



Reporting Period: 1 March to 31 March 2023

Myanmar

Country Office

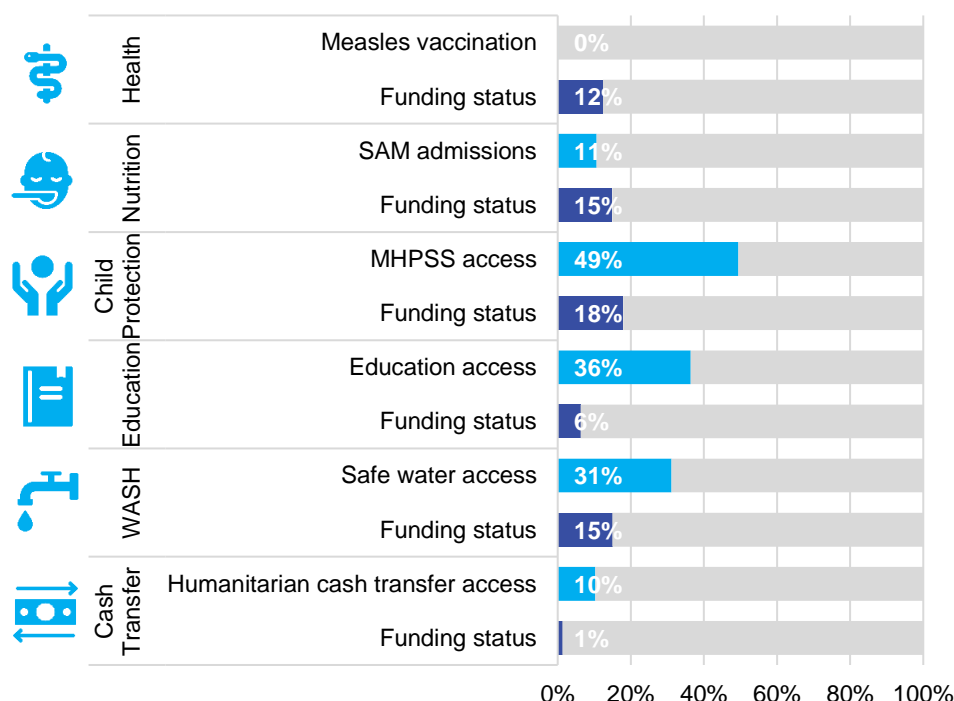
Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2

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for every child

Highlights

- The humanitarian and human rights situation in Myanmar remains volatile in the first quarter of 2023, with continuing displacement in the north-west and south-east. The number of people displaced nationally reached 1,766,600 with a slight decrease for those prior to 1 February 2021, now 328,000 displaced compared to previous report indicating 330,400.
- In Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states displaced people were instructed to return to their place of origins by the end of March, but with limited information on safe return or assistance.
- 31,187 people received primary health care services, and 465 children aged 9–18 months were vaccinated against measles in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan with the assistance of partner organizations.
- Under the Bright Start programme, 71,155 people received telemedicine consultation services, including 59,936 consultations for children under 5 and 11,219 consultations for pregnant women. The programme also provided 1,360 investigations of antenatal care for pregnant women and 32 investigations for children under 5.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status*

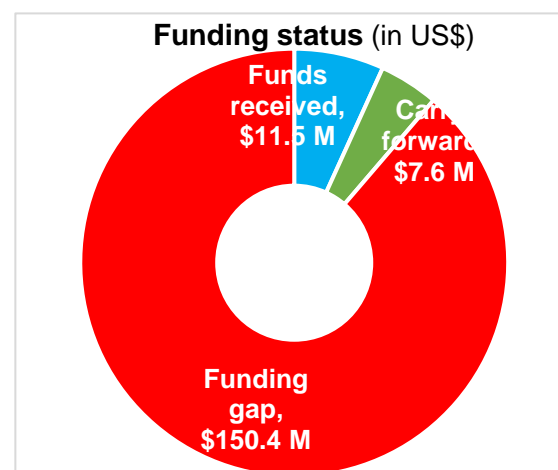


Situation in Numbers



UNICEF Appeal 2023

US\$ 169.6 million



*Funding available includes Funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF Myanmar Country Office is appealing for US\$169.6 million in 2023 to address the needs of the 2.8 million people it has targeted, including an estimated 1.9 million children. During the reporting period, UNICEF secured US\$19.15 million, 11.3 per cent of its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal. UNICEF has received this generous support from the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), 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 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 Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding. UNICEF and its partners continue to deliver much-needed services covering nutrition, health, HIV/AIDS, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, child protection, gender-based violence in emergencies, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, social protection and cash-based programming, accountability to affected populations (AAP), humanitarian leadership and cluster coordination. The programmes hope to scale up services to the targeted populations, especially to children in need, with continued support from donors. UNICEF expresses its sincere appreciation to all private and public sector donors for their contributions to supporting the children of Myanmar.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Armed conflicts continue across Myanmar, particularly in the southeast and northwest where there is regular heavy fighting, air strikes, artillery shelling and the destruction of civilian properties. The humanitarian and human rights situation in Myanmar remains volatile in the first quarter of 2023, with continued new displacement, especially in the north-west and south-east. The number of people displaced rose to 1.77 million across the country at the end of March¹ up from 1.66 at the end of February.

The situation is particularly acute in Sagaing Region, where there are 744,000 displaced people (as of 27 March 2023). Armed clashes are continuing and access to the region by road is blocked. Nationally, tight security measures have also restricted the delivery of supplies in northwest and southeast regions in particular, there are reports of luggage and supplies being inspected at several checkpoints, leading to delays in partner movements necessary for the implementation and monitoring of activities.

Alongside these new displacements, there has been an increased focus by some state-level authorities for people in protracted displacement to return to their villages of origin. In Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states, local authorities instructed people living in displacement sites to return to their place of origins by the end of March. However, limited information on support for safe return has been provided and many displaced people remain concerned regarding safety, security, and lack of basic services in their places of origin. In some locations, populations have been offered some assistance, but this has been inconsistent across locations and generally considered to be insufficient to meet immediate basic needs. To date, due to access limitations, it has not been possible to carry out assessments in the majority of return locations.

In Kayah (Karenni) State, the south-east regions, approximately 20,000 newly displaced people need food, medicines, and tarpaulins to make temporary shelters. Water shortage is another emerging issue with the lack of hygiene causing rashes and diarrhoea among children under 5. Most of the camps are far from any hospital or clinic making it difficult for people to seek medical assistance. Estimates suggest that a high percentage of displaced people, particularly women and children, are suffering from depression and trauma after losing their homes, property and/or family members.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

The conflict continues to affect access to health care services. UNICEF is continuing to implement its health programme through its partnerships in the north-west, the south-east, Kachin, Shan, and Yangon peri-urban area. During the reporting period, with the assistance from partner organizations, 31,187 people received primary health care services, and 465 children aged 9–18 months were vaccinated against measles in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan.

¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, "[Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 27 Mar 2023](#)", UNHCR, 2023.

Essential medicines and personal protective equipment have been distributed to partners including first aid kits, inter-agency emergency health kits, oral rehydration salts, zinc, and amoxicillin. These are expected to meet the needs of approximately 10,000 children. Clean delivery kits and community new-born kits to help with the safe delivery of babies and their essential care have also been dispatched.

The availability of essential medicines for health care service programmes is being severely affected by long delays in obtaining official clearance for medical supplies and commodities, although non-medical items have been procured locally.

Nutrition

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners reached a total of 13,389 children aged 6–59 months (6,817 boys and 6,572 girls) and 3,166 pregnant and lactating women with preventive nutrition services, such as the distribution of multiple micronutrient powders and multiple micronutrient tablet supplements. Similarly, UNICEF supported its partners in reaching 741 children aged 6–59 months (332 boys and 409 girls) suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and a total of 5,989 primary caregivers (159 males and 5,830 females) with children aged under two were provided with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) services. Additionally, 57 children aged 6–59 months (35 boys and 22 girls) who were moderately malnourished were given a simplified treatment that includes the provision of ready-to-use-therapeutic food (RUTF). These services were delivered in Rakhine, Kachin, Kayin, Shan, Yangon, Ayeyarwady and Kayah, despite the continuous challenges surrounding access, travel, and supply.

UNICEF, as the technical lead agency, facilitated and provided a five-day training on nutrition screening and IYCF counselling for 45 nutrition partners and they can now effectively deliver screening and counselling services on optimal infant feeding practices in hard-to-reach locations. UNICEF also supplied its partners with RUTF for treating SAM, plus mid-upper arm circumference tapes and IYCF counselling materials to reach an estimated 2,500 children and pregnant and lactating women in conflict-affected areas.

Nutrition Cluster:

The Nutrition Cluster participated in the inter-cluster coordination group (ICCG) retreat and among other discussions was the peer to peer (P2P) coordination architecture which will boost sub-national coordination capacity in the country, strengthened humanitarian response through cross-sectoral collaboration and advocating for resources to support cluster focused assessments. Pursuant to these cross-sectoral discussions, linkage and discussions between the Nutrition Cluster and the Cash Voucher Assistance Working Group (CVA WG) were done.

Child Protection

UNICEF reached 333,345 individuals (17,433 girls, 14,879 boys, 171,073 women, 129,960 men) with a comprehensive set of child protection services including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), gender-based violence (GBV), case-management awareness-raising on various child protection areas and themes including child protection risks and concerns by the child protection partners in all regions. This figure represents a 11 per cent increase from the last report in February. This increase in coverage is enhanced by the introduction of digital and social media platforms to reach more young people and adolescents with awareness raising messages on MHPSS and EORE. UNICEF's MHPSS response reached a total of 306,494 affected people (12,160 girls, 9,911 boys, 160,536 women, 123,887 men) with in-person activities and digital awareness nationally. Psychosocial support activities include psychosocial first aid through child friendly spaces, positive parenting sessions to parents and caregivers, self-care sessions for implementing partners and field responders in Rakhine, the south-east, north-west and Ayeyarwady. GBV mitigation and prevention messages were provided for 3,440 individuals (900 girls, 811 boys and 1,729 women) while 6246 people (686 girls, 676 boys, 2,414 women, 2,470 men) were given full access to a safe channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers as part of the intervention to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Some 475 children (218 girls, 257 boys) received case-management services including children formerly associated with armed groups and armed forces, victims of GBV and children in detention. EORE services, including awareness on mine risk and victim assistance were provided for 16,690 individuals (17,433 girls, 14,879 boys, 171,073 women, 129,960 men).

UNICEF provided legal aid for 668 clients, including 346 children (244 boys and 102 girls) and 322 young people (268 male and 54 female). Clients are distributed geographically as follows: Yangon (28.89 per cent), Rakhine (21.85 per cent), Sagaing (16.46 per cent), Ayeyarwady (7.6 per cent), Mandalay (7.1 per cent), Magway (6.4 per cent), and

Bago (6.2 per cent). The violations included charges related to the People's Defense Force and breaches of immigration laws.

Child Protection AoR:

In March, the national-level Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) focused on strengthening collaboration on key child protection issues including the establishment of several working groups and steering committees on key thematic areas needed for a good quality response. These include the Disability Steering Group to support CP AoR with enhanced disability inclusive child protection; the Gender Steering Group to liaise closely with Gender in Humanitarian Action for gender-inclusive child protection within the AoR; the GBV-CP WG established earlier in 2023 which has met and actioned several key priorities including developing a data bank on child marriage, and guidance on integrated services (including CP) in GBV safe houses; the localization working group which will focus on supporting and strengthening localization within the AoR; and the Community Level child protection working group.

Mine Action AoR:

EORE is being rolled out nationally, and UNICEF and cluster partners are mainstreaming in all projects into the broader humanitarian response, an initiative supported by the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund.

During the reporting period the Mine Action AoR also focused on how to improve its coordination and EORE response in general. It has carried out a gap analysis and has also taken part in talks on camp closures to prepare for the possibility of displaced people being moved in large groups to areas that might be contaminated. In terms of victim assistance, the MA AoR coordinator has met the World Food Programme (WFP) and has discussed provision of food to victims of landmines.

Education

UNICEF interventions supported an additional 128,690 children (girls: 66,171, boys: 62,519) access formal and non-formal education, including early learning by providing teaching and learning materials, cognitive development, social and emotional learning, and psychosocial support, as well as life skills-based education access for out of school children. UNICEF and its partners also provided individual essential learning packages to an additional 57,386 children (girls: 29,005, boys: 28,381). Moreover, an additional 723 volunteer teachers/educators/facilitators (female: 373, male: 350) were trained and supported through training and incentive support activities.

Levels of violence and instability have worsened, exacerbating internal displacement, and disrupting children's opportunities to learn safely.

As seen from displacement figures² provided by the United Nations, the number of displaced people is increasing, as is their need for assistance, for example in Sagaing. Children, especially those who have been displaced or affected by the conflict, need access to learning in safe spaces, good quality learning materials (including open learning self-study materials), trained facilitators and educational supplies, particularly in areas accommodating newly displaced people. Engagement with the relevant stakeholders including parents, community leaders and UNICEF partners is critical to ensure safe and immediate access to the most vulnerable children, notably to ensure the safe transportation and delivery of education supplies to remote and conflict-affected areas. UNICEF and its partners continue to provide education assistance to promote continuity of learning for those vulnerable children.

Education Cluster

The Cluster has taken the lead in conducting a Joint Needs Assessment in collaboration with the CP AoR, with strong technical support from the Global Education Cluster. The Cluster conducted two rounds of validation workshops with Cluster Lead Agencies, partners, and CP AoR to ensure that key findings were appropriately discussed and interpreted prior to wider dissemination. The Cluster has been facilitating the participation of more local and national organizations and, at the beginning of March, more than 15 new local and national organizations joined the Cluster's national and subnational coordination efforts. The Cluster, having called for community-based organizations, local and national, to express their interest in occupying a seat on the Strategic Advisory Group, has now collected the necessary information to make a choice and will announce its decision shortly. It has also appointed two subnational coordinators for the north-west coordination hub, which includes Rakhine and Chin, Magway and Sagaing. With dedicated subnational Cluster coordinators in all four coordination hubs, the Cluster will have closer and more effective engagement with local partners.

² UNHCR displacement figures as of 27 March 2023. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/mmr>

WASH

Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF and partners provided water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services and supplies to 176,316 people affected by the crisis, including 127,425 people who were reached during the reporting month. Clean drinking water was provided for 140,227 affected people. Inclusive and gender-segregated sanitation services reached a total of 75,939 people, and a hand-washing behaviour-change programme reached 45,536 people. Soap was distributed to 103,157 people in Rakhine, in collaboration with WFP.

People living in the protracted displacement camps in Rakhine and Kachin continued to receive regular WASH services including a daily water supply, sanitation services and WASH supplies. In the north-west and the south-east, where temporary displacements continue to rise, 38,273 people were provided with clean drinking water, 8,110 people received sanitation services and bathing shelters, 23,790 people received lifesaving WASH supplies and 6,884 people reached with awareness on improved hygiene practices.

In peri-urban Yangon, the water kiosks continued to distribute affordable bottled drinking water to meet the needs of 8,013 people, even though increased power interruptions affected the kiosks' production capacity. Some 3,542 mothers and children in Shwe Pyi Thar township received direct cash benefits to access drinking water and hygiene supplies from the open market.

As summer approaches, UNICEF and partners have already organized a remote water pumping/ boating service to meet the daily needs of displaced people in Pauktaw, Rakhine. New partnerships are being forged, with plans being finalized to extend humanitarian WASH services to the affected population in the north-west (Sagaing, Chin and Magway) and south-east (Kayah, Kayin, southern Shan, Bago and Tanintharyi) in early April 2023.

WASH Cluster:

The Financial Tracking Service shows 2.4 per cent funding for the WASH Cluster against the total Humanitarian Response Plan with total required budget 112.3 million USD. The WASH Cluster is reporting that contingency stock to respond to unforeseen emergencies is unavailable, and with monthly hygiene consumable materials the main challenge which will be enough to cover till End of April. WASH Cluster is working closely with cluster member to map out the future needed contingency stock and consumable materials for the second quarter of 2023.

In Rakhine, WASH Cluster partners distributed critical supplies to 110 new displacement sites out of 192. These are home to 51,773 people across 10 townships in central and northern Rakhine. The supplies included 210 water filters, 107 Jerry Cans/water buckets and 2,224 hygiene kits. Some 2,300 families received soap and 2,090 women/girls received sanitary pads in new displacement camps in Mrauk U, Kyauktaw and Sittwe. A further 454 hygiene promotion sessions were carried out in new displacement sites in Ann, Kyauktaw, Sittwe, Rathedaung, Minbya, Mrauk U and Myebon townships during this reporting period.

In the north-west, WASH Cluster partners covered 231 new displacement sites out of 336, reaching 40,263 displaced people in 6 townships in Chin state; 4,034 displaced people in 22 out of 53 new displacement sites in 2 townships in Magway Region; and 89,091 IDPs in 128 out of 312 new displacement sites in 12 townships in Sagaing. During this reporting period 241 hygiene kits, enough soap for 241 households, and sanitary pads for 366 women and girls were also distributed.

In the south-east, UNICEF partnerships have provided people with essential WASH services 15,470 people have gained access to adequate supplies (such as provision of aqua tabs and water filters) that are safe for drinking and domestic needs; 2,306 households have been provided with water purification sachets, 2,596 households have been given water storage containers, 7,117 gender-segregated communal emergency latrines have been installed, 15,300 people have received critical WASH supplies (including hygiene and menstrual hygiene management supplies), and 6,837 people have been reached with hand-washing and hygiene promotion behaviour-change programmes.

Partners worked successfully with a community affected by diarrhoea in the south-east, providing WASH supplies and water purification tablets to the affected population.

Social Protection and Cash-based Programming

1,503 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, IYCF, immunization and personal hygiene. In accordance with the programme requirements, 12 new mother support groups were formed to promote community outreach activities (including SBCC) in the project townships. UNICEF will continue the cash transfer support to 7,000 programme participants (2,685 girls and 2,906 boys under two and 1,409 pregnant women).

“Bright Start”, the mobile-based emergency health care microinsurance programme continued to provide emergency health care services in Yangon’s six peri-urban townships: Hlaing Thar Yar, Shwe Pyi Thar, North Okkalar, North Dagon, South Dagon and Dagon Seikkan. Bright Start has provided health care services for up to 30,935 active programme participants including 30,535 children under 5, and 394 pregnant women. 71,155 programme participants received telemedicine consultation services, including 59,936 consultations for children under 5 and 11,219 consultations for pregnant women. The programme also provided 1,360 investigations of antenatal care for pregnant women and 32 investigations for children under 5. Moreover, 9,605 medications for children under 5, and 6 medications for pregnant women were delivered to programme participant homes by door-to-door medical supply service. The programme was also able to provide 2,285 hospital cash grants for the hospitalization of 1,460 pregnant women and 825 children under 5.

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

In partnership with Parami Development Network, Mawk Kon and Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA), 18,382 community members have been mobilized through key messages on Maternal and Child Health (MCH), nutrition, immunization and disaster risk reduction in southern and eastern Shan and Rakhine states. In addition, 188 community members were trained in composting waste by Mawk Mon in Shan State.

Through the “Knowledge Talk” Viber Channel, 30 key messages around MCH, nutrition, WASH, education, immunization, MHPSS, environmental health and International Women’s Day have been posted with a reach of 6,743 and 1,204 interactions of the subscribers. Knowledge Talk has 1,518 subscribers.

With respect to information, education, and communication (IEC) materials, five posters on IYCF, a video for measuring mid-upper arm circumference translated into four ethnic languages and tools for data-collection by community volunteers were tested with around 70 mothers and caregivers in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan States. Further, 6,100 printed IEC materials related to COVID-19 prevention and vaccination were distributed in Rakhine State to support in their community mobilization sessions. During February 2023, 5,802 AAP submissions were received from affected populations in Rakhine and Shan States.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has endorsed the new Myanmar humanitarian coordination architecture. This entails dividing the country into five zones: central, north-east, north-west, Rakhine, and south-east with ICCG for operational level and Area HCT for strategic discussions with membership composed by Agency Head or Senior Management at Field Office level.

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 south-east.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Stories

[Delivering child protection support despite hazardous environment in central Myanmar](#)

[Pond clean-up helps community feel safe](#)

[Out-of-school adolescents gain skills for life in Myanmar](#)

[A window to the world for children with disabilities in Myanmar](#)

Tweets

[Delivering child protection support despite hazardous environment in central Myanmar](#)

[#StayAndDeliver Campaign](#)

[Amplifying the AP story on children mine victims](#)

Facebook posts

[Delivering child protection support despite hazardous environment in central Myanmar](#)

[Tips for pregnant and lactating mothers \(SBC Viber content\)](#)

[#StayAndDeliver Campaign](#)

Next SitRep: May 2023

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

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

		UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster Response		
Sector		2023 targets	Total results	Change ▲▼	2023 targets	Total results	Change ▲▼
Indicator Disaggregation							
HEALTH							
# of children 9–18 months vaccinated against measles	Boys	750,000	505	▲465			
	Girls		333				
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Men	250,000	27,054	▲31,187			
	Women		39,757				
NUTRITION							
# of children aged 6–59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Boys	8,828	429	▲741	14,714	429	▲741
	Girls		508			508	
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months receiving IYCF counselling	Men	126,000	385	▲5,989	251,887	385	▲5,878
	Women		10,574			10,569	
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving micronutrient powders	Boys	170,000	6,996	▲13,389	338,375	6,996	▲13,389
	Girls		6,763			6,763	
# of children aged 6–59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	Boys	570,000	2,556	▲1,464			
	Girls		4,090				
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION							
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Boys	450,000	24,858	▲55,087	1,098,120		
	Girls		25,982				
	Men		41,469			85,583	▲58,288
	Women		47,918			89,516	
	PWDs		1,044			23,735	
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	Boys	300,000	16,523	▲9,441	999,019		
	Girls		16,157				
	Men		20,092			65,112	▲36,547
	Women		23,167			70,403	
	PWDs		696			20,248	
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Boys	800,000	11,284	▲11,478	1,629,731		
	Girls		11,376				
	Men		9,765			22,088	▲11,478
	Women		13,111			23,448	
	PWDs		460			7,127	
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies	Boys	800,000	34,051	▲127,425	1,629,731		
	Girls		33,050				

	Men		50,751			85,527	▲ 126,828
	Women		58,464			91,820	
	PWDs		925			28,455	
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of children, adolescent and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Boys	620,000	9,911	▲ 17,810		10,987	▲ 17,432
	Girls		12,160			13,615	
	Men		123,887			125,809	
	Women		160,536			163,548	
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Boys	340,000	811	▲ 2,488		859	▲ 1,160
	Girls		900			929	
	Men		0			0	
	Women		1,729			2,199	
# of people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Boys	400,000	676	▲ 2,488		676	▲ 2,493
	Girls		717			722	
	Men		2,470			2,470	
	Women		2,414			2,414	
# of children who received individual case-management	Boys	8,780	257	▲ 175		315	▲ 221
	Girls		218			289	
# of children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions	Boys	495,000	3,224	▲ 12,162		6,928	▲ 21,264
	Girls		3,469			7,691	
	Men		3,603			5,839	
	Women		6,394			12,394	
EDUCATION**							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	Boys	750,000	133,897	▲ 128,690	1,060,364		0
	Girls		138,704				
# of children receiving individual learning materials	Boys	750,000	50,778	▲ 57,386			
	Girls		50,774				
# of educators/facilitators trained and supported	Male	18,750	716	▲ 723			
	Female		1,308				
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	829	0			
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)							
# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services		1,000,000	142,851	▲ 25,195			
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through	Men	60,000	3,613	▲ 5,802			
	Women		4,083				

established feedback mechanisms

* All the results data are as of end of February except SBC

** Education Cluster results to be reported quarterly.

PWD: People with disabilities

Annex B

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health	23,750,000	1,442,292	1,492,401	20,815,307	88%
Nutrition	14,428,000	1,108,962	1,044,678	12,274,360	85%
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	46,708	49,386	3,603,906	97%
Cluster and field Coordination	11,221,000	1,642,480	532,454	9,046,066	81%
Total	169,556,000	11,515,333	7,616,062	150,424,605	94%