



Afghanistan

Humanitarian Situation Report

1 – 31 October 2023

Report # 10

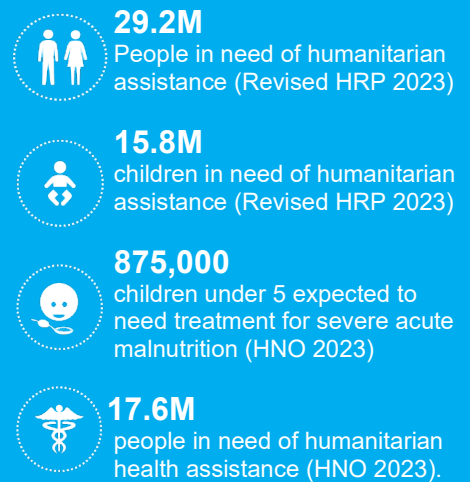
unicef 
for every child

Reporting Period: 1 – 31 October 2023

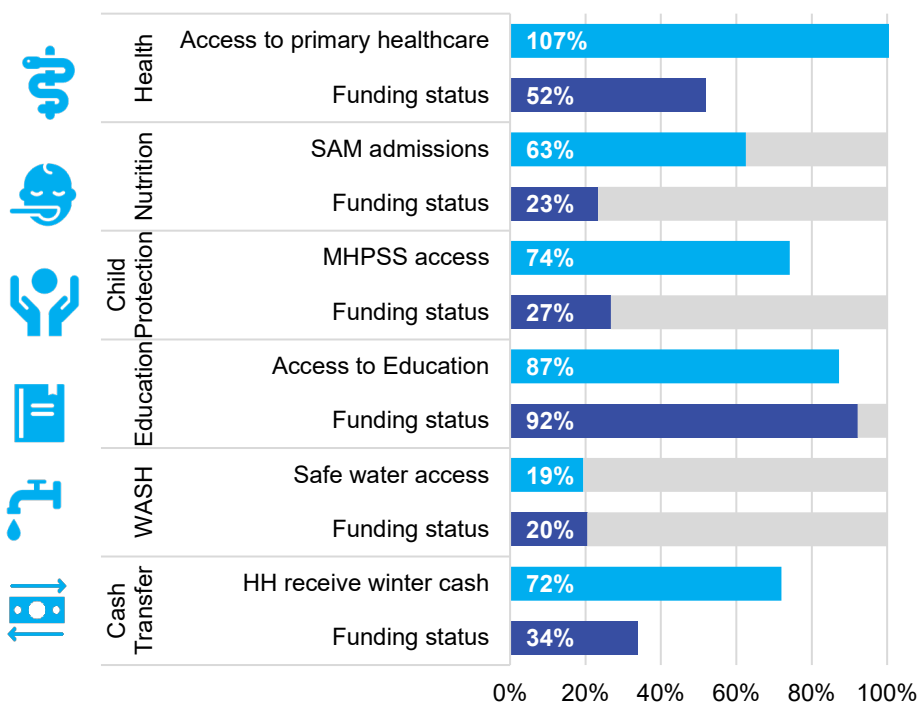
Highlights

- Communities in Herat Province were impacted by a series of shallow and strong (6 Magnitude+) earthquakes and aftershocks from 7 October, impacting an estimated 1.6 million people who experienced high intensity shaking (MMI 6+) including more than 275,000 people who were directly affected in nine districts.
- A total of 45,596 children were treated for severe wasting, following screening of over 838,000 children aged 6-59 months.
- UNICEF provided safe drinking water to 142,870 people in 17 provinces through various implementing partners.
- In October, 781,351 children and caregivers (45 per cent girls and women), including 3,412 children with disabilities, benefited from child protection prevention, risk mitigation, and response services.

Situation in numbers

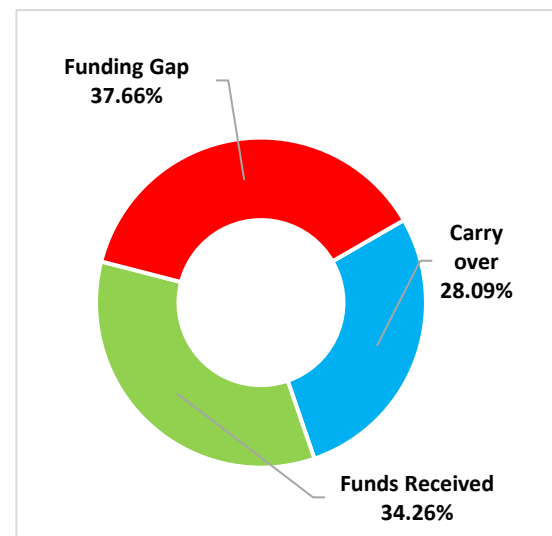


UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2023

US\$ 1,449,540,629



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

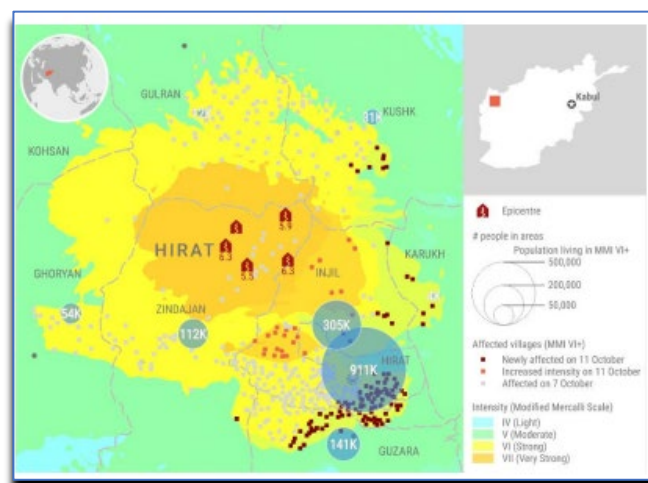
** "Access to education" is defined as the number of children reached in both community-based schools and public schools through the distribution of teaching and learning materials and textbooks.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

As of 31 October 2023, the UNICEF Afghanistan Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal is 62 per cent funded. This includes flexible humanitarian 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 Asian Development Bank, Denmark, the European Union (Humanitarian Aid), the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund, and King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, as well as the extensive family of National Committees for UNICEF for the contributions received in October, including contributions towards the emergency response following devastating earthquakes in Herat province. Furthermore, UNICEF extends special appreciation to Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States of America, as well as individual donors who 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 for winterization support and the provision of WASH and child protection services.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

On 7 October and for several consecutive days, communities in Herat Province were impacted by a series of shallow, strong earthquakes and aftershocks (6 Magnitude+). These seismic events had a profound impact on the region, with an estimated 1.6 million people experiencing high intensity shaking (MMI 6+). More than 275,000 people² in nine districts were directly affected by the earthquakes, with Injil and Zinda Jan districts suffering the most severe consequences. More than 1,480 people were reportedly killed and 1,950 people injured. On 12 October, a dust storm in Zinda Jan, Kohsan and Kushk / Rabat-e-Sangai districts destroyed several hundred tents, including 60 per cent of those at the Gazergah Transit Centre (GTC). Damaged housing, and the fear of returning home due to persistent aftershocks, led to several informal sites sprouting across Herat City.



Earthquake Affected Areas-OCHA

Initial multi-sectoral rapid assessments indicate that more than 48,000 households were affected by the earthquakes, including approximately 10,000 households which were destroyed and 20,430 which were severely damaged. Injil district was the most affected, with over 15,000 homes damaged or destroyed. The earthquakes also caused substantial damage to schools, water systems, healthcare facilities, and other critical infrastructure. 38 per cent of health centres³ in nine districts were reportedly damaged,⁴ resulting in healthcare service disruption for approximately 580,000 people. 19 schools were destroyed, 148 were partially destroyed, and 14 were not affected at all in Herat Province⁵. Eleven water sources were reportedly damaged in three districts, exposing communities to risks of diarrhoeal disease, especially acute watery diarrhoea. Thousands of people were also exposed to inclement weather due to living in the open, makeshift shelters, or informal settlement sites, making them highly susceptible to adverse weather conditions, health risks, and other protection hazards.

On 3 October, Pakistan's national Apex Committee on Security announced a plan to repatriate over one million foreigners who are without valid documents, mostly Afghans. This triggered a consistent and steep increase in the number of undocumented and ACC-Card holders crossing border points and returning to Afghanistan. Historically, in 2022 and 2023, the average daily influx of Afghans returning to Afghanistan via the Spin Boldak border in Kandahar and the Torkham border in Nangarhar was less than 260 individuals per day. Following Pakistan's recent decree, this increased to around 4,500 individuals returning per day, as of the end of October. These include undocumented

² Afghanistan: Revised Herat Earthquake Response Plan (October 2023 - March 2024) - Issued November 2023.

³ Injil (4), Guzara (3), Herat city (3), Gulran (3), Zinda Jan (2), Ghoryan (2), Rabat-e-Sangai (2), Karokh (1), and Pashtoon Zarghoon (1).

⁴ Assessments conducted by Organization for Health Promotion and Management (OHPM), UNICEF's implementing partner in Herat for the World Bank-funded

Health Emergency Response (HER) project

⁵ Education Cluster Assessment (October 2023).

individuals, Afghanistan Citizen Card (ACC) holders, and Assisted Proof of Registration (PoR) cardholders. While most people returning to Afghanistan did so voluntarily, there were instances of forced returns.

The epidemiological curve of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) with dehydration cases continued to decrease since the fourth week of August 2023. This decline can primarily be attributed to seasonal changes, including the end of summer. Since the beginning of this year, 195,336 AWD with dehydration cases were reported from 333 districts, of which 111,121 (57 per cent) were children under five and 97,213 (50 per cent) were females. An increase in acute respiratory infections has been witnessed since epidemiological week 34 (20-26 August), which could be linked to the winter season. Since January 2023, a total of 1,082,585 cases and 2,219 deaths were reported from 34 provinces across the country. Out of the total cases, 667,401 (62 per cent) were children under the age of five and 535,624 (50 per cent) were females. Out of the total deaths, 1,833 (83 per cent) were children under the age of five. The current number of cases is higher than the average number of cases reported during the preceding three years (202-2022).⁶

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In October, UNICEF continued to support delivery of basic and essential healthcare services at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels in all 34 provinces through 2,397 static health facilities. Of these, 666 health facilities in nine provinces were supported with additional high-impact interventions focusing on the prevention and treatment of postpartum haemorrhage, prevention of neonatal sepsis, and birth control. In October, more than 5 million people received essential health and nutrition services in these facilities, and 30 per cent were children under five.

UNICEF continued to support salaries for 27,169 health workers in Afghanistan. In addition, 16 mobile health and nutrition teams provided screening and treatment services for 16,817 people in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

UNICEF staff and extenders conducted monitoring visits to 708 health facilities in October to assess their functionality. The major finding was that 96 per cent of these facilities had ambulance services; however, 31 per cent of the facilities lacked gender-segregated sanitation facilities.

In response to the earthquakes in Herat, UNICEF and partners provided 19 ambulances to treat and refer severely injured people from villages to Herat Regional Hospital. Emergency medicine kits to treat 300 injured patients were provided to the regional hospital. UNICEF support for earthquake victims included treatment for 713 trauma cases, 3,484 surgeries, 686 primary healthcare consultations, mental health and psychosocial counselling for 3,455 people, and maternal and newborn healthcare for 88,809 people.

In response to the influx of people returning to Afghanistan, UNICEF provided vaccine and immunization supplies, as well as cold chain equipment, to all implementing partners at border zero-points and at the IOM transit centre at the Torkham border. The polio vaccine was given to 1,702 children under five and 72,026 people over five, and the measles vaccine was given to 1,666 children. At the Spin Boldak border, UNICEF deployed two ambulances at the border zero-point and to the IOM transit centre in Kandahar city.

In Kandahar province, 55 midwives were trained on lifesaving techniques for newborn, and 190 community health workers in Nimroz province were trained on community-based newborn care. Over 119,000 handbooks on maternal and child health were distributed in 13 provinces⁷. In October, a total of 100,621 children were vaccinated against measles, and 245,328 people were vaccinated against COVID-19 as part of the routine immunization programme. As part of the AWD with dehydration outbreak response, UNICEF continued to support 5,998 oral rehydration points and 154 inpatient treatment facilities.

Nutrition

UNICEF supports over 3,300 service delivery points to provide treatment services for children under five suffering from severe wasting. In October, 838,637 children were screened for acute malnutrition through mobile and fixed health facilities. Over 49,596 children with severe wasting (58 per cent girls) were admitted for treatment during the same period. Compared to the previous month, the number of children under five years screened for wasting and those admitted into the treatment program reduced by 29 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. This reduction in admission

⁶ WHO-Afghanistan Infectious Disease Outbreaks Situation report, epidemiological week #43-2023 (22-28 October 2023).

⁷ Kabul, Nangarhar, Bamyan, Balkh, Panjshir, Laghman, Kunar, Farah, Helmand, Ghazni, Jawzjan, Sarepul, and Faryab.

rates can be attributed to seasonal variations, as cases of diarrhoea among children under five dropped in the fall compared to the summer season. This is also the harvesting season for various fruits and crops in Afghanistan, so more children could be receiving healthier, more balanced diets. Since the beginning of the year, 603,560 children under five years with severe wasting have been admitted for treatment, representing 69 per cent of the annual target. In October 2023, UNICEF provided counselling services on maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) for 148,763 caregivers of children aged 0-23 months, which is a 35 per cent reduction compared to the previous month.

In October 2023, UNICEF in collaboration with World Food Programme initiated training sessions on the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines. To date, 3,850 front line health workers (58 per cent females) have been trained. In addition, over 6,700 Community Health Workers and Community Health Supervisors were trained on implementation of the Community-Based Nutrition Package, micronutrient powder distribution, and on the Community Weekly Iron Folate Supplementation programme. In October, 181,968 adolescent girls received iron and folic acid supplements through community-based campaigns.

Education

The ban on secondary education for girls is ongoing, and there is still no indication on when girls can start attending secondary education. UNICEF continues to advocate for secondary schools to reopen and continues monitoring the situation on the ground through staff, technical extenders, and partners. Despite these challenges, UNICEF continued to support 683,091 children (60 per cent girls) with access to education through 21,278 community-based education (CBE) classes in 34 provinces during October. No new CBE classes were registered into the CBE information management system during the reporting month.

Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

In October, 781,351 children and caregivers (45 per cent girls and women), including 3,412 children with disabilities, benefited from child protection prevention, risk mitigation, and response services. Of these, 631,519 people⁸ received comprehensive mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), including awareness messaging delivered through face-to-face community dialogues, mass media, and social media, as well as structured MHPSS services provided at child-friendly spaces, health facilities, transitional care centres, and schools. Furthermore, 3,067 vulnerable children (839 girls and 2,228 boys) were reached through child protection case management and referral services. This encompassed family tracing and reunification services for 1,069 unaccompanied and separated children.

To facilitate the social and economic reintegration of street children, UNICEF supported 733 street-working children with financial assistance (285), vocational skills training (16), referral support for integration into education services (366), and livelihood support services (66) across all the regions.

Despite concerted efforts, the risk of injury and death from explosive ordnances remains a significant threat to children, resulting in a high number of child casualties. As part of prevention for these risks, UNICEF and its partners reached 127,050 children and community members with awareness messages on the risk of explosive ordnances in October.

Providing gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, risk mitigation, and response services remained challenging due to restrictions imposed by the de facto authorities on the movement of women and girls and the ban on female workers. However, UNICEF and partners managed to reach 9,295 people with GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response services⁹ in October.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In October, 17,467 people affected by the earthquakes were reached with emergency water trucking in 31 villages in Zinda Jan and Injil districts in Herat, receiving an average of 12 litres per person, per day. A total of 56 water storage tanks were installed in earthquake affected villages to ensure adequate water storage capacity, and 146 fixed emergency latrines were installed across 19 villages, benefiting approximately 7,300 people with access to safe sanitation services. In addition, 31,680 people were reached through hygiene promotion interventions and provision of essential WASH supplies, which included soap, buckets, and jerry cans. Eighteen gender disaggregated latrines were installed in nine villages in Zinda Jan and Injil districts (two in each healthcare facility) benefiting around 7,000 people.

⁸ 142,170 girls, 152,242 boys, 134,988 women, and 202,119 men.

⁹ 4,100 girls, 3,786 boys, and 1,409 women.

In October, UNICEF and partners provided safe drinking water to 142,870 people¹⁰ in 17 provinces¹¹ through newly constructed or rehabilitated boreholes, and installation of solar-powered water supply systems and household connections. Furthermore, 80,109 people¹² accessed gender-sensitive sanitation facilities in six provinces¹³. These sanitation facilities included newly constructed latrines, improvement of existing household latrines, rehabilitation of public latrines, and emergency bathing facilities. In addition, 70,511 people were reached through community interventions in nine provinces¹⁴ and 736,061 people were reached with clean-up campaigns in 12 provinces.¹⁵

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

In October, 60,321 people were reached with critical lifesaving information through national media campaigns and through information, education, and communication materials disseminated by partners, social mobilizers, and community networks. UNICEF continued to engage communities through dialogues on behaviours and practices that can save their lives and increase the utilization of UNICEF-supported services. Over 772,196 people were engaged in face-to-face interventions on malnutrition prevention, immunization uptake, mental well-being, AWD prevention, safe handling and treatment of drinking water, avoiding open defecation, and practicing personal and household hygiene.

UNICEF and partners commemorated Global Handwashing Day on 15 October by engaging 9,115 people on optimal and effective handwashing practices. Additionally, 150 children from the Southern Region were engaged in interactive activities facilitated by a UNICEF partner aimed at empowering children with the knowledge and skills to overcome challenges they face in practicing healthy behaviours in schools and at home.

As part of UNICEF's Accountability to Affected People (AAP), 41,376 community members shared feedback and complaints through Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) throughout October. These CFMs included over 800 social mobilizers, 122 community engagement and feedback centres (CEFCs), community structures, a UNICEF supported call centre, and partners. Out of the feedback and complaints received, 36 per cent were related to health (lack of medicine, poor health facility infrastructure, negative behaviour of health personnel, and lack of medical doctors), 30 per cent were related to WASH (lack of safe water), 18 per cent were related to education (request for information on girls' education, need for vocational learning opportunities, and lack of water in schools), 12 per cent were related to nutrition (the need for food assistance, need for cash to buy food, and request of malnutrition support), and 5 per cent were related to child protection (absence of safe spaces, mental health challenges, and drug abuse). Complaints and feedback regarding UNICEF programming interventions were forwarded to relevant UNICEF programmes and clusters for subsequent action and closure of the feedback loop.

Gender and Adolescent Development and Participation

In October, approximately 13,000 people received essential information and services on maternal and child health, nutrition, hygiene awareness, polio immunization, mental health and GBV prevention and response services through 52 functioning Women and Girls' Safe Spaces (WGSS). In addition, 25,902 people were reached with key messages on harmful gender norms, GBV issues, health, menstrual hygiene, nutrition and overall women and girls' protection messages in 12 provinces¹⁶. An additional 1,856 frontline workers were trained on providing gender-responsive health services and GBV services under the Health Emergency Response (HER) programme. Thirty-two Men and Boys' Networks continued to engage men and boys, including key influencers, on positive masculinity around parenting, GBV, and child marriage.

In October, approximately 730 GBV cases were registered. Survivors received psychosocial support and counselling services and were referred to provincial health services in seven provinces. In addition, 300 adolescent girls gained access to digital resources and education through four digital hubs in two provinces.

Social Protection and Humanitarian Cash Transfers (HCT)

In October, UNICEF provided the second round of cash distribution in Zabul province, reaching 6,580 households across three districts: Dai Chopan, Kakar, and Naw Bahar. These cash transfers addressed financial barriers households face

¹⁰ 32,860 women; 37,146 girls; 32,860 men and 40,004 boys.

¹¹ Balkh, Farah, Paktya, Paktika, Kapisa, Maidan Wardak, Bayman, Badakhshan, Jawzjan, Nangarhar, Khost, Hirat, Daikundi, Kunduz, Lugar, Baghlan, Samangan and Nuristan.

¹² 18,426 women, 20,828 girls, 18,425 men and 22,403 boys.

¹³ Hirat, Farah, Kandahar, Zabul, Badghis and Uruzgan.

¹⁴ Laghman, Ghor, Nangarhar, Kandahar, Parwan, Zabul, Hilman, Faryab and Herat.

¹⁵ Bamyān, Paktika, Kapisa, Panjshir, Paktya, Kandahar, Daykundi, Khost, Parwan, Kabul, Lugar, Ghazni, Uruzgan, Zabul and Maidan Wardak.

¹⁶ Balkh, Samangan, Saripul, Faryab, Jawzjan, Kunduz, Baghlan, Takhar, Badakhshan, Kabul, Kunar and Laghman.

in meeting the multiple needs of children and ensuring access to basic services. Additionally, as part of the earthquake response, UNICEF completed the first round of multipurpose cash assistance to 1,412 earthquake affected households in Zinda Jan district in Herat province.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The HCT has endorsed the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) planning numbers, with 23.3 million people projected to be in need in 2023. Under the 2024 HNRP, 17.4 million people will be assisted with a financial ask of US\$ 3 billion. In October, Clusters submitted their preliminary PiN, targets, and costing. Narrative inputs for the HNRP will be finalized in November.

The Child Protection Areas of Responsibility partners, mainly Save the Children International, UNICEF, and its implementing partners are supporting the ongoing response to the returnees from Pakistan, mainly focusing on case management services, including family tracing and reunification of unaccompanied and separated children.

In October, the WASH cluster led the coordination of the emergency response to the Herat earthquakes, where over 190,000 individuals in the most affected districts received water and sanitation services which include the provision of emergency latrines, hand washing stations, hygiene kits, water kits and water trucking services. Cluster partners also provided emergency latrines, bathing facilities and essential non-food items to over 16,000 individuals at reception centres in the Eastern Region.

Nutrition Cluster partners are also supporting the earthquake response in Herat Province. A total of 16,944 children under five and pregnant and lactating women were reached with treatment and prevention services, with emphasis on infant and young child feeding in emergencies.

In the month of October, the Education Cluster conducted a five-day training for sub-national coordinators and national partners focusing on an Education in Emergencies Fundamentals course, supported by the Education in Emergencies Professional Development Programme. In response to the series of earthquakes in the Western Region, the Education Cluster conducted a comprehensive assessment of the impact of the earthquake on learning facilities. Results showed that 19 schools were destroyed, 148 were partially destroyed, and 14 were not affected at all. The damage caused by the earthquake will require support from more than just humanitarian actors but substantive support from the agencies supporting basic human needs' programmes.

External Media, Statements & Human-Interest Stories

Press releases and statements

- [Children and families at risk after 6.3-magnitude earthquake hits western Afghanistan](#)
- [UNICEF launches US\\$ 20 million appeal to support 96,000 children affected by recent earthquakes](#)
- [UNICEF earthquake relief supplies to treat Afghan children and their families arrive in Kabul](#)

External media

- Earthquake response: [UNICEF Chief of Communication on Australia TV](#)
- CGTN Europe: [UNICEF Chief Western Region on earthquake](#)
- CNN: [Earthquake in western Afghanistan](#)
- NPR Podcasts: [UNICEF earthquake response](#)
- Washington Post: [UNICEF earthquake response in western Herat](#)

Social media

- Thread: [ADB & UNICEF sign new \\$200 million agreement](#)
- 7 October: [Earthquake hits western Afghanistan](#)
- Statement: [UNICEF immediately earthquake response](#)
- Earthquake response:
 - <https://twitter.com/UNICEFAfg/status/1711269848267821338>
 - <https://twitter.com/UNICEFAfg/status/1711671307061100660>
 - <https://twitter.com/UNICEFAfg/status/1711993492178972953>
 - <https://twitter.com/UNICEFAfg/status/1712054683148116224>
 - <https://twitter.com/UNICEFAfg/status/1714173439869870461>

- [ECHO supports water trucking to earthquake victims](#)
- Earthquake funding appeal: <https://twitter.com/UNICEFAfg/status/1712553660390199768>
- Thread: [Flexible funding supports winter kits](#)
- Video: [Earthquake response overview](#)
- Video: [Water trucking to earthquake victims](#)
- Thread: [ECHO supports cash assistance](#)
- ADB supports [medical supply delivery to earthquake victims](#)
- Video: [Medical supply delivery to earthquake](#)

Human-interest stories

- [Shock, chaos and loss](#): After the devastating earthquake in western Afghanistan, women cope with destroyed homes, uncertain futures, and the loss of their young children
- [Picking up the pieces](#): After three catastrophic earthquakes in a week, 96,000 children and their families in western Afghanistan face a long road to recovery

Next Sit Rep: 25 December 2023

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

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Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Total needs 2023	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
		2023 target	Total results (Jan-Oct)	Change ¹⁷ (Oct) ▲ ▼	2023 target	Total results (Jan-Oct)	Change (Oct) ▲ ▼
Health¹⁸							
Number of children under 1 year who are vaccinated against measles, including for outbreaks	499,170	2,050,000	1,090,095	0			
Number of people accessing healthcare services through UNICEF supported activities	15,599,05	19,000,000	20,321,455	0			
Nutrition¹⁹							
Number of children 6-59 months who are screened for wasting	6,982,297	6,982,297	12,397,867	838,637	6,982,297	12,397,867	838,637
Number of children 6-59 months with severe wasting) who are admitted for treatment	875,227	875,227	603,560	56,172	875,227	603,560	49,596
Number of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months who received Infant and Young Child Feeding IYCF counselling	2,930,841	2,344,672	2,449,549	148,763	2,344,672	2,449,549	148,763
Number of children 6-59 months who received Vitamin A supplementation	6,982,297	6,982,297	8,607,656	0	6,982,297	8,607,656	0
Number of children 6-59 months reached with Micronutrient powder MNP	6,982,297	2,094,689	2,256,193	57,818	2,094,689	2,588,520	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	3,231,455	533,419	3,800,000	3,279,893	562,661
Number of children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, who received case management services	155,000	66,500	57,537	2,418	70,0000	66,295	3,090

¹⁷ This includes beneficiaries reached in the reporting month and residual beneficiaries who were not reported in month before.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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.

Number of women, girls and boys accessing Gender Based Violence GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions	13,100,000	484,000 ²⁰	264,283	9,295			
Number of children and care givers accessing explosive ordnance risk education	4,400,000	3,610,000	3,139,106	207,427			
Number of staff & Implementing partners trained on PSEA prevention, risk mitigation, and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) reporting mechanisms		460	729	0			
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	679,894 ²¹	0	750,000	799,871	21,053
Number of children in public education (including shock affected/vulnerable) reached with emergency education support	6,154,778	5,000,000 ²²	4,207,179	0	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	1,344,428	140,777	9,659,076	4,490,661	270,777
Number of people who gained access to gender and disability-sensitive sanitation facilities	22,107,799	2,525,000	850,143	118,252	4,701,553	3,709,403	159,151
Number of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programme	21,082,156	3,750,000	992,248	133,442	8,346,178	3,604,025	444,278
Number of people in institutions (schools and HF) provided with basic WASH facilities	1,494,944	750,000	452,617	10,083	1,494,944	1,527,107	51,589
HCT/Social Policy							
Number of households reached with UNICEF-funded social assistance		175,000	167,837	1,412			
SBC/AAP							

²⁰ The figure represents UNICEF's contribution to the GBV sub-cluster target.

²¹ These are the number of unique beneficiaries currently enrolled in UNICEF's Community-Based Education Programme. In the August 2023 SitRep, the CBE reach of 682,026 was not correctly reflected in the table. As such the change since the previous month calculated the change between the correct August reach (682,026) and the reach for September.

²² The Public Education target includes 1 million HRP + 4 million non-HRP.

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	10,192,097	615,736			
Number of children, caregivers and community members engaged in participatory behaviour change interventions		2,000,000	1,950,290	309,134			
Number of people who shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms.		160,000	183,828	19,918			
Gender, Youth, and Adolescent Development							
Number of women and girls accessing safe spaces		72,300	83,771	11,499			
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	257,401	25,902			
Number of UNICEF supported partners and frontline workers trained on gender integration and women/girls' empowerment in the emergency planning and response		18,600	5,661	1,370			
Emergency Preparedness and Response							
Number of households reached with cash assistance to meet winter needs		115,800	82,775	0			

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**	\$	%
Health	445,453,795	351,152,370	50,026,747	40,371,634	3,903,044	1%
Nutrition	161,299,244	40,404,018	11,901,986	1,861,970	107,131,270	66%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	56,616,690	11,236,346	11,651,307	3,658,501	30,070,536	53%
Education	233,610,600	37,650,948	170,740,675	25,218,976	0	0%
Water, sanitation, and hygiene	262,130,558	18,684,636	33,016,825	26,950,330	183,478,767	70%
Social protection	90,247,865	16,508,965	10,406,142	4,200,861	59,131,897	66%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	32,488,292	9,118,178	12,165,556	4,933,189	6,271,368	19%
Emergency preparedness and response	167,693,585	11,848,157	0	0	155,845,428	93%
Total	1,449,540,629	496,603,617	299,909,239	107,195,462	545,832,311	38%

* 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.