Sagaing (17.5 per cent), Ayeyarwaddy (9.3 per cent), Mandalay (9.4 per cent), Magway (7.6 per cent), and Bago (6.6 per cent). Among 622 clients, 139 clients (45 boys, 6 girls, 78 male and 10 female) face charges related to the People's Defence Force, and 183 clients (73 boys, 46 girls, 47 male and 29 female) face charges related to immigration law.

CP AoR:

During April, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) focused on strengthening key thematic areas with the support of the global CP AoR. This included work with the national Child Protection Gender-Based Violence Working Group to focus on staying safe at home and promoting key messages on child marriage. With the establishment and strengthening of the Localization Working Group, a dashboard is to be produced to monitor progress. A guidance note on Community Level Child Protection is being prioritized for the CP AoR in line with the HRP. A Gender Steering Committee, with support from Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) has also been established with plans to introduce a tip sheet. A Disability Steering Group is also being finalized to support inclusive CP programming for AoR colleagues. The development of information management products will be prioritized to include the 5Ws method of information-gathering and guidance notes to support improved coordination.

Mine Action AoR:

Despite difficulties with access and movement restrictions, the Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR) partners have continued to deliver EORE to affected communities.

In April, MA AoR collaborated with REACH to develop indicators for the 2023 Multi-sector Needs Assessment, which will be used to strengthen mine-action planning and response.

There were no major events were organized for The International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action on 4 April due to the situation in Myanmar. The United Nations General Assembly has declared it an International Day to raise awareness and to encourage a ban on landmines and other explosive remnants of war.

As part of the joint action plan for 2023 in Kachin, MA AoR is working closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Mine Advisory Group, the HALO trust and Danish Refugee Council to assess landmine contamination in return areas.

Additionally, the MA AoR is collaborating with the Child Protection AoR on expanding its programme of education about mines, and training sessions for other clusters are scheduled to take place in May 2023.

Education

UNICEF supported access to education for an additional 36,143 children (18,958 girls, 17,185 boys). UNICEF and its partners facilitated children's access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning, by providing teaching and learning materials, supporting cognitive development, social and emotional learning, and psychosocial support, as well as life-skills-based education access for out-of-school children. UNICEF and its partners also provided individual essential learning packages for an additional 69,387 children (girls: 36,261, boys: 33,126). An additional 254 volunteer teachers/educators/facilitators (188 females, 66 males) were also trained and supported by UNICEF and its partners.

The number of internally displaced people continue to increase in Sagaing, with UN recording 760,300 cases as of 24 April 2023. This disrupts children's opportunities to learn safely and, nationally, tight security measures particularly by MAF, have also restricted service delivery, particularly in Sagaing, Magway, Chin, Kachin, Kayah, northern Rakhine and Tanintharyi. This has led to delays in travel for UNICEF partners who need to implement and monitor educational activities. In Rakhine, the situation is relatively calm since the informal ceasefire reached between MAF and the United League of Arakan/Arakan Army on 26 November 2022, although the people there are facing difficulties due to the high prices of commodities.

Children, especially internally displaced and conflict-affected children, need access to learning in safe spaces, provision of good quality learning materials (including open learning self-study materials), trained facilitators and educational supplies, particularly in areas accommodating newly displaced children and including those at monastic schools. There is also a need for more qualified teachers fluent in ethnic and local languages, particularly in northern Shan where many schools are still closed in rural areas and children participate in educational programmes run by ethnic armed groups and using ethnic curricula. 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 the safe transportation and delivery of education supplies to remote and conflict-affected areas. UNICEF and its partners continue to help provide continuity of learning for those vulnerable children.

Education Cluster

The Education Cluster has formed a Working Group to support the development and establishment of Cluster standards, to facilitate quality assurance in the response. These standards will cover the key education-in-emergency (EiE) elements as prioritized in the cluster strategy and the 2023 HRP such as scholastic materials, educators' incentives, EiE infrastructure, dignity and hygiene materials.

The Education Cluster acknowledges the importance of child protection in its work and its links with children's learning and general well-being. Building on existing cross-cluster/AoR collaboration, such as the joint needs assessment with CP AoR, the Education Cluster team has been working with other actors (especially those concerned with the Child Protection Cluster; Gender, MHPSS and child protection AoRs) at national and subnational levels, to achieve a more holistic, child-protection focused approach to EiE.

In preparation for the upcoming Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) allocation, the Education Cluster team has completed an exercise to help the MHF Unit identify townships in most need and those which are the most difficult to access, across all the four subnational coordination hubs. In line with this, the Cluster team has completed provision of support to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and MHF in identifying organizations for potential consideration, under the revised MHF eligibility process.

The Cluster team participated in-person in a workshop organized by UN Women on 25 April, focusing on finalizing the gender tip sheet for child protection programming for children under 13 years of age. The tip sheet is expected to enhance and promote gender-equitable access to education.

WASH

UNICEF and its implementing partners provided WASH services and supplies to a total of 177,330 people (including 34,319 boys, 33,357 girls, 50,950 men, 58,704 women) including 1,002 people with disabilities affected by conflict and crisis in the different regions and states. As of April, 158,242 people accessed sufficient water for drinking and domestic needs; 88,417 people accessed inclusive and gender-segregated sanitation services; 56,682 people were reached with the hand-washing behaviour-change programme; and 177,330 people were reached with critical WASH supplies.

UNICEF continued its support for internally displaced people in the protracted camps in Rakhine, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, the northwest and Shan State with regular WASH services, including daily water supplies, sanitation services and WASH supplies. Since the end of March 2023 and the beginning of the water scarcity period in April, working closely with Solidarities International and a private contractor in Rakhine, lifesaving remote water pumping/boating service has been initiated to meet the drinking and cooking water needed for internally displaced people living in protracted camps in Pauktaw Island.

Lifesaving assistance on WASH also continues in new displacement/temporary displacement sites and host communities in the northwest, southeast, northern and southern Shan and Kachin in partnership with CSOs and local partners.

The expansion of partnerships to deliver humanitarian assistance continues for the northwest (Sagaing, Chin and Magway) and the southeast (Kayah, Kayin, southern Shan, Bago, Mon and Tanintharyi). In Yangon, UNICEF and its partners Myanmar Kitchen and WaterAid continued to support the construction and operation of purified drinking water kiosks producing affordable bottled drinking water, which are serving 9,020 vulnerable people in peri-urban communities. The kiosks' purified drinking water is between one tenth and one half the price of other commercially available bottled drinking water. Direct cash support is also being provided for an additional 3,542 mothers and children in peri-urban Yangon to enable them to pay for their drinking water and basic hygiene needs.

Myanmar is prone to severe cyclones, generally in April to May and October to November. As part of disaster preparedness and response, and to preposition supplies, UNICEF delivered 1,300 drums of calcium hypochlorite, which can be used as a disinfectant, to cover districts including Hinthada and Lapputa in Ayeyarwady region, Maungdaw and Sittwe in Rakhine state, and Bago region and Yangon region.

In April UNICEF provided essential WASH supplies such as hygiene kits, 10 litre and 20 litre buckets, water purification sachets, tarpaulins, ropes, soap and female sanitary pads for 1,000 households in conflict-affected communities in Kale and Kanbalu in Sagaing region.

WASH Cluster:

Nationally, only 2.4 per cent of the total HRP budget of US\$112.3 million had been received by the end of March 2023.

In Rakhine, 54 per cent of 193 Arakan Army/MAF displacement sites (155 sites in central Rakhine state and 38 sites in northern Rakhine state) still lack sufficient amounts of water; 37 per cent remain without appropriate sanitation; and 71 per cent still have hygiene gaps.³

In the northwest, 51 per cent of 399 displacements sites/locations covered by WASH partners still lack appropriate sanitation, and 98 per cent of them reportedly had hygiene gaps in February 2023 due to current funding and access constraints (Source: WASH Cluster 3W Gap Analysis, February 2023).

Meanwhile, water scarcity was reported in some villages in Pekon township in southern Shan State – these require support due to rising temperatures and a lack of safe drinking water.

WASH Cluster partners have covered 113 new displacement sites (out of 193), reaching 54,763 internally displaced people, throughout 10 townships in central and northern Rakhine, with critical WASH supplies. This included the distribution of 1,246 water filters, 20,080 purification tablet (sachets), 1,922 jerry cans/ buckets, and 1,993 hygiene kits.

The WASH Cluster initiated the process of prioritizing activities and location for the coming MHF. The cluster has completed this exercise for all the four subnational coordination hubs. In line with this, the cluster team has completed provision of support to OCHA MHF in identifying organizations for potential consideration, under the revised MHF eligibility process.

Social Protection and Cash-based Programming

The Bright Start: Mobile-based emergency health care microinsurance programme continued in Yangon's six peri-urban townships; Hlaing Thar Yar, Shwe Pyi Thar, North Okkalar, North Dagon, South Dagon and Dagon Seikkan.

Bright Start health care services have covered up to 30,904 active programme participants including 30,518 children aged under 5 years and 386 pregnant women. Programme participants have also received 76,723 telemedicine consultation services, including 65,353 teleconsultations for children under 5 years and 11,370 teleconsultations for pregnant women. The programme has also provided 1,361 investigations of antenatal care for pregnant women and 32 investigations for children under 5. Moreover, 10,245 medications for children under 5 years, and 6 medications for pregnant women were delivered to the programme participants' homes. Some 2,330 cash grants have been allocated for the hospitalization of 1,468 pregnant women and for 862 children aged under 5.

Some 4,405 sessions on social-behaviour-change communication (SBCC) were completed through home visits and phone calls to the programme participants. The key messages covered danger signs in pregnancy, birth planning, the importance of antenatal and postnatal care, exclusive breast feeding, infant and young child feeding, immunization and

³ (Source: WASH Cluster 3W Gap Analysis, February 2023).

personal hygiene. A total of 47 mother support groups (35 in Hlaing Thar Yar and 12 in Shwe Pyi Thar townships) participated in the community outreach activities (including SBCC).

UNICEF will continue the cash transfer support to 7,000 programme participants (2,685 girls and 2,906 boys aged under two years and 1,409 pregnant women).

As of April 2023, UNICEF has set up a Disability Management Information System comprising 6,066 participants (52 per cent males and 48 per cent females) assessed by the functional disability screening tools (data-collection). The current data-collection was mainly focused on the peri-urban townships of Yangon with the aim of providing top-up payments for people with disabilities in the UNICEF Health Microinsurance programme. UNICEF is also developing a training package for front-line workers to promote disability inclusion in our programmes. Consultations on developing a partnership agreement with INGOs/OPDs (International NGOs/Organizations of Persons with Disabilities) are progressing to provide disability-related interventions and assistive technology in 2023.

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

In partnership with Mawk Kon and Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA), 5,130 community members have been mobilized through key messages on maternal and child health, nutrition, immunization and disaster risk reduction in southern and eastern Shan and Rakhine states. Training on communicating with communities was provided for 50 basic health staff from different states/regions to strengthen routine immunization.

Through the SBC Knowledge Talk Viber Channel, 22 key messages have been posted with a reach of 5,015 and 1,308 interactions. The messages were on disaster risk reduction, human trafficking, COVID-19, MNCH, WASH, World Autism Awareness Day and the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action. Knowledge Talk now has 1,600 subscribers. An automated Bot system is being developed to help subscribers search more easily for different lifesaving messages.

An AAP orientation session was conducted for WASH partners on the AAP framework, AAP indicators, requirements for setting up feedback mechanisms and closing feedback loops. Some 17 participants from 5 organizations (Community and Family Services International, the Terre des hommes Foundation, the Health Poverty Action, Water Aid and Solidarities International) participated in the session. During the reporting period, 25 AAP submissions were received from people in Shan State.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF continues to lead the Nutrition Cluster, the WASH Cluster, Child Protection AoR, Mine Action AoR and is co-leading the Education Cluster with Save the Children.

UNICEF will continue to ensure the coordination and monitoring of its sector lead and 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 north-west; and Hpa-an in Kayin, covering the southeast.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Stories

[Shining light on autism: A teacher's journey to break the stigma in Myanmar](#)

[Children pay a heavy price as more landmines are laid](#)

Tweets

[Story of Lar Luu who survived the landmine incident](#)

[Byar Sar, a landmine survivor, tells his friends on how to avoid tragic events like his](#)

[Story on Autism Awareness Day](#)

Facebook posts

[Story on Autism Awareness Day](#)

[What is Autism?](#)

[Promo post on UNICEF MRE mobile application](#)

Next SitRep: June 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 Response | | | Cluster Response | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | | 2023 targets | Total results | Change ▲▼ | 2023 targets | Total results | Change ▲▼ | | | |
| Indicator | Disaggregation | | | | | | | | | |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | | | | |
| # of children 9–18 months vaccinated against measles | Boys | 750,000 | 952 | ▲897 | | | | | | |
| | Girls | | 783 | | | | | | | |
| # of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities | Men | 250,000 | 52,057 | ▲58,773 | | | | | | |
| | Women | | 73,527 | | | | | | | |
| NUTRITION | | | | | | | | | | |
| # of children aged 6–59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment | Boys | 8,828 | 636 | ▲444 | | | | 14,714 | 636 | ▲444 |
| | Girls | | 745 | | 745 | | | | | |
| # of primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months receiving IYCF counselling | Men | 126,000 | 1,285 | ▲8,162 | 251,887 | 1,653 | ▲8,703 | | | |
| | Women | | 17,754 | | | 18,004 | | | | |
| # of children aged 6–59 months receiving micronutrient powders | Boys | 170,000 | 7,826 | ▲1,732 | 338,375 | 7,828 | ▲1,734 | | | |
| | Girls | | 7,665 | | | 7,665 | | | | |
| # of children aged 6–59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation | Boys | 570,000 | 6,649 | ▲8,163 | | | | | | |
| | Girls | | 8,160 | | | | | | | |
| WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | |
| # of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs | Boys | 450,000 | 28,464 | ▲18,015 | | | | 1,098,120 | | |
| | Girls | | 30,280 | | | | | | | |
| | Men | | 45,989 | | | | | | | |
| | Women | | 53,509 | | | | | | | |
| | PWDs | | 1,207 | | 194,668 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 54,931 | | | | | |
| # of people accessing appropriate sanitation services | Boys | 300,000 | 18,717 | ▲12,478 | 999,019 | | | | | |
| | Girls | | 18,467 | | | | | | | |
| | Men | | 23,832 | | | | | 152,555 | ▲178,949 | |
| | Women | | 27,401 | | | | | | | |
| | PWDs | | 767 | | | | | | | 161,909 |
| | | | | | 45,122 | | | | | |
| | | | 13,255 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| # of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes | Girls | 800,000 | 13,499 | ▲ 11,146 | 1,629,731 | | ▲ 109,363 |
| | Men | | 13,043 | | | 75,984 | |
| | Women | | 16,885 | | | 78,915 | |
| | PWDs | | 460 | | | 21,317 | |
| # of people reached with critical WASH supplies | Boys | 800,000 | 34,319 | ▲ 1,014 | 1,629,731 | | ▲ 73,559 |
| | Girls | | 33,357 | | | | |
| | Men | | 50,950 | | | 120,724 | |
| | Women | | 58,704 | | | 130,182 | |
| | PWDs | | 1,002 | | | 40,310 | |

CHILD PROTECTION

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------|---------|----------|--|---------|----------|
| # of children, adolescent and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support | Boys | 620,000 | 16,204 | ▲ 19,277 | | 22,797 | ▲ 29,924 |
| | Girls | | 19,635 | | | 26,220 | |
| | Men | | 125,628 | | | 127,550 | |
| | Women | | 164,304 | | | 167,316 | |
| # of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/ or response interventions | Boys | 340,000 | 2,596 | ▲ 7,309 | | 2,651 | ▲ 8,754 |
| | Girls | | 3,185 | | | 3,224 | |
| | Men | | 0 | | | 0 | |
| | Women | | 6,388 | | | 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 | 2,008 | ▲ 7,309 | | 2,008 | ▲ 7,320 |
| | Girls | | 2,318 | | | 2,334 | |
| | Men | | 4,296 | | | 4,296 | |
| | Women | | 4,964 | | | 4,964 | |
| # of children who received individual case management | Boys | 8,780 | 295 | ▲ 75 | | 443 | ▲ 244 |
| | Girls | | 255 | | | 405 | |
| # of children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions | Boys | 495,000 | 7,921 | ▲ 28,479 | | 15,624 | ▲ 50,120 |
| | Girls | | 9,170 | | | 18,041 | |
| | Men | | 10,016 | | | 18,358 | |
| | Women | | 18,062 | | | 30,949 | |

EDUCATION**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| # of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning | Boys | 750,000 | 151,082 | ▲ 36,143 | 1,060,364 | 92,802 | ▲ 193,353 |
| | Girls | | 157,662 | | | 100,551 | |
| # of children receiving individual learning materials | Boys | 750,000 | 83,904 | ▲ 69,387 | | | |
| | Girls | | 87,035 | | | | |
| # of educators/facilitators trained and supported | Male | 18,750 | 782 | ▲ 251 | | | |
| | Female | | 1,493 | | | | |

SOCIAL POLICY

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|---|--|--|--|
| # 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 interventions to address disability-related need | | 10,000 | 6,000 | ▲5,171 | |
| CROSS-SECTORAL (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) | | | | | |
| # of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services | | 1,000,000 | 178,191 | ▲10,145 | |
| # of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms | Men | 60,000 | 11,498 | ▲16,025 | |
| | Women | | 12,223 | | |

* All the results data are as of end of March 2023 except SBC, AAP

**Cluster results to be reported quarterly.

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 | 1,932,292 | 1,492,401 | 20,325,306 | 86% |
| Nutrition | 14,428,000 | 1,279,909 | 1,044,678 | 12,103,413 | 84% |
| Child protection, GBViE and PSEA | 18,532,000 | 2,114,180 | 1,203,876 | 15,213,944 | 82% |
| Education | 50,000,000 | 1,829,258 | 1,312,731 | 46,858,011 | 94% |
| WASH | 34,400,000 | 3,163,648 | 1,977,653 | 29,258,699 | 85% |
| Social protection | 13,525,000 | 167,805 | 2,883 | 13,354,312 | 99% |
| Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) | 3,700,000 | 85,761 | 49,386 | 3,564,853 | 96% |
| Cluster and field Coordination | 11,221,000 | 1,642,480 | 532453.9 | 9,046,066 | 81% |
| Total | 169,556,000 | 12,215,333 | 7,616,062 | 149,724,605 | 88% |