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Afghanistan

Humanitarian Situation Report

April 2023
Report # 4

Reporting Period: 1–30 April 2023

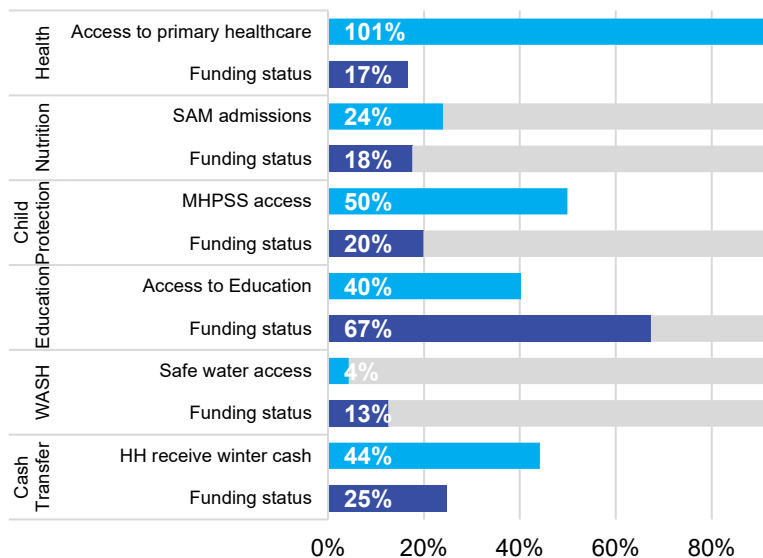
Highlights

- Despite a challenging operational environment, UNICEF supported 573,388 children (59% girls) with education services through 17,856 community-based education classes in 30 provinces. 617,919 children and caregivers, including 882 children with disabilities, were reached with a range of child protection services including case management, explosive ordinance risk education, and mental health and psychosocial support.
- April saw an increase in cases of infectious diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD). In high-risk areas, 86,414 people, including drought-affected and internally displaced people, received essential WASH supplies. Urgent funding is needed for emergency health and WASH activities to prevent the spread of AWD/cholera.
- More than 48,800 children (56% girls) received life-saving treatment for severe wasting, following the screening of 1.3 million children aged 6-59 months.

Situation in numbers

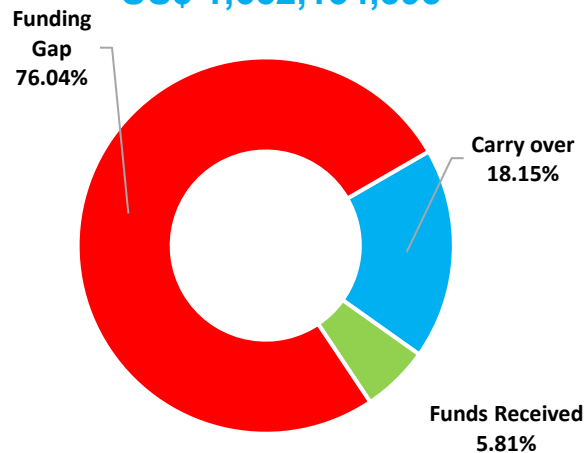
- 28.3 M**
People in need of humanitarian assistance (HNO 2023)
- 15.2 M**
children in need of humanitarian assistance (HNO 2023)
- 875 K**
Severely acutely malnourished children under the age of five years expected to need SAM treatment (HNO 2023)
- 17.6 M**
people will need humanitarian health assistance (HNO 2023).

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status*



UNICEF Appeal 2023

US\$ 1,652,134,593



* The response reach and funding status is cumulative from the beginning of the year.

** Access to Education is defined as the number of children reached in both Community Based Schools and in Public Schools through the distribution of Teaching Learning Materials and Textbooks.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

As of April, the 2023 UNICEF Afghanistan Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal is 24 per cent funded. This includes flexible emergency funding from both public and private partners, which will enable UNICEF to utilize resources to respond to rising and sudden needs. UNICEF is grateful to Japan and the extensive family of National Committees for UNICEF for the contributions that were received in April. Furthermore, UNICEF extends special appreciation to the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and UK, as well as private sector partners for the provision of flexible resources. UNICEF will continue to partner with donors to ensure sufficient resources are mobilized to address the needs of children and communities in Afghanistan. Urgent and critical funding gaps threaten to affect UNICEF's ability to reach the most vulnerable children and families with lifesaving interventions, especially in health, WASH, nutrition and child protection.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Afghanistan continues to experience concurrent crises including drought, floods, insecurity, political and economic instability and displacement, all of which pose serious risks. Restrictions on women continue to impact humanitarian programmes further compounding the already dire humanitarian situation. In April, the de facto Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator of the extension of the female national staff ban to include UN staff, with the potential to further impact humanitarian access for the most vulnerable women and children.

A recent study led the University of Bristol reveals that dangerous, record-breaking heat waves are set to increase as the climate crisis intensifies, and will be particularly devastating in countries and regions that are least prepared for them—including Afghanistan². UNDP reported that Afghanistan's economy contracted by 20.7 per cent in 2021, followed by a further contraction of 3.6 per cent in 2022. The report also projects that the 2023 GDP could increase by 1.3 per cent if the level of foreign aid remains at \$3.7 billion. However, prospects for economic recovery remain weak and insufficient over the long term, especially if foreign aid is withheld.

April also saw the number of cases of infectious diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) increasing day by day. The national epi-curve shows a rising trend in AWD with dehydration cases for the last five consecutive weeks, indicating a seasonal rise. During the third week of April, 3,639 new cases and 3 new deaths (CFR=0.08) of AWD with dehydration were reported from 156 districts in 29 provinces, showing a 11.9 per cent and 50 per cent increase in the number of cases and deaths, respectively, compared to the previous week. Since the start of the year, a total of 35,039 AWD with dehydration cases and 13 deaths have been reported. Most of the AWD cases reported (85.6%) were from 11 provinces (Kabul, Helmand, Baghlan, Farah, Zabul, Khost, Kandahar, Paktya, Ghazni, Jawzjan, and Nimroz). The cases were almost equally distributed among males (50.5%) and females (49.5%); children under five are slightly more affected (56.2%).

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

Across all 34 provinces, UNICEF continued to support 2,399 healthcare facilities to deliver primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare services, of which 594 facilities received support for additional high-impact interventions focusing on the prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage, prevention of neonatal sepsis and birth control in nine provinces. During the reporting month, more than 5.8 million people (50% children under the age of five) received essential health and nutrition services in these facilities. During the month, 162 UNICEF supported MHNTs provided health and nutrition services to 280,605 people in remote and hard to reach areas. During the reporting period, 80,915 children were vaccinated against measles, 86,230 children were vaccinated with Pentavalent 3 vaccines and 188,600 people were vaccinated against COVID-19 as part of the routine immunization programme. UNICEF established 232 oral rehydration points and 52 cholera treatment centers in response to a surge in AWD cases. In April, UNICEF received medical equipment and drugs worth US \$3 million and distributed supplies worth US \$1.5 million from the central warehouse. Approximately 2,000 community health workers were trained on community-based new-born care as well as mental health and psychosocial support. In addition, 300 healthcare workers were trained on the Helping Babies Survive (HBS) curriculum in the Western region.

² <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-023-37554-1>

Nutrition

In April, 1,297,597 children aged 0-59 months were screened for acute malnutrition through mobile and fixed health facilities, of which 48,805 children (56% girls) with severe wasting were admitted for treatment. Since the beginning of the year, 210,605 children with severe wasting were reached with essential nutrition services which are provided in over 3,200 UNICEF supported health facilities. During the reporting period, UNICEF provided Vitamin A supplements to 1,429,725 children aged 6-59 months through National Immunization Days (NIDs) in Kandahar, Helmand and Uruzgan provinces.

In addition, UNICEF provided 266,170 caregivers of children aged 0-23 months with counselling services on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN). UNICEF also trained 78 health personnel on MIYCN in the eastern and southern regions. In addition, 940 Community Health Workers (75% female), were trained on the Community-Based Nutrition Package (CBNP) implementation at the community level in a bid to promote optimal nutrition behaviours at household levels. A total of 381 CHWs (19% female) were trained on the micronutrient powder (MNP) and weekly Iron folate supplementation (WIFS) to orient the community on the proper use of the MNP and Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets. 234 community health workers (CHWs) who were previously trained on the Mother Mid Upper Arm Circumference approach (MMA) cascaded the training to 5,200 mothers in Laghman, Kunar and Nuristan provinces.

Bureaucratic impediments continue to impact the nutrition interventions. Most recently, the implementation of a Simplified Treatment Protocol (STP) was suspended in Kunar, Nangarhar, Kapisa, Parwan and Daikundi provinces and the planned implementation of a SMART³ nutrition survey to determine recent estimates of wasting among children under five was put on hold. UNICEF is continuing to advocate with the relevant authorities to ensure the implementation of the simplified protocol and the SMART survey.

Education

In April, UNICEF supported 573,188 children (59% girls) with education services through 17,856 community-based education (CBE) classes⁴ in 30 out of the 34 provinces. Since the beginning of the year, 2,435 new CBE classes were established and have now been registered into the CBE Database developed by UNICEF⁵. The distribution of teaching and learning materials (TLMs) as well as textbooks for schools located in the cold climate provinces, continued during the reporting month. UNICEF supported 401,449 children (38% girls) through the provision of TLMs and textbooks in April. Currently 9 million textbooks have been distributed, an additional 6 million are pre-positioned in provincial warehouses, and the remaining 5 million will be distributed by the end of June.

Although schools reopened last month, the ban on secondary education for girls is still ongoing and there is still no indication on when girls can start attending secondary education. UNICEF is continuing to monitor the situation on the ground through staff, technical extenders and partners. Despite the continuing challenges in girls' education, UNICEF supported 9,686 girls through alternative learning modalities. This includes 1,686 girls supported through CBEs for secondary education. In April, UNICEF also supported 1,178 female students to receive pre-service and in-service teacher training under the Girls' Access to Teacher Education (GATE) Programme in the Central, Eastern and Western Regions.

Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

In April, UNICEF reached 617,919 children and caregivers (125,055 girls, 267,814 boys, 88,758 women, and 136,292 men), including 882 children with disabilities (316 girls and 566 boys) with a range of child protection services including the provision of supplies, case management, explosive ordinance risk education (EORE), and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services. UNICEF also provided MHPSS/Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) treatment and messages on wellness to 310,468 children and caregivers (68,188 girls, 95,593 boys, 64,009 women, and 82,678 men). Out of this total, 31,444 children and caregivers received structured MHPSS services at transit centres at borders, health facilities, schools, and child-friendly venues in the communities. 5,122 vulnerable children (1,595 girls and 3,527 boys) benefited from case

³ This is a nutrition survey which makes use of the SMART methodology (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions. SMART surveys are focused on nutrition indicators, particularly anthropometry (e.g., infant/child weight, height/length, MUAC) to determine the level of wasting among children under five.

⁴ UNICEF is currently working with implementing partners to establish more CBE classes to meet the target of 600,000 children supported through 20,000 CBE classes in all the 34 provinces.

⁵ The total number of CBEs and enrolment (including enrolment per CBE) has been adjusted based on recent information provided by implementing partners to the CBE Database. The distribution of the number of children enrolled in the 17,856 CBEs has been adjusted as per the database, thus the higher increase in the number of CBEs vis-à-vis the increase in the number of students.

management services across all regions, including 812 children (109 girls and 703 boys), who were provided with family support. The risk of explosive ordnances continues to pose a significant danger to children as previously inaccessible locations continued to open, resulting in a high number of child casualties. UNICEF and partners reached 421,176 children and community members (85,606 girls, 176,119 boys, 53,840 women, and 105,611 men) with Explosive Ordinance Risk Education messages.

Amidst the restrictions on female social workers and the closure of women's and girls' friendly spaces that impacted on the delivery of child protection services, UNICEF and its partners were able to deliver services through alternative options including house to house visits, remote services, and the integration of services with other sectors such as health. In April, 32,861 children and women received GBV prevention, risk reduction, and response services (5,951 girls, 25,571 boys, and 1,339 women) as compared to 19,946 reached in March. During the reporting period, Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Harassment (PSEA&H) specialists conducted PSEA&H awareness raising and outreach sessions for 25 UNICEF partners, five UNICEF staff, and 95 Extenders in Helmand Province. The topics covered, include understanding the humanitarian staff standards of conduct and the definition of SEA and SH, understanding the acceptable/unacceptable behaviours of humanitarian staff, and how to report SEA and other misconduct. The Committed to Good (CTG) focal point also oriented Extenders on the CTG code of conduct. In addition, as part of the country office PSEA scale-up plan key interventions, which include the identification of the SEA risk factors, awareness raising about SEA issues, and monitoring progress towards addressing risks was implemented through a scheduled PSEA bulk SMS which was sent to 1,519,122 U-Reporters. 555 calls were received (521 calls from male and 34 calls from female beneficiaries) related to inquiries on the forms of humanitarian assistance available. The PSEA Specialist also conducted a PSEA refresher session for 10 Education section staff who are based in the country office.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In April, UNICEF and partners provided safe drinking water to 87,967 people (51% female) in 13 provinces⁶ through water trucking, rehabilitation of existing and the construction of new water supply systems. Furthermore, 116,253 people accessed sanitation facilities in the communities where Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programmes are being implemented. In addition, 302,476 people living in the urban areas of Bamyan, Kabul, Kapisa, Khost, Logar, Maidan Wardak, Paktika, Paktia and Panjshir provinces received sanitation materials comprised of wheelbarrows, shovels and racks to improve their living environment. 174,555 people (15% of the catchment population) benefited from the rehabilitation and construction of WASH facilities at 11 healthcare facilities. 17,358 students (9,670 boys, 7,367 girls) and teachers also benefited from the construction / rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 12 schools in Herat province.

Hygiene promotion and awareness sessions reached 53,261 people (51% female) in emergency-affected provinces of Badghis, Bamyan, Kabul, Kapisa, Khost, Logar, Maidan Wardak, Paktia, Panjshir and Parwan provinces. 86,414 people including drought affected and internally displaced people received essential WASH supplies which include family hygiene kits, hygiene consumable kits, water treatment products, buckets, and jerry cans in Badghis and Nangarhar provinces.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

In April, approximately 7.6 million people received lifesaving messages through mass media engagement focusing on routine immunization and COVID-19 vaccination. Furthermore, approximately 30,000 people received critical information on the prevention of malnutrition, promotion of breast-feeding, hygiene promotion, and the prevention of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and COVID-19 through the dissemination of various Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials. In addition, 36,000 people (49% women and 51% men, including 35% youth and adolescents) participated in integrated community engagement sessions on malnutrition prevention, immunization, Gender-Based Violence, mental well-being, AWD prevention, safe handling and treatment of drinking water, avoiding open defecation, and practicing personal and household hygiene.

The Social Behaviour Change (SBC) section is expanding its reach and engagement operations, seeking all opportunities at the field level, including different modalities, to maximize reach to women's groups. This is being aided by the establishment of over 1,000 Grandmother Clubs across Afghanistan, as well as the scale-up of Community Engagement and Feedback Centres (CEFCs). As part of AAP, UNICEF supported the programme design, delivery, and collection of community insights and feedback on UNICEF-supported programme interventions through multiple online and offline feedback platforms across the country. During the month of April, a total of 3,727 feedbacks were documented through

⁶ Badghis, Helmand, Kandahar, Daikundi, Ghazni, Maidan Wardak, Paktika, Paktia, Parwan, Takhar, Jawzja, Balkh and Laghman

45 functioning CEFCs in all regions. Most people expressed their concerns and feedback on the lack of safe drinking water, requests for food and non-food items, girls' education (grade 6-12), cash assistance and lack of quality services and medicines in health facilities. Complaints and feedback related to UNICEF-supported programme interventions were addressed through the provision of accurate and timely information and by referring to the relevant sections and clusters for further follow-up/actions.

Gender and Adolescent Development and Participation

During the reporting month, 7,944 people (4,511 women and 3,433 girls) visited Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) in central and north/north-eastern regions. Twelve online awareness sessions were conducted through WhatsApp in Kabul province reaching 200 women and girls. A total of 32 cases of GBV (22 women, 10 girls) were registered at WGSS resulting in the provision of psychosocial counselling and referrals for available services in Parwan province. A total of 25,683 people (8,067 men, 4337 adolescent boys, 8931 women and 4348 adolescent girls) were reached through discussions on harmful gender norms, GBV issues, health, menstrual hygiene, nutrition and overall women and girls' protection messages in 14 provinces⁷ through community dialogues and awareness raising sessions. In addition, Polio awareness sessions for 958 women and adolescent girls (392 girls, 566 women) were conducted within the women and girls' safe spaces in Balkh, Parwan and Herat provinces.

During April, 4,397 Men and Boys Network (MBN) members including community elders, local authorities and service providers were engaged in positive masculinity discussions around parenting, GBV and child marriages (3,511 men and 886 boys). A total of 1,250 dignity kits were distributed to 2,733 vulnerable people (2,396 women and 337 girls) in Parwan, Balkh and Badakhshan provinces.

Social Protection and Humanitarian Cash Transfers (HCT)

In April, UNICEF continued to deliver Humanitarian Cash Transfers (HCT) in several provinces of Afghanistan. As part of UNICEF's winter response, the delivery of multipurpose cash assistance to the most vulnerable households continued in five districts of Badakhshan province, reaching a total of 19,280 households (150,384 people). In addition, UNICEF completed the final round of nutrition-sensitive cash assistance to 6,016 households in Khadir and Ashtarlay districts of Daikundi Province. The short-term cash assistance programme targeted households with pregnant and lactating women and new-borns up to six months across Kejran, Kiti, Miramor, Patoo, Khadi, and Ashtarlay districts in Daikundi Province, with the aim of increasing access to nutrition and health services. The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) interventions were implemented immediately after the completion of cash distributions, and results will be available in May.

In April, UNICEF began implementation of the education cash assistance programme in Nuristan and Jawzjan provinces with the objective of supporting adolescent girls to go to school and stay in school. During the period, UNICEF provided multipurpose cash assistance to a total of 12,360 households with adolescent girls aged 12-17 years in four districts of Nuristan Province. The delivery of the cash assistance in Jawzjan province will commence from the first week of May.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Members of the IASC Emergency Directors Group (senior NGO and UN representatives) undertook a mission to Afghanistan from 10-13 April to support the Humanitarian Country team (HCT) to think through the operational aspects to stay and deliver in the current context, to make recommendations for the HRP revision process and the fundraising environment and to ensure duty of care. During the reporting month, the first IASC monitoring report on the NGO ban was also presented.

WASH cluster partners continue to liaise with the Health Cluster at the district, provincial, regional, and national levels to monitor AWD trends in an endeavour to prevent further transmission and control AWD/Cholera outbreaks. Approximately 235 participants from two UN Agencies, 60 NGOs (25 INGOs and 35 NNGOs) and PRRD attended sessions on emergency preparedness across Herat, Balkh, Kandahar and Jalalabad. These trainings provided a platform to select provincial emergency focal points and kickstart the development of contingency plans based on analysed risks.

⁷ Kandahar, Nimroz, Daikundi, Parwan, Ghazni, Balkh, Samangan, Saripul, Faryab, Jawzjan, Badakhshan, Takhar, Kunduz and Baghlan.

While localized approaches have improved access in some areas, key WASH interventions, which include needs assessments, the distribution of supplies, hygiene promotion and post distribution monitoring, are severely impacted by the ban on Afghan women from NGOs and the UN from working.

External Media, Statements & Human-Interest Stories

Statements

- [UNICEF ED: Taliban's decision to ban Afghan women from working with the United Nations will cost children's lives.](#)
- [Twitter video, UNICEF Afghanistan Representative Fran Equiza reaffirms UNICEF's commitment to staying and delivering for children and women in Afghanistan.](#)
<https://twitter.com/RushnanMurtaza/status/1638130523460517889>

Human-Interest Stories

- [Short but perilous: Children's smuggling journey across Afghanistan's border](#)
- <https://www.unicef.org/afghanistan/stories/devastated-and-dispirited-barred-continuing-their-education-girls-afghanistan-lose-hope>

Social Media

- [Thread, World Immunization Week.](#)
- [Twitter video, World Immunization Week, noting the essential role of women health workers in Afghanistan.](#)
- [Twitter video, World Immunization Week, celebrating vaccinators reaching the remotest areas in Afghanistan.](#)

Next Sit Rep: 25 June 2023

UNICEF Afghanistan Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/>

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Total needs 2023	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
		2023 target	Total results (Jan-Apr)	Change (Apr) ▲▼	2023 target	Total results (Jan-Apr)	Change (Apr) ▲▼
Health⁸							
Number of children under 1 year who are vaccinated against measles, including for outbreaks	499,170	2,050,000	478,654	191,260			
Number of people accessing healthcare services through UNICEF supported facilities	15,599,052	19,000,000	19,185,031	0			
Nutrition⁹							
Number of children 6-59 months who are screened for wasting	6,982,297	6,982,297	4,742,259	1,297,597	6,982,297	4,742,259	1,297,597
Number of children 6-59 months with severe wasting) who are admitted for treatment	875,227	875,227	210,605	70,616 ¹⁰	875,227	210,605	70,616
Number of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months who received Infant and Young Child Feeding IYCF counselling	2,930,841	2,344,672	971,702	266,170	2,344,672	971,702	266,170
Number of children 6-59 months who received Vitamin A supplementation	6,982,297	6,982,297	5,094,781	1,429,725	6,982,297	5,094,781	1,429,725
Number of children 6-59 months reached with Micronutrient powder MNP	6,982,297	2,094,689	357,894	0	2,094,689	357,894	0
Child Protection, GBVIE and PSEA¹¹							
Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support MHPSS and information messaging on wellbeing (mass media)	7,546,661	3,875,000	1,934,586	310,468	4,868,024	1,944,733	320,121
Number of children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, who received case management services	155,000	80,000	30,487	5,122	100,0000	31,039	6,205

⁸ The UNICEF health targets includes coverage from both mobile health and nutrition teams and static health facilities and is larger than the HRP reach, which is based on coverage by mobile health and nutrition teams only.

⁹ All the key results are attributed to Cluster Partners who are partially or fully supported by UNICEF. UNICEF is supporting the provision of therapeutic supplies, micronutrient supplements, equipment and tools as well as a pool of master trainers on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN), targeting all the Cluster Partners.

¹⁰ This includes 48,805 children under five with severe wasting admitted for treatment in April 2023 and 21,811 severely wasted children which were not reported in Q1 of 2023.

¹¹ The CP AoR was most impacted by the ban on national female staff from NGOs from working impacting MHPSS and case management interventions resulting in a delay in implementation and reporting. A total of 7 International and National NGOs partially or fully suspended operations during the period December 2022 to March 2023 impacting the results.

Number of women, girls and boys accessing Gender Based Violence GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions	13,100,000	550,000 ¹²	121,458	32,861			
Number of children and care givers accessing explosive ordinance risk education	4,400,000	3,875,000	1,440,774	421,176			
Number of staff & Implementing partners trained on PSEA prevention, risk mitigation, and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) reporting mechanisms		460	265	265			
Number of children and adults who have access to SEA reporting channels		1,500,000	265,292	0			
Education							
Number of vulnerable school-aged children reached through community-based education initiatives	1,315,073	600,000	573,188 ¹³	17,028	750,000	685,787	80,553
Number of children in public education (including shock affected/vulnerable) reached with emergency education support	6,154,778	5,000,000	1,680,567	401,449	1,200,000	1,279,118	715,220
WASH							
Number of people accessing sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene	18,749,905	9,000,000	389,153	87,967	13,798,680	2,257,440	124,234
Number of people who gained access to gender and disability-sensitive sanitation facilities	22,107,799	2,525,000	460,875	418,729	5,876,941	2,875,206	304,355
Number of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programme	21,082,156	7,235,000	173,445	53,261	11,128,238	954,933	320,173
Number of people in institutions (schools and HF) provided with basic WASH facilities	- ¹⁴	750,000	439,673	191,913	1,494,944	626,493	142,321
HCT/Social Policy							
Number of households reached with UNICEF-funded social assistance		86,500	31,008	18,376			
SBC/AAP							
Number of at-risk and affected populations reached with timely, appropriate, gender/age-sensitive life-saving information on humanitarian situations and outbreaks.		9,000,000	7,593,820	1,130,958			

¹²The figure represents UNICEF's contribution to the GBV sub-cluster target

¹³ These are the number of unique beneficiaries currently enrolled in UNICEF's Community-Based Education Programme.

¹⁴ The needs are being reviewed by the WASH cluster and will be provided in the next report.

Number of children, caregivers and community members engaged in participatory behaviour change interventions		2,000,000	77,032	10,000			
Number of people who shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms.		1,000,000	14,513	5,668			
Gender, Youth, and Adolescent Development							
Number of women and girls accessing safe spaces		110,000	33,755	7,944			
Number of people who participate in group education/dialogue sessions on harmful gender norms, and access to lifesaving services for female and children		272,000	111,359	25,683			
Number of UNICEF supported partners and frontline workers trained on gender integration and women/girls' empowerment in the emergency planning and response		18,600	375	0			
Emergency preparedness and response							
Number of households reached with cash assistance to meet winter needs		115,000	50,835	19,280			

Annex B

Funding Status

Appeal Sector	2023 HAC Requirements (US\$)	Funds available		2023 Funding Gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (carry-over)	\$	%
Health	502,063,795	33,257,809	50,026,747	418,779,239	83%
Nutrition	185,999,936	20,720,374	11,901,986	153,377,576	82%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	92,127,558	6,695,294	11,651,307	73,780,957	80%
Education	254,745,000	798,722	170,740,675	83,205,603	32%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	375,724,564	14,103,452	33,016,825	328,604,288	87%
Social protection	42,330,155	53,223	10,406,142	31,870,790	75%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	31,450,000	8,534,202	12,165,556	10,750,242	34%
Emergency preparedness and response	167,693,585	11,790,780		155,902,805	93%
Total	1,652,134,593	95,953,855	299,909,239	1,256,271,499	76%

* The above results are supported by a range of financing instruments to meet the needs of women and children.