



A mother gives her child water near a camp for displaced people in Ponnagyun, Rakhine

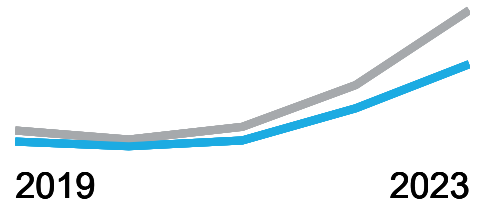
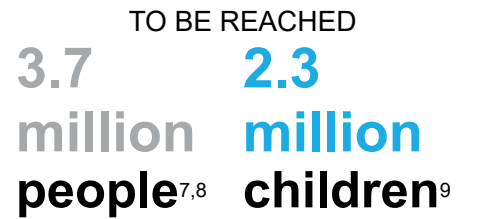
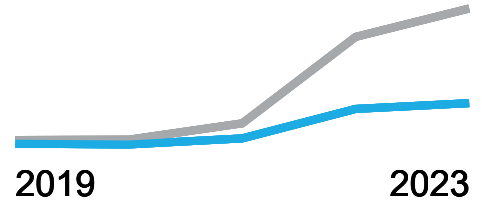
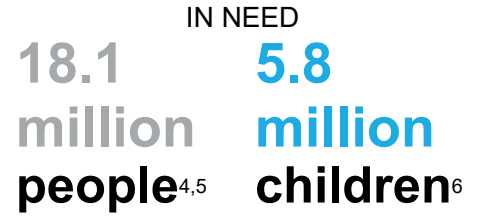
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Humanitarian Action for Children

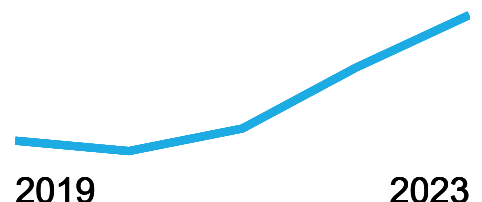
Myanmar

HIGHLIGHTS^{1,2}

- Extremely severe Cyclone Mocha, one of the strongest cyclones ever recorded in Myanmar, made landfall on 14 May 2023, impacting an estimated 3.4 million people in Rakhine, Chin, Sagaing, Magway and Kachin. Multiple injuries and widespread damage to shelters and critical public infrastructure, including water supplies, health facilities, schools and electricity have been reported.³
- The cyclone exacerbated already severe and deteriorating humanitarian and human rights crises for communities in the affected regions.
- Access of children and their families to essential services such as health care, protection, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, and education is severely constrained. It has been critically disrupted in cyclone-affected areas. These interrelated challenges threaten children's survival, development, safety and well-being.
- UNICEF requires US\$217.9 million, an increase of \$48.4 million as a result of the cyclone, in addition to ongoing multisectoral humanitarian needs.
- UNICEF's humanitarian strategy focuses on working with all stakeholders, including communities and local and international partners, to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance and ensure critical services reach children in need.



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
US\$ 217.9 million



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



750,000

children vaccinated against measles



2 million

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



890,360

children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning



930,000

people reached with critical WASH supplies

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

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

One of the strongest cyclones ever recorded in Myanmar, Mocha made landfall in Rakhine State on 14 May 2023.¹⁰ The cyclone continued inland, bringing heavy rains and winds, and leaving a trail of destruction through Chin, Sagaing, Magway and Kachin. An estimated 3.4 million people live in the areas most impacted. Significant damage to houses, shelters for internally displaced people, and public infrastructure has been reported.¹¹

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

The widespread conflict has further deteriorated in 2023. Increased fighting has been occurring nationwide, with notable intensification mainly in the southeast, northwest, and Kachin states. More than 1.8 million people were internally displaced, including 1.5 million newly displaced after February 2021.¹² Of these, over 1.2 million internally displaced people were living in the areas impacted by Cyclone Mocha. Communities in Sagaing Region, hardest hit by the conflict with nearly 763,100 people displaced, suffered additional trauma.¹³ Cyclone Mocha has further imperiled nearly 220,000 people living in protracted displacement in Rakhine and the extremely vulnerable non-displaced populations, especially 417,000 stateless Rohingyas and communities affected by conflict, insecurity and rising poverty.

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

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

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Children in an affected area play on fallen trees destroyed by Cyclone Mocha (15 May 2023)

SECTOR NEEDS



2.2 million people in need of nutrition assistance¹⁴



5.4 million children in need of protection services¹⁵



4 million children in need of education support¹⁶



5.2 million people are in need of humanitarian WASH services¹⁷

An estimated 3.4 million people live in Cyclone Mocha affected areas in Myanmar, already hit hard by years of conflict and deprivation.

As families grapple with the aftermath - amid an ongoing conflict - it is important to note that girls and children with disabilities are at greater risk of adverse outcomes following any disaster.

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

[Read more about this story here](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Health

- **750,000** children vaccinated against measles²¹
- **300,000** children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities²²



Nutrition²³

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



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA²⁴

- **2,000,000** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support²⁵
- **400,000** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **400,000** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations
- **20,000** children who have received individual case management
- **850,000** children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions



Education²⁶

- **890,360** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **890,360** children receiving individual learning materials
- **21,864** educators supported with training and/or incentives²⁷
- **500** temporary learning centres rehabilitated



Water, sanitation and hygiene²⁸

- **580,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs
- **430,000** people accessing appropriate sanitation services²⁹
- **80,000** people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes³⁰
- **930,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies³¹
- **130,000** Cyclone Mocha-affected people accessing functional handwashing facilities with soap



Social protection

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



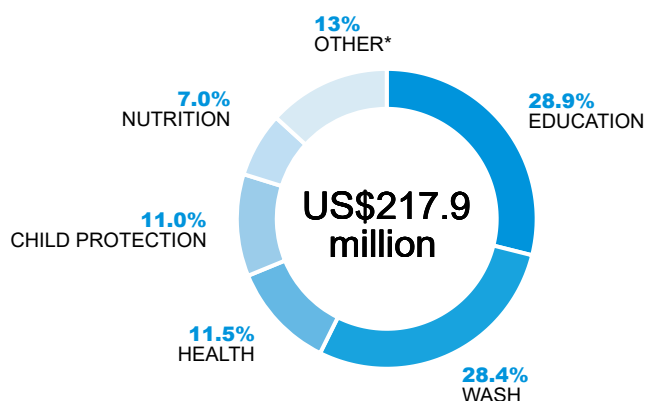
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)

- **1,165,000** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services
- **70,000** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2023

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

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



| Appeal sector | Revised 2023 HAC requirement (US\$) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Health ³² | 25,000,000 |
| Nutrition ³³ | 15,196,000 |
| Child protection ^{34,35,36} | 24,000,000 |
| Education ³⁷ | 63,000,000 |
| WASH ³⁸ | 61,940,000 |
| Social protection ³⁹ | 13,525,000 |
| Cross-sectoral ⁴⁰ | 4,047,500 |
| Cluster and field coordination | 11,221,000 |
| Total | 217,929,500 |

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

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

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ENDNOTES

1. An estimated 1.6 million people are affected by Cyclone Mocha across five areas of Myanmar – Rakhine, Chin, Sagaing, Magway and Kachin. The impact of the cyclone, including flooding, and the destruction of structures, hit areas with a high pre-existing vulnerability- with large numbers of displaced, returned, stateless and crisis-affected people, who were already targeted for support under the existing 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan. Additional populations have also been severely impacted and require urgent assistance.
2. COVID-19 remains a Public Health Emergency of International Concern as declared by the World Health Organization in January 2020. On 1 July 2022, UNICEF deactivated its Level 3 Sustained Phase for the global COVID-19 pandemic response. All activities related to COVID-19 pandemic response, including programme targets and funding requirements, have been shifted into regular development programming and operations. While UNICEF's Level 3 emergency response to COVID-19 was deactivated, the organization continues to respond to the pandemic and its impact on children, their families and communities and the social systems they rely on.
3. OCHA, Cyclone MOCHA Flash Appeal, May 2023
4. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children, and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster lead agency responsibilities.
5. Estimate from the 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview, plus new caseload in OCHA Cyclone MOCHA Flash Appeal, May 2023
6. The 2023 HRP calculated the total number of children in need based on 35 per cent of total people in need. The inter-agency Flash Appeal for Cyclone Mocha included 175,000 additional children in need, based on 35 per cent of the total 500,000 new caseload.
7. UNICEF calculates the total number of people to be reached based on the highest programme target for direct WASH interventions and direct support through education, specifically by adding the number of children/adolescents accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning. Percentages of targets from other sectoral interventions, based on a geographic and demographic analysis to minimize the risk of overlapping interventions and populations. UNICEF uses this approach to reduce the risk of double counting. Of the total people to be reached, 52 per cent are women/girls, and 13 per cent are people/children with disabilities.
8. The total number of people in need has risen to 18.1 million. To meet their immediate and critical needs, UNICEF humanitarian targets are aligned with the inter-agency approach to target the most vulnerable of those in need, including those displaced and affected by conflict and other crises. Other vulnerable children and families outside the scope of this Humanitarian Action for Children appeal will be targeted through regular UNICEF health, child protection, WASH, nutrition, education and social protection programmes. These interventions will be included in the revised inter-agency socioeconomic recovery and resilience plan.
9. UNICEF calculates this based on the highest reach figures for children, the number of children/adolescents accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning. This includes 49 per cent girls and 10 per cent children with disabilities.
10. Cyclone Mocha made landfall on 14 May 2023, with maximum sustained winds of around 250 km/hour and causing sea storm surges of up to 3.5 meters.
11. Reports noted significant damage to people's homes, IDP shelters and public infrastructure – including hospitals, health centres, banks, schools, roads and bridges, religious buildings, and water and sanitation systems – in all affected areas. This disaster comes on top of a continuing humanitarian crisis.
12. OCHA, Myanmar Emergency Overview map and statistics, May 2023
13. Ibid
14. OCHA, Myanmar: 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan, January 2023. The additional caseload for Cyclone Mocha is 41,000, but the total figure of people in need (PIN) remains the same as the affected communities are already included in the HRP 2023 Nutrition Cluster PIN (OCHA Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal).
15. OCHA, Myanmar: 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan, January 2023. This includes the Cyclone Mocha additional caseload of 52,122 (OCHA Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal 2023).
16. OCHA, Myanmar: 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan, January 2023. While numbers for people in need in the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview, and by extension cluster-specific figures, were primarily informed by proxy indicators and a great deal of estimation, the figures for 2023 are drawn from the multisector needs assessment dataset. This includes 163,000 additional caseload from Cyclone Mocha (OCHA Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal).
17. OCHA, Myanmar 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan, January 2023. This includes the Cyclone Mocha additional caseload of 262,000 (OCHA Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal 2023).
18. UNICEF is committed to supporting the leadership and coordination of humanitarian response through its leadership or co-leadership of cluster coordination for the WASH, Nutrition and Education Clusters and the Child Protection and the Mine Action Areas of Responsibility. All cluster coordinator costs are included in sectoral programme budgets.
19. This appeal is aligned with the revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.
20. UNICEF is committed to empowering local responders in humanitarian crises in various ways. The revised Core Commitments made investing in strengthening the capacities of local actors in the humanitarian response a mandatory benchmark for UNICEF action. A more localized response will improve humanitarian action and is fundamental to achieving better accountability for affected populations.
21. Children aged 6-59 months are targeted to be vaccinated against measles.
22. The primary healthcare target is revised upward, with additional 50,000 children and women in cyclone-affected regions.
23. The Nutrition Cluster target is aligned with the inter-agency approach to target the most vulnerable through its humanitarian programming. UNICEF plans to contribute 50 per cent of the Nutrition Cluster target. UNICEF will ensure other vulnerable populations are targeted through integrated resilience programming for better nutrition.
24. The child protection target is close to the cluster target because UNICEF has included crisis-affected people in contested communities in Chin State, Magway Region, Kachin State, Sagaing Region, Kayah State and Bago Region to compensate for a possible exclusion error by the Child Protection Area of Responsibility which excluded conflict-affected (vulnerable) population from its target. Even though the number of cluster partners may be higher than the number of CP partners, yet because of this targeting error, the two targets are not far apart.
25. Mental health and psychosocial support messages will continue to be delivered through several channels including digital media, targeted psychosocial support activities, community based MHPSS, individual counselling and psychosocial first aid..
26. For education, the pre-Cyclone Mocha number of people in need (as well as the number to be reached) was lower than in 2022 because three regions (Naypyidaw, Mandalay and Yangon) are now excluded. There was also increased school enrolment (based on the multisector needs assessment) compared with 2022, so fewer children required educational support. The targets increased by one-third due to Cyclone Mocha. In addition, the rehabilitation of temporary learning centres damaged during Cyclone Mocha is now included.
27. The training will focus on orienting educators to the educational pathways offered by UNICEF and its implementing partners to children and youth in Myanmar. These pathways include non-formal programmes such as Non-formal Primary Education (NFPE) programme, life skills training through the Extended and Continuous Education and Learning (EXCEL) programme, early learning and basic education (in camps for internally displaced people and through community-based learning hubs). Training will also be provided on inclusive education, mental health and psychosocial support and the Open Learning materials (supplementary learning materials aligned to the Ministry of Education curriculum) that UNICEF has developed and is currently rolling out.
28. Includes 405,000 people affected by Cyclone Mocha, Additional caseload of 130,000 persons (50 per cent of WASH cluster target) and existing HAC caseload of 275,000 persons in the path of the cyclone.
29. The target for 'people reached with appropriate sanitation services' is less than 'people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs', as substantial conflict-affected population is on the move and temporarily shelter in monasteries, host communities, where limited/basic sanitation services are available.
30. The lower revised target is for population that will be reached through participatory community behaviour change programming. All beneficiaries targeted with hygiene kits will also receive hygiene promotion materials.
31. This target is based on those reached with hygiene supplies, not a full WASH package.
32. Unit costs: US\$25 per immunized child; US\$20 per person for primary health care services. For additional 50,000 people: US\$25 per person for primary health care services
33. Unit costs: US\$18 per infant and young child feeding counselling beneficiary/supplementation; US\$250 per treatment for severe wasting; US\$17.61 per multiple micro-nutrient supplementation (children) and US\$12 for vitamin A supplementation to children.
34. The budget for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse programming is estimated at US\$800,000.
35. The cost per beneficiary is \$54.
36. The budget for gender-based violence in emergencies programming is estimated at \$3,060,000. This is mainly for prevention aspect of the GBV implementation which includes prevention messaging and awareness raising. CP calculated based on \$56-\$100 per child.
37. The cost per beneficiary is \$65.
38. The average cost per beneficiary for WASH sector is \$69. The UNICEF multi-package approach has an average cost of \$66.60 per beneficiary. Estimated funding requirement includes restoration of WASH services damaged by Cyclone Mocha in the communities, learning centers and healthcare facilities.
39. The 2023 budget for social protection is not directly comparable to the 2022 budget due to changes in the value of the humanitarian cash transfer and the exchange rate between the US dollar and local currency, along with the addition of disability-specific targets. Benefits (rounded values) are as follows: \$9.75 per month for 90,000 recipients for one year plus US\$300 for 10,000 recipients for disability-specific services.
40. This line item includes social and behavioural change, risk communication and community engagement and accountability to affected populations programming.
41. Unit costs: \$25 per immunized child; \$20 per person for primary health care services.
42. Unit costs: \$10 per infant and young child feeding counselling beneficiary/supplementation; \$190 per treatment for severe wasting; \$17 per supplementation (children) and \$15 for each pregnant or lactating woman.
43. The budget for gender-based violence in emergencies programming is estimated at \$3,060,000.
44. The cost per beneficiary is \$54.
45. The budget for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse programming is estimated at \$800,000.
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