



# Myanmar Country Office

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1, 2024

unicef for every child

Reporting period: 1 January to 29 February 2024

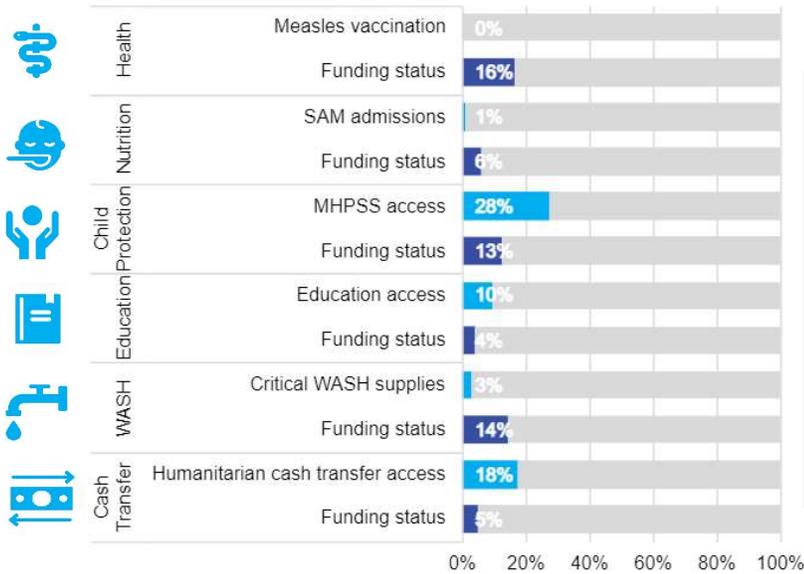
### Highlights

- At the end of February 2024, more than 2.7 million people have been internally displaced in Myanmar and are living in precarious conditions. More than 18.6 million people (including six million children) are in need of humanitarian aid in 2024 – more than 18 times the number before the military takeover in February 2021.
- UNICEF Myanmar launched its 2024 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for US\$ 208.3 million to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to 3.1 million people, including 2.1 million children. This funding is crucial for UNICEF to ensure children get the basic social services they need, plus meeting multisectoral humanitarian needs across the country.
- UNICEF aims to reach 850,000 people with critical WASH supplies; 350,000 children and women with primary health care services; and to support more than 890,000 children with access to education services.

### Situation in Numbers

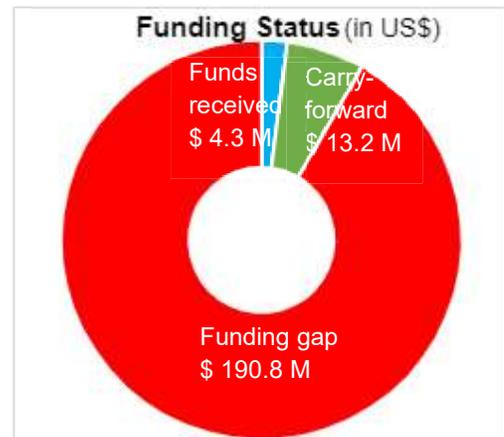
- 6,000,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 18,600,000** people in need (HAC 2024)
- 2,448,200** Internally displaced people after 1 February 2021 (UNHCR)
- 59,300** People displaced to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021
- 306,200** people living in protracted displacement before February 2021

### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status\*



### UNICEF Appeal 2024

US\$ 208.3 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 has appealed for US\$208.3 million in 2024 to address the needs of 3.1 million people, including an estimated 2.1 million children. As of end February 2024, UNICEF secured US\$ 17.5 million (8.4 per cent of appealed funding), comprising US\$ 4.3 million received this year and US\$13.2 million carried forward from the previous year.

UNICEF has received generous funding support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the European Commission's Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations Department (DG ECHO), the Government of Canada, the Government of Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Government of Norway, the Royal Thai Government, the Czech Committee for UNICEF, the French Committee for UNICEF, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) along with the Central Emergency Response Fund. Moreover, UNICEF Myanmar received internal allocations from global humanitarian thematic funding and the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) to support the humanitarian response.

With these resources, UNICEF and its partners are delivering humanitarian services in nutrition, health, HIV/AIDS, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), education, child protection, gender-based violence in emergencies, social protection and cash-based programming, social behaviour change and accountability to affected populations. UNICEF is also providing humanitarian leadership, cluster coordination, and strengthening protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

UNICEF continues its efforts to mobilize resources 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

Armed clashes have been escalating in many parts of the country particularly in Rakhine, northern Shan, Kayah, Sagaing and Chin. The situation remains volatile with continued intense fighting. A significant surge in civilian displacement has led to an increase in urgent needs. Several humanitarian issues and challenges have been reported, including aerial bombardments, artillery shelling, extortion, landmines, and the planned enforcement of the conscription law by the State Administration Council (SAC), linked to concerns around forced recruitment including by different armed groups. Physical barriers such as blocked or damaged roads and bridges, as well as bureaucratic obstacles, which have hindered humanitarian efforts to assist the affected population. Numerous checkpoints impede the passage of humanitarian supplies and have led to increases in transportation costs. Telecommunication disruptions and internet unavailability persist in conflict-affected areas, especially in Rakhine and the northwest, which have further complicated the gathering of information. All these challenges are exacerbated by increases in the price of essential items, inflation and depletion of market capacity.

In northern Shan, a temporary ceasefire was agreed between the Three Brotherhood Alliances and the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) on 12 January 2024 and the situation has been relatively stable. However, landmine contamination, forced recruitment and movement restrictions remain challenges to communities. About 207 people, including 16 children, were reportedly killed, and 292 others, including 36 children, were injured during January and February 2024. Most of the casualties were attributed to landmines.<sup>1</sup> Most of the internally displaced persons were pressured to return to their places of origin, despite those areas being contaminated with landmines and unsuitable for cultivation. Almost 23,000 people remain in temporary displacement in various locations across 15 townships (mostly in northern Shan and a few in Kachin), while nearly 117,000 internally displaced persons have returned to their places of origin<sup>2</sup>. Martial law has remained in six townships since the last quarter of 2023.

Due to the escalating conflict, there has been an increasing number of internally displaced persons arriving in southern Shan from northern Shan and Kayah. Armed clashes in Hsihseng township displaced about at least 65,000 people, with another 20,000 people displaced from Kayah.

The security situation in Rakhine continues to deteriorate with most of the townships impacted by indiscriminate artillery shelling, air strikes and fighting between the Arakan Army and MAF. The conflict is affecting 15 townships out of 17, resulting in more than 170 civilian deaths and 400 injuries. An estimated 148,500 people have been newly displaced in Rakhine State and Paletwa in Chin. The risk of forced recruitment by all parties to the conflict is the major protection

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<sup>1</sup> Data from UNICEF field office, February 2024

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, [Myanmar Humanitarian Update No. 36 | 3 March 2024 - Myanmar | ReliefWeb](#)

concern with more than 700 people placed in detention for alleged affiliation to either side of the conflict<sup>3</sup>. The humanitarian access corridor continues to be compromised due to the road and waterway blockades since November 2023 which has led to food scarcity and essential items shortages and increased the prices. The prolonged shut down in telecommunications has made it more challenging to gather data on displacement trends and the needs of the displaced population.

The scale of violence and instability continues to worsen, exacerbating the internal displacements and disrupting children's safe learning opportunities. Such unstable situations have given rise to many out-of-school children. A study<sup>4</sup> shows that children from high-conflict townships are more likely to be out of school, with 38 per cent of respondents from townships with the highest conflict levels and 79 per cent of respondents living in rural areas; most of them in poor conditions.

By the end of February 2024, more than 2.7 million people were internally displaced in Myanmar and in precarious conditions. Sagaing region has the highest number of displaced people, with more than 1.1 million; the southeast has more than 780,000 displaced people, and there are more than 340,000 in Rakhine state.<sup>5</sup> More than 18.6 million people (including 6 million children) are in humanitarian need in 2024 – more than 18 times the number before the military takeover in February 2021. For 2024, UNICEF is appealing for \$208.3 million to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance. It aims to reach 3.1 million people, including 2.1 million children.<sup>6</sup> UNICEF's target is to reach 850,000 people with critical WASH supplies; 350,000 children and women with primary health care services; and more than 890,000 children with educational support.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

UNICEF and its partners continue to provide life-saving health care services, including emergency referral support, in the northwest, southeast, Kachin, Shan and Yangon peri-urban areas. During the reporting period, 48,533 people (20,680 males and 27,853 females) received primary health care services in UNICEF target areas.

UNICEF provided its partners with first aid kits and inter-agency emergency health kits to cover the needs of 15,000 people for three months. These supplies include essential medicines like oral rehydration solutions, zinc and amoxicillin, to provide care for approximately 3,000 children. UNICEF also distributed 784 family newborn kits to support essential care for newborns, and personal protective equipment for health care providers.

As the epidemiology of the COVID-19 virus has changed, the Myanmar National Immunization Technical Advisory Group has recommended increasing the immunity of people in high-risk groups, with revaccinations for health care workers, people above 60 years of age, adults with comorbidities and those who are immunocompromised. UNICEF together with WHO is supporting in updating the national vaccine deployment plan, preparing a utilization plan for an estimated 13 million COVID-19 vaccines to be supplied by the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) Facility, and increasing the capacity of health managers and workers to effectively manage and deliver the roll out of these vaccinations. Some 1.5 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines arrived in December 2023 and are being administered during the first quarter of 2024. COVAX is committed to delivering about 10 million doses of the COVID-19 vaccines during the remaining quarters of 2024 to vaccinate the targeted high-risk population.

UNICEF continues to ensure the effective allocation of required vaccines for routine immunization, catch up vaccinations and other crucial vaccinations such as those to prevent Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), diphtheria and tetanus.

### Nutrition

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners provided essential nutrition services, reaching a total of 9,398 children aged 6–59 months (4,736 boys, 4,662 girls) with nutrition screening and 95 children aged 6–59 months (40 boys, 55 girls) with treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

Despite the persistent operational challenges including travel access and transportation, UNICEF reached 1,115 children aged 6–59 months (599 boys, 516 girls) and 17 pregnant and lactating women with multiple micronutrient and

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank, *Education in Myanmar: Where are we now?* Document of the World Bank, Education and Poverty Global Practices, East Asia Pacific Region, May 2023. Conflict intensity has been measured by using per capita conflict incidents at the township level, p. 20.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 'Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 26 Feb 2024', UNHCR.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Children's Fund, 'Myanmar Appeal, Humanitarian Action for Children,' UNICEF, New York, December 2023.

vitamin A supplements. It also supplied infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling services for 2,562 primary caregivers (115 males and 2,447 females) of children aged under two years.

UNICEF also reached an estimated 80 pregnant and lactating women and 250 children with IYCF promotion materials, such as counselling flip charts and child feeding bowls with posters to promote optimal breastfeeding and infant feeding practices. UNICEF also supported advocacy meetings to strengthen nutrition services in Bago and Magway regions.

### Nutrition Cluster

Despite escalating conflicts, especially in Rakhine, the northwest region and northern Shan; the Nutrition Cluster and its partners continued to provide vital nutrition services.

The 86 per cent cure rate for children with SAM exceeded the SPHERE minimum standard of 75 per cent. However, UNICEF is rolling out capacity-building interventions to ensure that the quality of nutritional screening and treatment rates are sustained despite the operational challenges.

According to the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP), the cluster identified 2.2 million people in need and is targeting nearly 600,000 people for nutrition assistance. By 31 January 2024, 58,802 people, 9.5 per cent of the HNRP 2024 target, were reached with services. The cluster, through partners, provided treatment for 95 children with SAM and 368 children with moderate acute malnutrition. Partners are exploring cash-based assistance and preventative measures to circumvent supply bottlenecks. About 55,105 (9 per cent) of preventative response targets were reached through malnutrition screening, referrals for appropriate management and preventive interventions like blanket supplementary feeding programmes, IYCF counselling/messaging, and the distribution of micronutrient powders and tablets.

A Nutrition Sector Emergency Response Preparedness and Operational workshop was organized with 25 participants from different states and regions in January 2024. The workshop aimed to strengthen the cluster's emergency readiness and response by analysing and monitoring risks and developing contingency plans to meet them.

### Child Protection

UNICEF continued to deliver life-saving child protection services, reaching 947,692 people; although this was hampered in areas where UNICEF partners faced access restrictions. Community-based structured mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), particularly psychosocial first aid delivered through child and women-friendly spaces, benefited 11,764 children and caregivers. Awareness-raising activities through social media and other online platforms to promote psychosocial well-being and psychosocial first aid in Sagaing region and Shan state reached a total of 923,340 children and young people (289 boys, 450 girls, 320,468 men, 602,133 women).

A total of 3,097 people (978 boys, 1,509 girls, 610 women) benefited from gender-based violence prevention and response interventions in Kayin, Rakhine and southern and eastern Shan. A total of 733 people (20 boys, 40 girls, 289 men, 384 women) used safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse. Some 1,029 child protection kits were distributed to internally displaced children nationally, with 174 children (113 boys, 61 girls) receiving individual case management service.

Despite the fighting in Rakhine and southern Shan, positive parenting programmes continued and benefited 1,271 caregivers (336 men, 935 women). A total of 8,585 individuals (1,750 boys, 2,031 girls, 1,952 men, 2,852 women) including 2,198 people from Rakhine, benefited from explosive ordnance risk education. A total of 425 case workers (210 men, 215 women) including people from the northwest, were trained on case management and MHPSS.

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

The Child Protection AoR continues to support partners with tools to improve their work. This includes the development of a tip sheet for Child Friendly Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms.<sup>7</sup> Additionally, the CP AoR completed its second Localization Dashboard<sup>8</sup> designed to monitor progress towards greater recognition of, and support for, local and national actors in coordination groups. The results of the dashboard are guiding the Localization Working Group to develop key actions in the first and second quarters.

The cluster achievement report for the Humanitarian Response Plan 2023 was also completed in January, allowing the CP AoR to measure progress in previous years and to identify areas to prioritize in 2024. Due to the limited access to

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<sup>7</sup> Myanmar Child Protection AoR, 'Resources of Child Protection (Myanmar)', <[www.myanmarchildprotection.com/myanmar-cp-resources](http://www.myanmarchildprotection.com/myanmar-cp-resources)>, accessed 29 February 2024.

<sup>8</sup> Myanmar Child Protection, 'Child Protection AoR Localization Dashboard – Myanmar, January – June 2023', 14 December 2023, <[www.myanmarchildprotection.com/files/ugd/5456a3\\_5b3cb805114348c7835e2c06e471cafa.pdf](http://www.myanmarchildprotection.com/files/ugd/5456a3_5b3cb805114348c7835e2c06e471cafa.pdf)>.

many parts of the country, the CP AoR is collaborating with the gender-based violence AoR in disseminating key messages among communities.

### Mine Action Area of Responsibilities (MA AoR)

The end of 2023 experienced the highest number of mine-related incidents ever recorded. A significant increase in the number of victims has been reported in both Rakhine and Shan states due to the escalation in conflict. There are also reports of new layers of landmines being laid in these areas.

Access in Rakhine deteriorated during the reporting period, but there has been a slight improvement in Shan. The MA AoR partners have deployed teams, where feasible and have used social media, community volunteers, focal points and CSOs to reach a substantial number of beneficiaries.

Delivery gaps have been identified in the northwest and southeast, particularly in areas like Bago, which continues to report a high number of incidents. MA AoR is working with the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund to explore the possibility of a special fund allocation to address these gaps. There are also concerns in Shan state that the use of trained teams will be discontinued due to lack of funding.

### Education

UNICEF and its partners supported access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning for 85,255 children (42,938 girls), by providing teaching and learning materials, social and emotional learning and psychosocial support, as well as life skills-based education for out-of-school children. UNICEF and its partners also provided individual learning materials including essential learning package (ELP) kits to 12,225 children (6,171 girls). Moreover, 826 volunteer teachers/educators/facilitators (674 women) were trained and incentivized with stipends. Children need access to safe learning spaces, learning materials, educational supplies, and trained facilitators. UNICEF and its partners continue to provide education assistance to promote continuity in children's learning.

#### Education Cluster

In the southeast, with the support of UNICEF, the Education Cluster received 10,000 ELP kits for contingency stocks in Hpa An Township, Kayin State. Furthermore, 31 staff from Education Cluster partners (14 men, 17 women) joined a three-day online training of trainers on child-friendly safe spaces, led by Child Protection AoR colleagues. This training aimed to enhance partners' abilities in supporting child well-being during emergencies, through structured psychoeducational activities targeting resilience, coping, stress management and emotional regulation.

The cluster collaborated with UNESCO Myanmar education unit in sharing details about the Myanmar Teacher Platform's inclusive education courses with partners from the education clusters in Kachin and northern Shan. The aim was to introduce online courses to the northeast Education Cluster, promoting access to good quality education for all. This initiative fosters inclusivity and accessibility through the Platform's inclusive education modules.

The Education Cluster organized a technical working group meeting with national-level experts from cluster partners. The objective was to grasp the core functions of the cluster coordination system and analyse the factors contributing to satisfactory performance scores in certain indicators. Drawing on technical advice from the Global Education Cluster, the cluster explored ways of enhancing performance in identified areas and established certain actions with a designated time frame for implementation.

Partners face travel uncertainties amid heightened insecurity and numerous checkpoints in all regions and states. Political instability and armed conflicts cause significant delays to projects. These challenges are exacerbated by telecommunication disruptions, while internet unavailability persists in regions such as Rakhine and the northwest.

### WASH

The intensified conflict and continuing lack of humanitarian access have hindered humanitarian WASH assistance and UNICEF WASH partners have had to relocate or postpone planned activities to ensure staff safety in some areas. As the country is moving into its dry season, access to safe water is predicted to be a challenge for an already struggling population.

In the early months of 2024, UNICEF supported a total of 37,597 people (9,909 boys, 9,600 girls, 9,680 men, 8,408 women) to access safe and adequate water for drinking and domestic use. Of these, 8,460 were supported with access to appropriate sanitation services, and 13,964 people (including 166 persons with disabilities) were provided with critical WASH supplies, including handwashing behaviour-change sessions. With the escalation in conflict, UNICEF is

considering multiple approaches to enable people to access WASH services, including direct distribution, local procurement, and multipurpose cash grants, particularly in hard-to-reach locations.

### **WASH Cluster**

WASH response activities have been hampered by restrictions on movement and transportation of supplies, inflation, the limited availability of supplies in local markets, and poor access to telecommunication and internet services. However, a low-profile response continues through civil society organizations (CSOs), community-based organizations and camp-based staff. The cluster held a cluster coordination performance monitoring (CCPM) review of 2023 response to improve cluster coordination. The review also provided useful insights for the cluster's 2024 workplan.

The Rakhine subnational cluster conducted an exercise to analyse changes in context, partners' ways of working and also to plan for dealing with a worst-case scenario of conflict. Possible ways of working were discussed, and key advocacy messages developed. Some of these messages include the need for partners to be granted travel authorization, and the need for more funding for the subnational cluster to enable an effective response to water scarcity in the dry season.

A review of the 4W indicators (who does what, where, and when) is being carried out to enable cluster partners to collect relevant information that can be used for decision-making. The review has been completed for Rakhine and the northwest. The revised indicators will be used for data-collection in 2024.

As the cluster lead agency, UNICEF has trained 36 staff members from the WASH Cluster partners on WASH in Emergencies. The training encompassed theory and practical WASH demonstrations, showcasing relevant water and sanitation interventions, including community engagement, accountability to affected populations and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse services, that are required for a holistic WASH response.

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

UNICEF continuously supports maternal and child cash transfers for 7,000 pregnant women and children aged under two years in Yangon peri-urban townships. In addition, 2,700 newly pregnant women and children aged under two years are receiving one-off cash transfers in those townships. Moreover, 2,548 internally displaced persons' families in northern Shan are also receiving a one-off provision of cash with the support of partners and UNICEF field office.

Disability screening continued for 7,413 children and adults in conflict-affected, hard-to-reach and humanitarian priority areas. A disability management information system was deployed, enabling 3,466 households to receive bimonthly disability allowances in February 2024. This cash assistance benefited 3,607 children with disabilities, along with their 12,484 caregivers and family members, across 978 villages and wards in 144 townships. A critical success factor was the collaboration with organizations for people with disabilities and a wide network of community volunteers.

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

Some 11,353 community members, including 5,373 females and 5,980 males, were reached with key messages on maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH), nutrition, immunization, WASH and COVID-19 across 36 townships in Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Shan states and Mandalay, Yangon, Sagaing and Ayeyarwady regions.

Through the "Knowledge Talk" Viber channel and "Healtppy" Facebook page, 267,607 users have been reached with 43 key messages on MNCH, routine immunization, nutrition, WASH, education and MHPSS. As part of the response to the conflict, UNICEF is developing, printing and disseminating life-saving key messages including in local languages.

In-person training of trainers on AAP and interpersonal communication was provided for eight programme officers and senior officers of partner organization in Yangon. They will deliver cascaded training to project staff and volunteers. A satisfaction survey for the distribution of bottled water in Hlaing Thar Yar township reached 571 community members. Some 6,589 community members (2,130 males, 4,459 females) were provided with access to various feedback mechanisms in Magway region. Some 21 complaints and feedbacks were received, with action taken on 52 per cent of them. A global handbook on AAP was translated into Myanmar language and will be distributed to UNICEF staff and partners.

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

UNICEF continues its national presence through seven field offices in Myanmar which prioritize all vulnerable children and families, including those in communities which have been displaced (or not) by natural disasters and conflicts. UNICEF also continues supporting the expansion of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people through its

leadership roles in the Nutrition Cluster, the WASH Cluster, the CP AoR, the Mine Action AoR and is co-leading the Education Cluster with Save the Children at national and subnational levels. UNICEF also participates in the Myanmar Cash Working Group and facilitates the in-country inter-agency network for PSEA with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNICEF continues to co-lead the Risk Communication and Community Engagement Working Group and participates in the Humanitarian Access Working Group.

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy focuses on working with local CSOs, non-governmental organizations and other United Nations agencies to deliver life-saving services efficiently and to broaden the humanitarian response for children in all conflict-affected states and regions.

UNICEF Myanmar launched its 2024 HAC appeal for US\$ 208.3 million to respond the multisectoral humanitarian needs across the country. In collaboration with the Myanmar Humanitarian Country Team, and through its cluster coordination role, UNICEF contributed to the finalization of the 2024 HNRP<sup>9</sup> and this will serve as a guiding framework for humanitarian initiatives in Myanmar.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media Stories

### Turning Taps, Changing Lives

ADRA Myanmar's Safe Water Project brings clean, accessible water to people in Kayin State, supported by AEON fund and UNICEF

<https://uni.cf/3uzs1Hf>

### Periods with Dignity

Enhancing Learning Outcomes for Girls in Ta Greh Township through Menstrual Hygiene Management

<https://uni.cf/49OwEfv>

### UNICEF Water project helps peace to flow in Kayin State

The UNICEF and ADRA Myanmar Water Project in Kayin State addresses water scarcity and fosters community engagement by actively involving youth.

<https://uni.cf/3u1IEjD>

## Social Media

Jan 24 – International Education Day

<https://bit.ly/3UPy9pa>

Jan 23 – Breaking Barrier Human Interest Story

<https://bit.ly/3UQv9sN>

Jan 25 – Quenching Thirst Human Interest Story

<https://bit.ly/49MR6gr>

## Next SitRep: April 2024

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

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<sup>9</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Myanmar Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024*, UNOCHA, New York, December 2023.

## Annex A

### Summary of Programme Results

Sector indicator   disaggregation		UNICEF and Ips response			Cluster response		
		2024 targets	Total results	Change ▲ ▼	2024 targets	Total results	Change ▲ ▼
<b>HEALTH</b>							
# children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles in UNICEF-supported areas	Boys	800 000		0			
	Girls						
# children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Men	350 000	20 680	▲ 48 533			
	Women		27 853				
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
# children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Boys	10 900	40	▲ 95	17,897		
	Girls		55				
# primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Men	316 000	115	▲ 2 562	140,764		
	Women		2 447				
# children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder	Boys	293 000	87	▲ 166	474,489		
	Girls		79				
# children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	Boys	1 014 000	512	▲ 949			
	Girls		437				
# children screen for wasting	Boys	418 000	4 736	▲ 9 398	474,489		
	Girls		4 662				
# pregnant and lactating women receiving micronutrient supplementation		316 000	17	▲ 17	140,764		
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
# children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Boys	3 392 000	4 122	▲ 935 104	1 140 000		
	Girls		4 988				
	Men		322 003				
	Women		603 991				
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Boys	831 000	978	▲ 3 097			
	Girls		1 509				
	Men		-				
	Women		610				
# of people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Boys	1 654 464	20	▲ 733			
	Girls		40				
	Men		289				
	Women		384				
# of children who received individual case management	Boys	25 000	113	▲ 174	10 000		
	Girls		61				
# children in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons provided with relevant prevention and/or survivor-assistance interventions	Boys	940 000	1 750	▲ 8 585			
	Girls		2 031				
	Men		1 952				
	Women		2 852				
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	Boys	890 360	42 317	▲ 85 255	1 335 945		
	Girls		42 938				
	Boys	450 000	6 054	▲ 12 225			

# of children receiving individual learning materials	Girls		6 171			
# educators supported with training and/or incentives	Male	21 864	152	▲ 826		
	Female		674			
# of temporary learning centres rehabilitated	centres	600	15	▲ 15		
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION</b>						
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	Boys	390 000	9 909	▲ 37 597	1 107 739	
	Girls		9 600			
	Men		9 680			
	Women		8 408			
	PWDs		220			
# people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	Boys	300 000	2 195	▲ 8 460	1 006 597	
	Girls		2 309			
	Men		2 021			
	Women		1 935			
	PWDs		51			
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Boys	300 000	2 629	▲ 7 140	1 671 533	
	Girls		2 291			
	Men		1 177			
	Women		1 043			
	PWDs		52			
# people accessing functional handwashing facilities with soap	Boys	300 000		0		
	Girls					
	Men					
	Women					
	PWDs					
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies	Boys	850 000	5 845	▲ 13 964	1 671 533	
	Girls		5 672			
	Men		7 531			
	Women		6 295			
	PWDs		166			
<b>SOCIAL POLICY</b>						
# of households reached with UNICEF funded humanitarian cash transfers		90 000	15 855	▲ 15 855		
# of children and adolescents with disabilities reached with assistive technology and interventions to address disability-related need		18 600		0		
<b>Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)</b>						
# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services		3 000 000	267 607	267 607		
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Men	359 529	2 472	7 160		
	Women		4 688			
	Men	150 000	5 980	11 353		

# people participating in engagementWomen actions for social behaviour change

5 373

\* All the results data are as of end of January 2024.

\*Cluster results data to be reported quarterly.

\*PWDs: People with disabilities

## Annex B

### Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health	18 010 388	-	1 073 689	16 936 699	94%
Nutrition	16 750 000	1 187 548	1 560 430	14 002 022	84%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	55 871 200	1 025 506	1 226 774	53 618 920	96%
Education	35 880 000	1 297 811	3 856 978	30 725 211	86%
WASH	33 115 892	499 139	3 648 059	28 968 694	87%
Social protection	8 195 000	-	399 148	7 795 852	95%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	29 242 348	3 994	284 205	28 954 149	99%
Cluster and field Coordination	11 221 000	276 755	1 145 833	9 798 412	87%
<b>Total</b>	<b>208 285 828</b>	<b>4 290 753</b>	<b>13 195 116</b>	<b>190 799 959</b>	<b>92%</b>

\*GBVIE: Gender-based violence in emergencies

\*HCT: Humanitarian Cash Transfer

\*RCCE: Risk communication and community engagement