



Reporting Period: 1 January – 30 June 2023

Afghanistan

Humanitarian Situation Report #6

January-June 2023



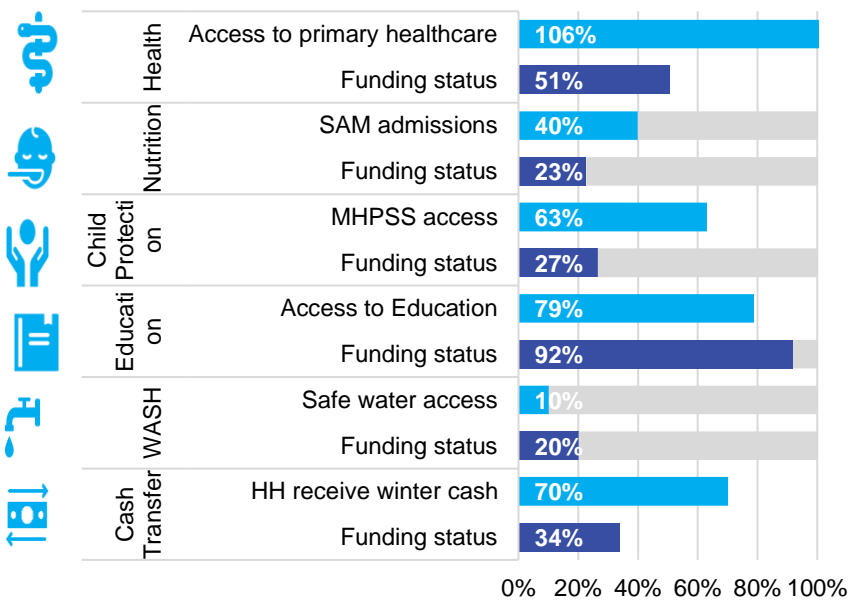
Highlights

- The number of people in need increased from 28.3 million in January to 29.2 million people in May, mainly due to an increase in the number of people requiring specialized protection services.
- During the first half of the year, UNICEF reached over 20 million people (50%) children, with essential health and nutrition services.
- From January to June, nearly 8 million children were screened for acute malnutrition through mobile and fixed health facilities. Approximately 350,000 children (56% girls) were admitted for treatment of severe wasting. When comparing the first half of 2023 to the same period last year, UNICEF and partners have treated 31 percent more children with severe wasting.
- From January to June 2023, UNICEF supported over 633,000 children (60% girls) with access to education through 19,654 community-based education (CBE) classes in 31 of the 34 provinces.

Situation in numbers

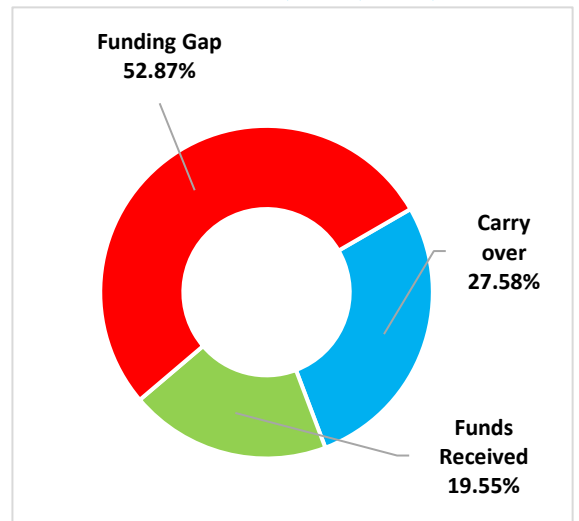
- 29.2 M** People in need of humanitarian assistance (Revised HRP 2023)
- 15.8 M** children in need of humanitarian assistance (HNO 2023)
- 875,000** children under 5 expected to need treatment for severe acute malnutrition (HNO 2023)
- 17.6 M** people will need humanitarian health assistance (HNO 2023).

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 public schools through the distribution of teaching and learning materials and textbooks.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

As of 30 June 2023, the UNICEF Afghanistan Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal is 47 per cent funded. This includes flexible emergency funding from both public and private partners, which enables UNICEF to utilize resources to respond to rising and sudden needs. UNICEF is grateful to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) administered by the World Bank, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Abu Dhabi, and the extensive family of National Committees for UNICEF for the contributions received in June. Furthermore, UNICEF extends special appreciation to Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States of America, as well as individual donors that contributed core resources to UNICEF globally. 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 WASH and child protection.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Afghanistan is highly prone to natural hazards, such as earthquakes, floods, avalanches, landslides, and drought which have had a devastating impact on the lives of many vulnerable people, particularly children and women, compounding existing vulnerabilities. The frequency and intensity of these hazards are exacerbated by the effects of climate change and increasing humanitarian needs.

The flooding season typically begins in March; however, floods were observed in February in Mogar and Qadis Districts (Badghis Province). Several flooding incidents were also reported in multiple provinces from March to June 2023, resulting in damage of housing and road infrastructure and in some cases loss of lives and livestock. On 6 May, 500 families in Kama and Goshta Districts, Nangarhar Province, were affected, including four deaths and 10 injuries. The flooding in Wardak Province damaged over 40 houses. On 13 May, 32 homes were damaged in Sarbagh District, Samangan Province, and 46 families were affected in Pul-e Alm District, Logar Province. Thirty families were affected in Matoon, Gurbaz, Bak and Sabari Districts in Khost Province. The flooding in in Ghor Province killed four people and damaged ten homes. On 26 June, flash flooding was reported in Urgun, Zarghun Shar and Yousuf Khel districts in Paktika province, resulting in the deaths of two people and injuries of several others. A total of 148 houses were damaged, and thousands of hectares of agricultural land were destroyed due to flooding in Parwan province. On 28 and 29 June, 167 houses were damaged, and 500 hectares of agricultural land were destroyed in Kapisa province.

A complex operating environment characterized the first half of the year due to a ban on Afghan female aid workers, further hampering the delivery of critical assistance and hindering the ability of humanitarian partners to reach the most vulnerable. The protection environment also significantly deteriorated after the ban. In response to the changing operating context, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was revised in May. In light of the worsening protection situation, the estimated number of people in need of humanitarian assistance increased to 29.2 million in May (a 3 per cent increase from 28.3 million at the beginning of the year).

Although schools opened in March after the winter break, the ban on secondary education for girls was not lifted. There is still no indication on whether this ban will be lifted. UNICEF continues to monitor the situation through continuous engagement with de facto authorities (DfA), UNICEF staff, technical extenders, and partners. In June, the Ministry of Education issued a verbal instruction to International NGOs to hand over their programmes to national NGOs. The Education Cluster lead agencies (Save the Children and UNICEF) are engaging with the de facto authorities on the continued operational space for all NGOs.

Despite marginal increases in the food security outlook, approximately 15.3 million people (35 per cent of the population) are projected to experience Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity (Integrated phase classification 3 and 4) from May to October 2023.

The first two months of the year were marked by a harsh winter that pushed vulnerable populations, already overwhelmed by multiple crises, to the brink as Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) admissions surpassed the peaks of the past four years during winter. In January, 460,720 suspected cases of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) were reported, with 306 deaths. Children under five were disproportionately affected, with 65 to 75 per cent of the cases being in this age group. Additionally, outbreaks of other diseases continued in several provinces. The national epidemiological curve shows an increasing trend in the number of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases with dehydration since epi-week 10². Between January and June, 85,228 AWD cases with dehydration and 40 deaths (case fatality rate of 0.05 per cent) were reported from 324 districts in 34 provinces. Most of the suspected cases (82.8 per

² 5-11 March.

cent) were reported in 12 provinces³. Cumulatively, the highest number of AWD cases with dehydration were reported from Kabul (28,218 cases), followed by Helmand (7,987 cases) and Baghlan Provinces (6,307 cases).

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

From January to June, UNICEF reached over 20 million people (50%) children with health and nutrition services. During the same period, UNICEF administered the primary dose of the COVID-19 vaccine to 2.18 million people and the booster dose to an additional 2 million people. UNICEF also installed an oxygen generation plant at Indira Gandhi Hospital in Kabul during the same period.

In June, UNICEF continued to support the delivery of primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare services across all 34 provinces through 2,376 static healthcare facilities. Of these, UNICEF supported 594 health facilities in nine provinces to provide additional high-impact interventions, which include prevention and treatment of postpartum haemorrhage, prevention of neonatal sepsis and birth control. More than 6.3 million people (50% children) received essential health and nutrition services in these facilities. In June, UNICEF staff and extenders monitored 734 health facilities to assess their functionality and patient satisfaction. Approximately 96 per cent of the assessed health facilities reported the availability of nutrition services. Functional ambulances for referral services were reported at 95 of the relevant facilities; however, only 56 per cent of the health facilities reported having access to safe water. UNICEF also continued to support salaries for nearly 27,000 health workers, including over 10,000 female health workers.

UNICEF reduced the number of mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs) to 103 from 171 in June due to the ongoing mapping exercise of white/unserved areas⁴, an ongoing rationalization exercise of the MHNTs and funding constraints. In June, UNICEF-supported MHNTs provided health and nutrition services to more than 148,000 people in remote and hard-to-reach areas. Over 703,000 children were vaccinated against measles, around 96,000 children were vaccinated with Pentavalent 3 and over 1 million people were vaccinated against COVID-19 in 15 provinces. In response to the increasing number of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases, UNICEF increased the number of oral rehydration points (ORPs) from 232 in April to over 2,350 ORPs across the country and increased the number of cholera treatment centres from 52 in April to 154 in June.

Nutrition

UNICEF supports over 3,200 service delivery points to provide treatment services for children under five who suffer from severe wasting. From January to June, nearly 8 million children were screened for acute malnutrition through mobile and fixed health facilities. Over 350,000 children (56% girls) were admitted for the treatment of severe wasting (40% of the annual target). When comparing the first half of 2023 to the same period last year, UNICEF and partners have treated 32 per cent more children with severe wasting. UNICEF reached over 581,000 children (28% of the annual target) with micronutrient powders. UNICEF also provided over 1.6 million caregivers of children aged 0-23 months with counselling services on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding Nutrition (MIYCN) representing 69% of the annual target. UNICEF trained 580 frontline health workers on MIYCN and an additional 3,072 on Mother Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) approach, who in turn cascaded the training to over 39,000 mothers. In addition, 12,000 Community Health Workers (CHWs) and Community Health Supervisors (CHSs) were trained on community-based nutrition programmes (CBNP) implementation in the first half of the year. Moreover, 4,400 CHWs were trained on Micronutrient Powder (MNP) distribution and 2,123 CHWs were trained on Community Weekly Iron Folate Supplementation (C-WIFS).

Key challenges witnessed during the first half of the year include suspension of the national Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey and the national research on Simplified Treatment Protocol (STP) as well as limited funding to sustain and scale up the urban nutrition emergency programme. UNICEF continues to work with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to resume the implementation of the research on the Simplified Treatment Protocol.

In June, over 1.3 million children were screened for acute malnutrition through mobile and fixed health facilities. 62,240 of the children screened (57% girls) were admitted for the treatment of severe wasting. Two MNP distribution campaigns were conducted in the eastern and central regions reaching 350,000⁵ children. UNICEF also provided approximately 265,000 caregivers of children aged 0-23 months with counselling services on MIYCN. In addition, 1,800 pregnant women were reached through the nutrition-sensitive cash transfer programme in Kunar province. UNICEF

³ Kabul, Helmand, Baghlan, Kandahar, Jawzjan, Khost, Paktya, Ghazni, Farah, Nangarhar, Zabul and Herat.

⁴ These are hard-to-reach areas with limited services.

⁵ The final campaign report will be available next month.

trained 1,339 CHWs (47% female) on CBNP implementation. In addition, 3,870 CHWs were trained on the MNP distribution and 2,123 CHWs were trained on the C-WIFS programme.

Education

From January to June, UNICEF supported over 633,000 children (60% girls) with access to education through 19,654 community-based education (CBE) classes in 31 of the 34 provinces, representing a 30 per cent increase in the number of CBE classes compared to December 2022. UNICEF is continuing to work with implementing partners to ensure that 20,000 CBE classes in all 34 provinces are functional by the end of the year. UNICEF distributed teaching and learning materials (TLMs) and textbooks to public schools, benefitting approximately 3.8 million children (38% girls), which is 76 per cent of the annual target. The ban on post-primary education for girls continues with no secondary schools open for girls across all 34 provinces.

In June, UNICEF supported over 633,000 children (60% girls) through 19,654 CBE classes, a 10 per cent increase in the number of classes reported in May. UNICEF also supported nearly 445,000 students (39% girls) through the distribution of TLMs and textbooks to public schools. UNICEF reached 20 new female students with pre-and in-service teacher training under the Girls Access to Teacher Education (GATE) programme in the Eastern Region. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF reached 1,438 students under the GATE programme in the Central, Western and Eastern Regions.

Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

During the first half of the year, UNICEF reached over 2.2 million children and caregivers (35% females) with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Nearly 38,000 children (29% female) were reached through case management services, including family tracing and reunification of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). UNICEF and partners reached over 201,000 girls, women, and boys (49% females), with GBV response, mitigation and prevention interventions by adapting alternative implementation modalities such as remote case management, community outreach, house-to-house and integration of GBV messages in other programmes. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) was delivered to over 2 million children and caregivers to address the persistent risk of explosive hazards, of which 763,000 (38%) were girls and women. UNICEF also piloted the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism Information Management System (MRMIMS+) version 2 at the national level and in the eastern and southern regions. In addition, UNICEF supported the release and ongoing reintegration of 302 verified children formerly associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFAGs), primarily in northern and north-eastern regions.

In June, UNICEF reached 284,123 children and caregivers (42% girls and women) with child protection services, including preventive measures, risk mitigation strategies, and direct response services. Over 112,000 children and caregivers (33% females) received MHPSS information messaging and structured MHPSS through child-friendly spaces, health facilities, transitional care centres, and schools; this included another 2,735 vulnerable children who accessed case management services (25% girls) and 626 unaccompanied and separated children. In June, 1,216 child protection frontline workers (40% female) were recruited; of these, 44 female workers suspended their activities due to the ban on female workers from the UN and NGOs from working. Strategic adaptations, including the use of remote case management guidelines and advocacy at national and regional levels have enabled the continued delivery of services. UNICEF continues to strengthen sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) prevention, reporting, and response. In June, UNICEF trained 28 PSEA Focal Points (12 males and 16 females) from all the Field Offices. The PSEA Focal Points will cascade the training to frontline workers from Implementing Partners. UNICEF also continued to use the U-Report as one of the channels for disseminating PSEA information to emergency-affected people. The platform reaches over 90,000 people (mainly the youth) monthly.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

During the first half of the year, nearly 632,000 people were reached with safe water, over 354,000 people with safe sanitation, over 464,000 people with hygiene promotion interventions and approximately 394,000 people in public institutions (healthcare facilities and schools) with WASH facilities/services across 33 provinces⁶.

In June, UNICEF provided safe (potable) drinking water to over 179,000 people in 12 provinces⁷ through the construction of boreholes, rehabilitation and installation of solar-powered water supply systems and household water connections. Furthermore, over 50,000 people in eight provinces⁸ accessed gender-sensitive sanitation facilities. In addition, over 124,000 people received hygiene promotion information focusing on handwashing with soap, personal hygiene, management of safe water at the household level, clean sanitation facilities, and the transmission route of

⁶ All the provinces except Badakhshan.

⁷ Baghlan, Balkh, Bayman, Faryab, Ghor, Herat, Khost, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan and Sar-e-Pul.

⁸ Badghis, Daikundi, Faryab, Helmand, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Zabul and Sar-e-Pul.

diarrheal diseases in 11 provinces⁹. Moreover, 136,500 people received essential WASH supplies, which include family hygiene and consumable kits, water treatment products, buckets, and jerry cans, in 15 provinces¹⁰. UNICEF also distributed 3,000 hygiene kits to returnees from Pakistan at the Torkham border through the support of IMC.

UNICEF rehabilitated water supply, sanitation, and handwashing facilities in three healthcare centers in Ghazni, Nuristan and Nangarhar Provinces, benefiting approximately 3,682 people, including 31 health workers. UNICEF also rehabilitated WASH facilities in three schools in Nuristan provinces through the installation of handwashing stations, taps, the construction and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities, reaching 1,223 school children and 26 teachers. In total, 4,095 people were reached with basic WASH services in schools and in health facilities.

The delay in the processing of memorandum of understanding (MoUs) for the approval of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) partners by the de facto-Authorities and the ban on female staff working from the UN and NGOs from working is impacting the timely delivery of WASH services, especially hygiene promotion/community engagement interventions. The national Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) response is being impacted by the unavailability of a detailed line list that accurately reflects key information such as the exact locations of the suspected/confirmed cases, impacting the Case Area Targeted Interventions (CATI) approach.

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

From January to June 2022, UNICEF reached nearly 9.4 million people with key lifesaving information on topics such as COVID-19, AWD, health and nutrition, child protection and education services, and other public health emergencies through national media campaigns, distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials by partners, social mobilizers and community networks. UNICEF engaged in participatory behaviour change interventions with over 267,000 people. To enhance accountability to the affected population (AAP), various channels (social mobilizers, community engagement and feedback centres, community structures and partners) were used to collect feedback and concerns on the design and delivery of programs, with over 31,000 instances of individual feedback collected since the beginning of the year. The complaints and feedback related to UNICEF-supported programme interventions were referred to the relevant UNICEF programmes and clusters for further follow-up. Key challenges include the de facto authorities' delay in the provision of MoUs for local implementing Partners.

As part of AAP, UNICEF supports the programme design, delivery, and collection of community insights and feedback on UNICEF-supported programme interventions through multiple online and offline feedback platforms nationwide. The Community Engagement and Feedback Centres were scaled up from 59 to 84 in July, documenting 9,301 community feedback.

In June, approximately 569,000 people were empowered with lifesaving messages through mass media engagement focusing on COVID-19 vaccination. In addition, over 166,000 people (49% women and 51% men, including 35% youth and adolescents) participated in community dialogues through integrated community engagement sessions on malnutrition prevention, immunization uptake, gender-based violence (GBV), mental well-being, AWD prevention, safe handling and treatment of drinking water, avoiding open defecation, and practicing personal and household hygiene.

Gender and Adolescent Development and Participation

At the time of reporting, over 45,000 women and girls were provided with essential information and services on maternal and child health, nutrition, hygiene awareness, polio immunization, mental health, and GBV prevention and response services through 50 functioning Women and Girls Safe Spaces in the central, east and north/north-eastern regions. Through community dialogues and awareness-raising sessions, UNICEF reached to over 176,000 people with messaging on harmful gender norms, GBV, health, menstrual hygiene, nutrition and overall women and girls' protection. In addition, 3,736 partners and frontline workers received training on gender integration and women/girls' empowerment in humanitarian programmes.

In June, over 6,000 people (62% women and 38% girls) were provided with essential information and services on maternal and child health, nutrition, hygiene awareness, polio immunization, mental health and GBV prevention and response services through 50 functioning Women and Girls Safe Spaces in central and north/north-eastern regions. Twelve online awareness sessions were conducted through the WhatsApp platform in Kabul province, reaching 120 women and girls. Nearly 28,779 people¹¹ were reached with discussions on harmful gender norms, GBV issues, health,

⁹ Balkh, Daikundi, Farah, Kandahar, Kapisa, Logar, Maidan Wardak, Nangarhar, Paktika, Panjshir and Parwan provinces.

¹⁰ Balkh, Daikundi, Kandahar, Kapisa, Uruzgan, Farah, Herat, Zabul, Logar, Maidan Wardak, Nangarhar, Paktika, Panjshir and Parwan provinces.

¹¹ 3,662 boys, 3,833 girls, 10,469 men, 10,815 women.

menstrual hygiene, nutrition and overall women and girls' protection messages in 12 provinces¹². In addition, 97 people received training as Master Trainers on Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), GBV and gender-responsive health care in the eastern and northern regions. Five PSEA awareness sessions were conducted for 150 women and girls in Badakhshan province and 129 people (76 women and 53 girls) received dignity kits in Badakhshan province.

Social Protection and Humanitarian Cash Transfers (HCT)

From January to June 2023, UNICEF provided once-off multipurpose cash assistance to 80,658 of the most vulnerable households as part of the winter response in Badakhshan, Ghor, and Panjshir provinces to facilitate access to a range of critical goods and services which are essential for children's wellbeing, and offsetting negative coping mechanisms related to financial hardship such as child labour, child marriage, school dropouts, etc. during the winter period. UNICEF supported the provision of nutrition-sensitive cash assistance, reaching 1,823 households in Dangan district of Kunar province and 18,658 households in Daikundi province. UNICEF provided a first round of cash assistance to 86,311 eligible households in all the districts of Nuristan and Jawzjan provinces to facilitate the enrolment and retention of adolescent girls in school. In June, UNICEF provided cash assistance focusing on education to 9,125 households in three districts of Nuristan and 6,127 households in two districts of Jawzjan province. UNICEF is actively engaging the key stakeholders at the local level to address the challenges related to verifying the eligibility and registration of women and girls.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was revised in May and published in June in response to the changing operating context. During the year's first half, the WASH Cluster developed an AWD preparedness and response plan with support from the health cluster, Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) members and various multi-sectoral working groups. The WASH Cluster also developed a spring prioritization document highlighting funding needs of \$117 million for critical/targeted services in 18 priority provinces. In addition, the WASH Cluster conducted an Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) training for Cluster Partners in seven regions across the country. The Cluster also supported the recruitment of eight sub-national cluster coordinators at the regional levels.

June witnessed a shift in the operating environment for education partners. The Ministry of Education issued a verbal instruction advising international non-governmental organizations to hand over their programmes to national NGOs. The Education Cluster lead agencies (Save the Children and UNICEF) are engaging the de facto authorities for continued operational space for all NGOs. The Education Cluster recruited four dedicated sub-national cluster coordinators for central, southern, eastern, and western regions to support implementing partners.

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility has been severely impacted by the ban on female Afghans from working with the UN and NGOs. Out of 39 registered partners, 24 have remained partially operational through ad-hoc arrangements, integration with other sectors, or through their staff working remotely.

External Media, Statements & Human-Interest Stories

External Media

- [The Lancet](#): Afghanistan's health system is under duress but has not collapsed
- [CBC](#): Calls for all girls to be allowed back in classes as Afghan school year begins
- [Canada TV](#): Fran Equiza on humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan
- [The Washington Post](#): In Afghan hospitals, feeling abandoned by the Taliban — and the world

Statements

- [UNICEF ED](#): UNICEF calls on de facto authorities to allow girls to return to secondary school in Afghanistan immediately
- [UNICEF ED](#): Taliban's decision to ban Afghan women from working with the United Nations will cost children's lives
- [Afghanistan - A Children's Crisis](#): UNICEF Afghanistan Representative Fran Equiza's remarks at the Daily Press Briefing by the Office of the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General

¹² Balkh, Badakhshan, Jawzjan, Faryab, Samangan, Sar-e-Pul, Kunduz, Baghlan, Takhar, Laghman, Kunar and Kabul provinces.

- [Press release](#): Islamic Development Bank and UNICEF sign agreements for nearly US\$ 2 million to provide clean water and life-saving nutrition services for children in Afghanistan

Human-Interest Stories

- [Protecting and improving healthcare: Insights from a remote village in Ghor, Afghanistan](#)
- [Devastated and dispirited: Barred from continuing their education, girls in Afghanistan lose hope](#)
- [Four steps to deliver dramatic results for malnourished children](#)
- [One year on, three brighter smiles](#)

Social Media

- [@JapaninAFG](#) helped to provide winter clothes kits to more than 3,000 children in Nili district in central Afghanistan.
- [UNICEF Representative](#): This clinic in Lashkar-Gah is an example of partners converging to help children in Afghanistan.
- [GAVI](#) helps to vaccinate 2.4 million women & men with single & booster doses against COVID 19
- ["Never build a dam on the water... The garden will dry up."](#)
- [Twitter video, World Immunization Week, noting the essential role of women health workers in Afghanistan.](#)
- [Canada, USAID BHA, ECHO](#) help treat 42,800 children for severe acute malnutrition
- [A safe space to learn and play.](#)
- [Dr. Mitra works day and night to ensure women have healthy pregnancies and deliver their babies safely.](#)

Next Sit Rep: 25 August 2023

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

Who to contact for further information:

Fran Equiza
Representative
UNICEF Afghanistan
Tel: +93 79 998 7100
Email: fequiza@unicef.org

Mr. Abdulkadir Musse
Chief of Field Service
UNICEF Afghanistan
Tel: +93 79 998 7131
Email: amusse@unicef.org

Ms. Sam Mort
Chief of Communication
UNICEF Afghanistan
Tel: +93 79 998 7110
Email: smort@unicef.org

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Total needs 2023	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
		2023 target	Total results (Jan-Jun)	Change (June) ▲ ▼	2023 target	Total results (Jan-Jun)	Change (June) ▲ ▼
Health¹³							
Number of children under 1 year who are vaccinated against measles, including for outbreaks	499,170	2,050,000	703,525	136,025			
Number of people accessing healthcare services through UNICEF supported activities	15,599,05	19,000,000	20,148,433	961,660			
Nutrition¹⁴							
Number of children 6-59 months who are screened for wasting	6,982,297	6,982,297	7,985,701	1,551,423	6,982,297	7,985,701	1,551,423
Number of children 6-59 months with severe wasting) who are admitted for treatment	875,227	875,227	349,335	76,594	875,227	349,335	76,594
Number of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months who received Infant and Young Child Feeding IYCF counselling	2,930,841	2,344,672	1,611,513	298,668	2,344,672	1,611,513	298,668
Number of children 6-59 months who received Vitamin A supplementation	6,982,297	6,982,297	8,570,596	7,773,234	6,982,297	8,570,596	7,773,234
Number of children 6-59 months reached with Micronutrient powder MNP	6,982,297	2,094,689	581,302	0	2,094,689	581,302	0
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA							
Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support MHPSS and information messaging on wellbeing (mass media)	7,546,661	3,610,000	2,277,258	93,404	4,868,024	2,312,909	95,917
Number of children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, who received case management services	155,000	66,500	37,947	2,609	100,0000	41,453	3,922
Number of women, girls and boys accessing Gender Based Violence GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions	13,100,000	484,000 ¹⁵	201,684	45,969			

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ The figure represents UNICEF's contribution to the GBV sub-cluster target.

Number of children and care givers accessing explosive ordinance risk education	4,400,000	3,610,000	2,024,360	384,321			
Number of staff & Implementing partners trained on PSEA prevention, risk mitigation, and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) reporting mechanisms		460	708	443			
Number of children and adults who have access to SEA reporting channels		1,000,000	50,679	0			
Education							
Number of vulnerable school-aged children reached through community-based education initiatives	1,315,073	600,000	633,110 ¹⁶	59,922	750,000	742,839	30,094
Number of children in public education (including shock affected/vulnerable) reached with emergency education support	6,154,778	5,000,000	3,783,625	444,621	1,200,000	1,680,567	0
WASH							
Number of people accessing sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene	18,749,905	6,200,000	631,915	178,696	13,798,680	2,861,837	357,611
Number of people who gained access to gender and disability-sensitive sanitation facilities	22,107,799	2,525,000	354,371 ¹⁷	0	5,876,941	3,169,452	59,764
Number of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programme	21,082,156	3,750,000	464,414	124,042	11,128,238	1,772,350	460,123
Number of people in institutions (schools and HF) provided with basic WASH facilities	1,494,944	750,000	394,001 ¹⁸	4,905	1,494,944	1,139,884	91,991
HCT/Social Policy							
Number of households reached with UNICEF-funded social assistance		175,000	120,782	15,658			
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	9,392,689	569,121			
Number of children, caregivers and community members engaged in		2,000,000	267,080	166,997			

¹⁶ These are the number of unique beneficiaries currently enrolled in UNICEF's Community-Based Education Programme.

¹⁷ The number of people reached has decreased as compared to the last report due to the exclusion of "Emergency Clean up campaigns" from the reported data. These campaigns are not considered facility-based services but rather community-level services, and thus they do not fall under this specific indicator

¹⁸ The result is lower than the previous report after a further review and data cleaning exercise.

participatory behaviour change interventions							
Number of people who shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms.		160,000	31,653	9,301			

Gender, Youth, and Adolescent Development

Number of women and girls accessing safe spaces		72,300	45,127	5,673			
Number of people who participate in group education/dialogue sessions on harmful gender norms, and access to lifesaving services for females and children		170,300	176,157	28,560			
Number of UNICEF supported partners and frontline workers trained on gender integration and women/girls' empowerment in the emergency planning and response		18,600	3,736	55			

Emergency preparedness and response

Number of households reached with cash assistance to meet winter needs		115,000	80,658	8,477			
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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)	Other resources available, including from 2022 (carry-over)	\$	%
Health	445,453,795	170,580,460	50,026,747	34,699,728	190,146,860	42.69%
Nutrition	161,299,244	28,378,203	11,901,986	1,851,230	119,167,825	73.88%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	56,616,690	9,109,795	11,651,307	3,658,501	32,197,087	56.87%
Education	233,610,600	38,323,307	170,740,675	25,043,661	0	0%
Water, sanitation, and hygiene	262,130,558	15,681,102	33,016,825	26,950,330	186,482,301	71.14%
Social protection	90,247,865	1,238,525	10,406,142	2,700,861	75,902,336	84.10%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	32,488,292	7,718,600	12,165,556	4,933,189	7,670,946	23.61%
Emergency preparedness and response	167,693,585	12,391,965	0	0	155,301,620	92.61%
Total	1,449,540,629	283,421,958	299,909,239	99,837,500	766,371,932	52.87%

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

** To more accurately reflect the level of funding for the response, funds from other sources that also contribute to the emergency response in 2023, including those carried over from 2022, are now included.