Two Afghan refugee children in a settlement have received nappy kits for younger members of their families, Markazi province, Iran. © UNICEF/UN0743072/Savvari

Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2022

Afghanistan Outflow

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2 2022

unicef for every child

Highlights

- The deteriorating humanitarian situation in Afghanistan in 2021 led to increased cross border movement of Afghans seeking protection and asylum in neighboring countries. As of 31 December, there were over 7.2 million Afghans of various statuses living in Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, including 2.1 million registered Afghan refugees. Over 1.6 million Afghans have arrived in the countries since August 2021. No official refugee arrivals have been recorded in Turkmenistan to date.

- In 2022, UNICEF provided critical support to Afghans and host community members in the neighbouring countries, and enhanced preparedness actions in case of a potential increase of influx. Across these countries, UNICEF and partners have reached over 350,000 children with access to education and more than 325,000 children have been vaccinated against measles, among refugees and hosting communities. Over 20,000 children with severe acute malnutrition have been treated, and over 140,000 children and caregivers accessed mental health and psychosocial support.

- UNICEF appealed for US$81.2 million to meet the needs of Afghan children and their families in 2022. As of the end of 2022, there was a funding gap of US$30.7 million (38 per cent). In 2023, US$66.2 million is required to continue support 1.9 million people, including 1.1 million children with essential services. Given the ongoing uncertainty in Afghanistan, this funding is necessary to protect the most vulnerable women and children.

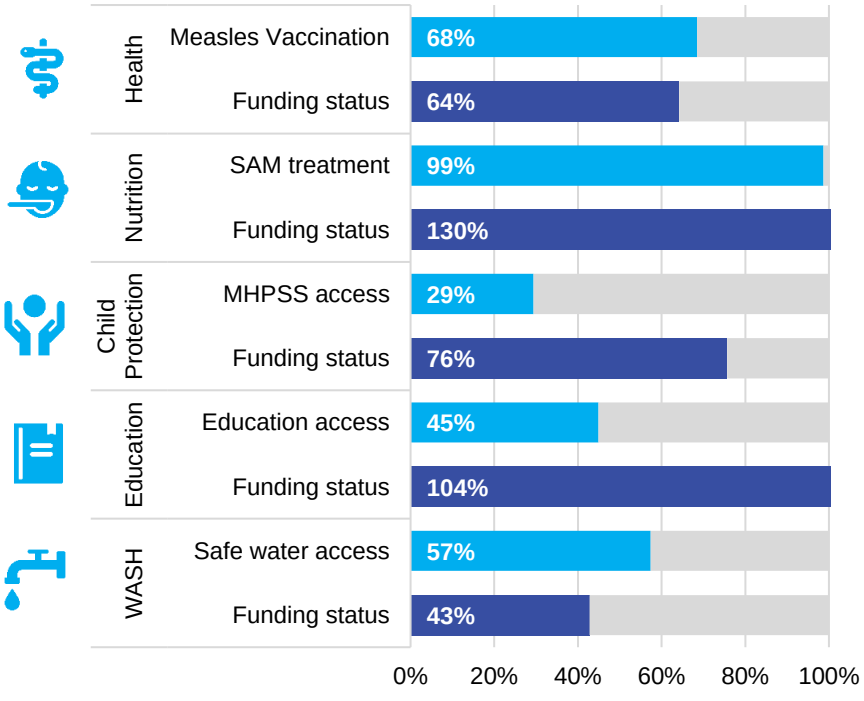
Situation in Numbers

2.5 million
children in need of humanitarian assistance
(UNICEF HAC, Dec 2021)

5.6 million
people in need
(UNICEF HAC, Dec 2021)

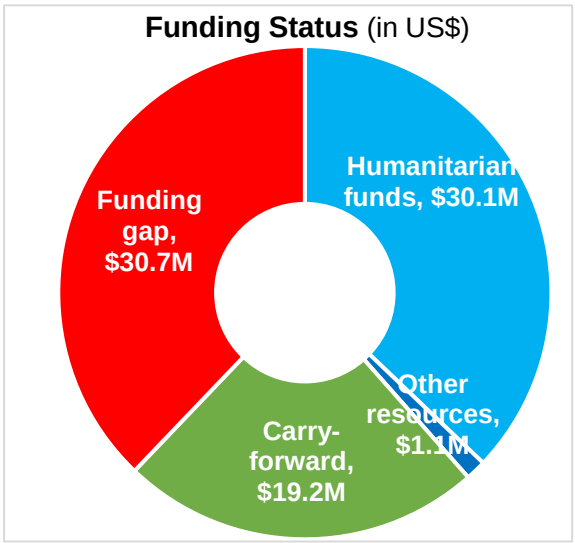
2.1 million
registered refugees from Afghanistan in Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan
(UNICEF HAC, Dec 2021)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status*



UNICEF Appeal 2022

US$ 81.2 million



*Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors. Despite sufficient funding for education, Pakistan was unable to reach as many children as targeted with enrolment to education because of reprioritization to the flood response and late arriving funding in Q4..

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2022, UNICEF appealed for US$81.2 million to sustain provision of life-saving services for Afghan Refugee women and children and host communities in Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. UNICEF received US$30.1 million in 2022 in addition to US$19.2 million carried over from contributions received in 2021. Additionally, US$1.1 million of other resources were used to support Afghan population in the five targeted countries, as well as host communities. Despite generous support from partners, including the US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), United Kingdom, Republic of Korea, Japan and European Commission/ECHO, the appeal was only 62 per cent funded. Further country-wide details are provided in Annex B. In 2023, UNICEF requires timely and flexible funding to respond effectively and efficiently to the ongoing crisis by ensuring provision of lifesaving humanitarian assistance and maintaining robust preparedness for additional refugee inflows.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in Afghanistan has further deteriorated, with the population exposed to natural disasters, violence, the spread of diseases, increasing food insecurity compounded by the worsening economic and human rights situation. Particularly since the change in government in 2021, cross border movements of Afghans seeking protection and asylum in the neighbouring countries of Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan increased. In 2022, the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan continued to deteriorate due to continued insecurity and violence, further aggravated by changing weather conditions, including extremely severe winter conditions. Household incomes continued to shrink, while food expenditure increased amidst rising inflation and a global surge in food prices. From June to October 2022, households spent 90 per cent of their income on food, and while expenditure on food decreased slightly in November and December to 88 per cent. The situation remained dire, with households potentially cutting their food consumption to pay for critical items like fuel and heating in the winter months[1], which risked triggering a new influx of asylum-seekers to neighbouring countries.

On 24 December 2022, the de facto authorities issued a decree which barred all female employees of national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from going to work. As a result, two-thirds of 151 organizations surveyed (both international and national NGOs) had stopped more than 70 per cent of their activities in the last week of December.[2] While the situation stabilized in early 2023 with exemptions issued for key sectors and many organization resuming activities and providing humanitarian assistance, the risk of further cross border movements if the situation changes remains high. Capacities to support refugee populations are already fragile, which could impact their ability to absorb new refugee populations, as well as adversely affecting the host communities. Sustained humanitarian support remained vital to assist the refugee hosting countries in strengthening their response capacities, systems, and policies.

Over 1.6 million Afghans have arrived in the neighbouring countries since August 2021.[3] Taking previous caseloads into account, as of 31 December, there were approximately 8.2 million Afghans of various statuses living in the five countries, including 2.1 million registered Afghan refugees.[4] While many refugees do not stay long term, few returns have been witnessed over the past year. Iran has been hosting more than three million Afghans for almost four decades. The new influx of more than one million Afghans since 2021 stretched the national capacities. For example, the government is spending some US$200 million every year to support Afghan students' access to education but less than 4 per cent of which is being supported by international partners. In Pakistan, which has hosted millions of Afghan refugees over the last 40 years, there are 3.7 million[5] Afghans, 52 per cent of whom are under the age of 18[6]. Around 69 per cent of Afghan refugees live in urban/semiurban localities and 31 per cent continue to reside in refugee villages[7]. Host communities already have high rates of malnutrition, poor access to water and sanitation and low school enrolment. Furthermore, the 2022 Pakistan Monsoon Floods heavily impacted Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces, which host the largest number of Afghan refugees. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces were the second and third most impacted provinces from the devastating floods respectively, with 91,000 and 72,000 houses partially or

[1] WFP Afghanistan Food Security Update – December 2022 https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/afghanistan-food-security-update-december-2022

[2] UNICEF Afghanistan Humanitarian Situation Report No. 13 (Year-End) 1 Jan-31 December 2022: https://www.unicef.org/documents/afghanistan-humanitarian-situation-report-no-13-year-end-1-jan-31-december-2022

[3] UNHCR Data Portal: https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/afghanistan#category-14-348569

[4] ibid

[5] This includes 1.32 million Afghan refugee card holders, 840,000 passport with valid visa, 140,872 Unregistered Members of Registered families, 775,000 undocumented Afghans and 600,000 new arrivals (UNHCR Data Portal: https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/afghanistan#category-14-348569)

[6] UNHCR Data Portal: https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/pak

[7] UNHCR Pakistan Overview of Refugee and Asylum-Seekers Population as of December 31, 2022: https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98538

fully destroyed respectively[8]. KP and Balochistan are also two of the most insecure provinces in the country, and the current volatile security situation is disproportionately impacting these locations. Given the increase in attacks by the Tehreek-e-Taliban-e-Pakistan (TTP), there an increase in anti-refugee sentiments and suspicions of refugee's being members of terrorist groups and participants in such attacks.

Despite borders remaining closed for the most part of the year, there continued to remain a risk of inflows of populations seeking refuge, specifically in Central Asian countries, making preparedness for a potential new influx critical. Tajikistan, which shares the longest border with Afghanistan (around 1,357 km), began preparations to receive a large number of asylum seekers following the change in government in 2021, and further deterioration of the situation in Afghanistan since. With new arrivals likely to face dire needs, particularly in health, nutrition and protection sectors, a significant new influx could place severe pressure on the country's already fragile basic services and infrastructure. In Turkmenistan, though there were no official report of refugee arrivals, the interagency 2022 Regional Refugee Response Plan estimated that the number of people arriving from Afghanistan could be up to 2,000, with over 60 per cent anticipated to be children. Out of 13,658 Afghan citizens present in Uzbekistan, including in the Surkhandarya region - which directly borders Afghanistan, 1,250 are self-reported to be in need, mainly on related to access education, health, social and protection services (child protection and GBV), and for ensuring valid visa/legal stays and livelihoods.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Iran: UNICEF continued to Co-Lead two working groups - WASH and Education with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and lead two Areas of Responsibility (AoR). Child Protection and Nutrition. UNICEF co-led sectors and AORs were well established in the RRP coordination mechanism structure led by UNHCR at national and sub-national levels. UNICEF has signed agreements with the Ministry of Interior and technical/line ministries which strengthened its position in the refugee response. UNICEF remained an active member of the in-country interagency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Taskforce.

Pakistan: UNICEF Pakistan has been responding to the refugee crisis by focusing on key sectors of Health, Nutrition, WASH, Education and Child Protection. The strategic areas of focus for strengthening the response included:

- Improved coordination in line with the cluster/sector approach: UNICEF's response was premised on improved coordination and information management with a focus on strategic and operational gaps analysis, planning, joint assessments and resource mobilization efforts. UNICEF through its already existing programme strengthened system-wide response efforts through the provision of clear leadership and accountability in the WASH, Education, Nutrition sectors and the Child Protection area of responsibility.
- UNICEF's field presence in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and humanitarian capacity: In order to reach all the vulnerable children, UNICEF staff based at the provinces and with support from the CO provided technical, operational support and undertook programmatic monitoring, UNICEF continued and enhanced the deployment of dedicated inter-sectoral teams to support the government agencies, as the primary providers of services and NGOs to accelerate outreach of interventions in a timely and sustainable way.
- Linking humanitarian and development programming. To improve recovery and strengthening the resilience of refugees and host populations, UNICEF prioritized interventions that reduced vulnerability and built resilience, beyond addressing humanitarian needs to facilitate a transition to development programming. Integrated programming approaches were promoted to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the response among other key benefits.

Tajikistan: The Ministry of Interior continued to lead the coordination with UNHCR through the Refugee Coordination Model/Platform (RCM). Within the framework of RCM, UNICEF led the WASH and Education sectors, as well as the subsectors of Nutrition (under the Health and Nutrition sector led by WHO) and Child Protection (as part of the Protection sector coordination led by UNHCR).

Turkmenistan: Based on the 2019 Memorandum of Understanding and respective Action Plan between the Government of Turkmenistan and the United Nations, the emergency response for humanitarian situations, including a potential influx of refugees, was coordinated by the State Commission for Emergency Situations of Turkmenistan, with leadership of the Ministry of Defence (Emergency Department). From the UN side, coordination was led by the UN Country Team (Crisis Management Team), with sector working groups with representation of UN Agencies and national and international NGOs providing sector-specific coordination and expertise in the areas of protection (including child protection and gender-based violence), education, health and nutrition, food security, WASH, shelter, core relief items,

[8] OCHA Pakistan 2022 Monsoon Floods Houses Fully and Partially Damaged (as of 22 September 2022): https://reliefweb.int/map/pakistan/pakistan-2022-monsoon-floods-houses-fully-and-partially-damaged-22-september-2022

livelihoods, and logistics. Close collaboration and consultation was maintained with relevant government counterparts and line ministries to ensure complementarity with the national response.

Uzbekistan: UNICEF continued to lead the Child Protection AoR; participated in the interagency PSEA Task Force and was part of the Refugee Response Plan (RRP) technical working group led by UNHCR that occurred every quarter. In March 2022, UNICEF established and operationalized a field office in Termez to support integrated programme response in host communities of the Southern Uzbekistan Region of Surkhandarya which directly borders Afghanistan, as well as to provide readily available support to Afghan operations, including cross border assistance and supplies, as needed.

Country - Iran

Iran Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Iran has been hosting more than three million Afghan refugees for almost four decades. More than one million Afghans have arrived in Iran since 2021[9], many using irregular pathways and going through unofficial crossing points. The Iranian economy has been experiencing several shocks due to the double effect of sanctions and COVID-19 restrictions, and the new influx has stretched the national capacities. The authorities continue to appeal for additional international support. For example, the Government of Iran is spending some US$200 million every year to support Afghan students' access to education, less than 4 per cent of which is being supported by international partners. Sustained international humanitarian support remains needed to help the Government in maintaining and expanding refugee policies.

Needs assessment data are not regularly available, but Sectors collect and share information based on infrequent site visits and secondary Government data. There are considerable gaps in addressing needs of Afghan and host-community children, especially for accessing to safe and inclusive education, health and nutrition, protection and MHPSS services. UNICEF continues supporting the development of infrastructure, deliver supplies, coordinate interagency responses, and induce child-centred policies to benefit vulnerable Afghan and host communities.

Iran Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF is delivering cold chain equipment to three refugee settlements, benefiting more than 10,000 people in Torbate Jam, Fariman, and NIATAK (once construction work is completed). As part of its comprehensive health program with the Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MoHME), UNICEF supported the vaccination of more than 600,000 children (estimated: 64,000 Afghans and 536,000 Iranians) against measles, rubella and other preventable diseases[10]. UNICEF also provided 1,942 vaccine refrigerators, 220 cold boxes, 620 vaccine carriers, and 70 generators to support the local vaccination capacities, benefiting Afghans and host communities alike. Moreover, UNICEF delivered 800 HIV Rapid test kits (each kit used for 50 pregnant women) and is delivering three generators, nine vaccine refrigerators, and 113 HIV kits (each kit contains 50 test) to three refugee settlements and transition centres. During 2022, UNICEF also provided 14 Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) devices to five hospitals in Sistan and Baluchistan province, which are delivering services to areas with high numbers of refugees.

Nutrition

UNICEF supported the MoHME with the procurement and delivery of 1,935,500 mega-doses of vitamin A supplements in early 2022. MOHME is distributing supplements to Iranian and Afghan U5 children in inclusive national plans. UNICEF has received the annual reports from MOHME about the disbursement and results of these interventions (disaggregated by gender and nationality of recipients) according to which, 1.6 million children (including approximately 128,000 Afghan children)[11] have received at least one mega-dose of Vitamin A supplement. UNICEF has also supported 1,000 pregnant and lactating women and 3,000 children under five (in settlements and host communities) with routine dietary supplements, in addition to providing 280 weight scales to health facilities in the RRP target provinces. Moreover, UNICEF supported the establishment of a breastfeeding safe space in Fariman transition centre, benefiting up to 84 women and under-two children.

[9] The estimates have been evolving, but UNHCR reports and the most recent Government headcount data are similar. The Iranian Minister of Interior's Deputy for Security and Law Enforcement Affairs, Majid Mirahmadi, stated in a televised news program (which was transcribed in IRIB News website on 25 June 2022) that 2.3 million Afghan nationals have registered in the recent headcount plan, who had no valid entry and stay permits. In addition, there are 1.7 million Afghan nationals who are staying with proper and legal documentation (visas or Amayesh cards), totalling to approximately 4 million people. According to Mirahmadi, the Government estimates that three to five hundred thousand Afghan nationals have opted out or missed the opportunity to register in the headcount

[10] The indicator reach in Annex A shows a full achievement, rather than overachievement as the exact breakdown is uncertain

[11] The indicator reach in Annex A shows a full achievement, rather than overachievement as the exact breakdown is uncertain

Child Protection

UNICEF has procured Early Childhood Development kits, Recreational kits, and Child Friendly Space (CFS) items to support 109 alternative care centres covering approximately 430 children, including 196 unaccompanied and separated Afghans. UNICEF is also establishing and equipping two child friendly spaces in Torbate jam and Meybod refugee settlements. To address the mental health and psychosocial support needs of the target populations, UNICEF is rehabilitating and equipping MHPSS centres—including through the provision of adolescent kits—in two provinces of Golestan and Yazd, which are hosting newly arrived Afghan population. Once established, UNICEF will continue supporting the delivery of services in these centres. These interventions are expected to benefit 7,300 children, adolescents, and their caregivers (approximately 3,796 female, 3,504 male, exact numbers to be confirmed after activity completion in 2023).

Education

UNICEF supported the access to education for Afghan and host community children in 2022. In partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council, UNICEF supported 1,642 students (685 girls) with stationeries and hygiene kits, along with hygiene promotion programs at schools. In addition, UNICEF supported equipping and rehabilitation of two schools with 401 students (70 girls). In the school rehabilitation programs, UNICEF paid special attention to the accessibility for girls and children with disabilities. In partnership with Relief International, UNICEF trained 28 local NGO staff (18 female) on Education in Emergencies (EiE) principles and practices, Social Emotional Learning, effective communication in workplace, effective communication with children, and safety and security in the field. Given the high demand for education services in areas with high numbers of newly arrived Afghan refugees and asylum seekers, UNICEF supported the expansion and equipping of available learning spaces (ten new classrooms in five schools), which benefits 300 students. In addition, UNICEF supported the rehabilitation and expansion of WASH facilities in nine schools (five of which received support in classrooms expansion as well). With the completion of construction expected in early 2023, over 3500 children (approximately 2,000 girls) will benefit from an enhanced educational environment.

UNICEF also started supporting remedial learning programs for 1,320 Iranian and Afghan children (including new arrivals) and distribution of additional stationeries and hygiene kits (which will be continued in 2023). In partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE) equipped 500 primary schools in areas with high population of Afghan students with educational kits to improve access and quality of education for 198,876 host community and Afghan children. A joint UNICEF-MOE program supported the health and school preparedness screening of all Afghan children across the country, as well as the most vulnerable Iranian children in Lorestan, Kerman, Hormozgan and Sistan and Baluchistan provinces, helping 97,454 children (46,923 girls) access grade-1 primary schooling. In addition, UNICEF supported the provision of 545 laptops to enhance the data collection at screening centres across the country and expand the quality and coverage of services in remote areas.

WASH

In partnership with the Government and with funding support from the Korean Republic, UNICEF is supporting the construction of a water feeder line in Sistan and Baluchistan province, which will benefit Afghan Refugees living in the Niatak settlement. UNICEF and NRC have completed the construction work of the sewage and water network, as well as other WASH facilities (sewage treatment plant, water reservoir, and pumping station) in Niatak settlement, projected to benefit 6,000 Afghan new arrivals once the settlement is operational. Capacity building for partners in humanitarian response is also a complementary component of this intervention. In addition, in partnership with Relief International, UNICEF is supporting the construction of shower units and rehabilitation of communal latrines in Torbat-e Jam Settlement in Khorasan Razavi province, securing access to hygiene and sanitation services for more than 3,000 Afghans. UNICEF also delivered hygiene kits, awareness raising, and emergency WASH items to more than 43,000 individual beneficiaries from Afghan and host community families. Due to the funding gap of more than US$14 million, UNICEF can only support up to 6,000 beneficiaries for access to drinking water.

Other areas

In collaboration with the Drug Control Headquarters (DCHQ), UNICEF supported the establishment and operations of one adolescent girls' well-being and empowerment centres in Mashhad (in areas with the high number of Afghan populations) with a focus on drug demand and social harm reductions. From October to December 2022, UNICEF's intervention supported more than 750 at-risk and vulnerable adolescent girls with identified risky behaviors (such as self-destructive and violent behaviors, substance use, and unprotected sex) to have increased resilience, learn and utilize social and life skills, and improved access to psychosocial support services. Moreover, in collaboration with the Ministry of Sport and Youths (MOSY), UNICEF established and supported two Adolescent and Youth Empowerment Centers (AYEC) in Isfahan and Alborz provinces. The AYEC centers are expected to support Afghan and Iranian youths

with increased employability, while also building on the local youth NGOs' capacities for emergency preparedness and response.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

As part of a cooperation between UNICEF and the Ministry of Education, UNICEF supported the mandatory school entrance Health Screening Programme for the Afghan refugee children, nomad children, and children in disadvantaged areas of four provinces, namely Sistan and Baluchistan, Hormozgan, Kerman, and Lorestan. As a result, 97,454 children, including 46,923 girls, benefited from free screening services. In December 2022, UNICEF Education and Communication teams visited schools in Kerman province and interviewed several children and their families who had benefited from the free access to the UNICEF-supported health screening. The children told UNICEF about their enthusiasm for attending school and their future aspirations. A full story and photo essay have been published in the UNICEF website.

More stories and press releases are available on our website about UNICEF's support to Afghan children in Iran:

- Health workers in Iran reach out to families of children with measles to vaccinate all family member
- 800 hygiene kits distributed among Afghan refugees and the host community in Kerman Province
- 2450 nappy kits for refugee children distributed in four provinces

Country - Pakistan

Pakistan Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Pakistan has been hosting Afghani refugees for the past 40 years. The deteriorating humanitarian situation in Afghanistan in 2021 has led to increased cross-border movement of Afghans seeking protection and asylum in Neighbouring countries. Currently, Pakistan hosts some 3.3 million Afghans, 49 per cent of whom are under the age of 18, including 1.3[12] million refugees with Proof of Registration (PoR) cards, some 840,000 Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders and an estimated 775,000 undocumented Afghans. In the response plan, the targeted population of 3.4 million comprises of the 1.3 million registered Afghan refugees in addition to a portion of Afghans of other statuses and host community members.

The enduring presence of refugees has inevitably overstretched Pakistan's available resources, especially in host communities. Of the 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees currently in Pakistan, 44 per cent are children and 26 per cent are women, while 15 per cent of the overall total are people with disabilities. The provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), hosting the majority of the existing Afghan refugees, already have the highest multi-dimensional poverty levels, high rates of malnutrition, poor access to water and sanitation and low school enrolment among other deprivations. Overall, 329,000 Afghan refugee children, including 40 per cent girls, need education services across KP and Balochistan provinces.

KP and Balochistan are two of the most insecure provinces in the country, and the current volatile security situation is disproportionately impacting these locations. On 30 January 2023, a terrorist attack in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa killed at least 100 people, and injured hundreds more[13]. Nine people were killed in Quetta, Balochistan in March 2023 when a suicide bomber hit a police truck[14]. Given the increase in attacks by the Tehreek-e-Taliban-e-Pakistan (TTP), there an increase in anti-refugee sentiments and suspicions of refugee's being participants in such attacks. Moreover, in 2022, devastating floods affected more than 650,000 refugees and members of their host communities in Pakistan. Pre-existing inequalities have been exacerbated by the flooding, and protection risks have increased.

Pakistan Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In 2022, UNICEF continued to strengthen essential health services in districts bordering Afghanistan and in areas with high numbers and/or proportions of refugees and host communities. UNICEF conducted a rapid assessment in March to ensure the availability and readiness of essential services for Health, Nutrition and WASH across 164 Health facilities in the Afghan Bordering Districts of KP and Balochistan. In KP, key findings reflected that only 16 out of 70 health facilities are providing inpatient services inclusive of overnight stays and there has been an increased number of consultations compared to previous years – 4,000 to 6,000 per month. Moreover, 85.7% of the facilities had electricity

[12] https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/pak
[13] https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/1/31/pakistan-rescue-operation-peshawar-mosque-suicide-bombing
[14] https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/3/6/suicide-bomber-targets-soldiers-in-southwest-pakistan

through different sources from the electricity supply lines, generators or solar systems. While in Balochistan, most of the consultants' positions were vacant in the tertiary health facilities, with approximately 0.13 doctors, 0.08 nurses and 0.015 community midwifes per 1,000 people, which is significantly below the WHO health workforce recommended ratio. The findings informed the District Evidence Planning and Budgeting (DEPB) to strengthen the capacities of district health systems and implementation of equitable Primary Health Care (PHC), Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health (RMNCH), Nutrition and Water/Sanitation services.

UNICEF focused on strengthening the already established public health facilities through the rehabilitation of infrastructure, provision of medical equipment, medical supplies, and training to support immunization, Ante-Natal Care (ANC), Post-Natal Care (PNC), delivery services, childcare, and curative care for adults.

During the reporting period, 470,001 Afghan Refugees (171,043 women; 72,326 men: 118,185 girls and 108,447 boys) accessed healthcare services in 64 UNICEF-supported facilities and through mobile outreach camps in Balochistan and KP, including 41,774 births attended by skilled personnel. Through these health initiatives UNICEF was able to vaccinate 33,466 children against measles. Through awareness-raising sessions, 242,131 people were reached with messaging on the importance of seeking early healthcare consultations and services. Additionally, 5,960 health care workers were trained in Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood illness (IMNCI).

Additionally, UNICEF in collaboration with the National program for Family Planning & Primary HealthCare (Lady Health Workers (LHWs) program) celebrated the Mother Child week and dewormed 221,738 children aged 2-5 years, providing15,506 due and defaulted children with routine immunization antigens and 12,736 pregnant women with Tetanus Toxoid (TT) antigens in 14 districts. During the week, 3,288 LHWs and 150 Lady Health supervisors were engaged across the districts bordering Afghanistan.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, UNICEF in partnership with the Project Directorate of Health and Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR) supported the strengthening of Maternal Newborn Child Health (MNCH), Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) and Nutrition services. As a result, Nutrition services were established in 16 Afghan Refugee Villages in Peshawar, Kohat, Hangu, Haripur, Lower Dir, DI Khan, Nowshera and Charsadda, and three labour rooms were rehabilitated. UNICEF thereby provided Community based Integrated Maternal Newborn and Child Health Services to Afghan Refugees and host communities through 16 Mobile outreach teams in 3 Afghan Refugee Hosting Districts of KP.

Nutrition

In close collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health and respective Provincial and District Health Authorities, UNICEF support and assistance led to the treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) for 20,401 children without complications (9,996 boys and 10,405 girls) in 136 OTP sites, while children with SAM with complications were referred to stabilisation centers. Through facility and community-based nutrition interventions, 290,702 caregivers were reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling. 265 Nutrition and health workers were trained in essential development packages of Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), IYCF, simplified approaches[15] and key family care practices[16].

Child Protection

UNICEF has extended support to the Government and civil society partners to avail child protection services for refugees and host communities. New child protection units were established in refugee-hosting districts in Balochistan (District Killa Saifullah, Chaman, Pishin and Chagai) which served as a one-stop-shop for child protection issues. 345 child survivors (173 girls and 172 boys) were supported with case management to address their individual needs, including 28 unaccompanied and separated children (22 boys and 6 girls) through family tracing and appropriate alternative care. The expansion of community-based child protection structures, including the provision of psychosocial support reached 24,275 children and caregivers (1,137 boys, 978 girls, 10,917 women and 11,243 men) through safe spaces and outreach services, in addition 46,359 individuals (24,542 women and 21,817 men) were reached with awareness raising interventions on child protection risks. Moreover, support was provided to the Child Protection and Welfare Commission in KP province to strengthen case management for child survivors of protection violations, including a nine-day training

[15] Simplified approaches are adaptations to existing national and global protocols and programs designed to improve coverage and reduce the costs of caring for children with uncomplicated wasting while maintaining quality. These can include engaging family members to screen and refer their children, use of RUTF for the treatment of all wasted children in need of treatment, and reduced number of visitations during treatment.

[16] Key family care practices are adopted from the Nurturing care framework with a particular focus on ECD.

attended by 119 participants. In total, UNICEF supported Child Protection training of 626 members (207 women and 419 men) of the social service workforce across the country. Throughout 2022, UNICEF continued to closely collaborate with UNHCR for consideration of refugee child protection concerns in government managed child protection systems, including birth registration.

Education

UNICEF and partners have been supporting education services for Afghan refugees in KP, Balochistan and Sindh provinces through non-formal education for primary age children. During 2022, UNICEF supported the enrolment of 16,549 children (6,661 girls) through formal and non-formal education. To date, 1,118 school management committee members, including 599 women, have been trained and engaged on their roles and responsibilities around school improvement and support. In addition, awareness raising messages on the importance of education was delivered to 6,841 individuals, including 4,982 women. The training of 1,636 teachers, including 571 female teachers, on multiple thematic areas such as multigrade teaching, classroom management and effective teaching methodologies has increased capacities at the school level. Education supplies, including school in a box, recreational kits and teaching and learning materials were distributed to 55,307 students and teachers (Boys: 29,830, Girls: 24,611, Men: 514 and Women 352), including 24,611 girl students and 352 female teachers.

WASH

UNICEF, in close coordination with the Commissionerate Afghan Refugees (CAR) and UNHCR, improved access to lifesaving WASH services in the Afghan refugee villages and communities hosting Afghan refugees. To date 645,919 individuals have gained access to safe drinking water and water for domestic use through the installation of new and rehabilitation and solarization of existing water supply systems. 290,457 people were provided with safe sanitation facilities, including through installation of household and communal toilets, rehabilitation or improvement of existing drainage lines and establishment of solid waste management systems. A total of 1,105,138 people were reached with messages on safe and hygienic practices, including use of clean and safe drinking water, safe disposal of excreta and hand washing with soap at critical times, using different communication approaches, with 14,207 Family hygiene kits were distributed in Refugee Villages to help enhance household and community hygiene behaviours to avoid WASH related illnesses. WASH infrastructures were rehabilitated and improved in 40 health care facilities and 79 schools.

Social & Behaviour Change (SBC), and Accountability to Affected Population, Localization

During this humanitarian phase, SBC teams played a crucial role in fostering collaboration and coordination among the different program sections. This was made possible by leveraging the lessons learned from the COVID-19 response and investments made in strengthening community systems. As a result, the SBC teams were able to establish an environment of convergence and integration, facilitating the pooling of expertise across multiple critical areas across both development and humanitarian:

- Convergence and promotion of life-saving messages across all sections, including facilitation and participatory community discussions around 22 Key Family Care Practices (KFCPs).
- Joint trainings for multiple implementing partners (IP), including on Interpersonal communications, qualitative assessments, and analytical reporting.
- Conduct qualitative and gender sensitive Community Rapid Assessments (CRA) with anthropology specialists to assure quality feedback is being collected from affected populations, analyzed, and acted on by program sections, including feedback on the quality and quantity of services and supplies.
- Capacity Building of Frontline Workers (FLW) on interpersonal Communications and KFCPs
- Train implementing partners on conducting rapid assessments, focus groups, and qualitative reporting, including social analytics to help guide sectoral strategies and approaches.
- Identify the most trusted, accessible, and appropriate communication channels for strengthening the enabling environment, including mass and social media productions and broadcasts.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In the first half of the year, UNICEF released a video focusing on the rehabilitation of water supply sources in KP's Khyber district with funding from ECHO. Relying on sustainable, environmentally friendly solar power, the new infrastructure helped provide families living in Afghan refugee and Pakistani host communities with safe drinking water. UNICEF published several social media posts about the support provided to help families living in Afghan refugee and Pakistani host communities access essential services with support from the United States' Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

Video:

www.facebook.com/unicefpakistan/videos/1833367286860045

Social Media Posts:

English

www.facebook.com/unicefpakistan/photos/a.191248050895440/5523189317701260
www.facebook.com/unicefpakistan/photos/a.191248050895440/5511658298854362
www.facebook.com/unicefpakistan/photos/a.191248050895440/5526652294021629

Urdu

www.facebook.com/unicefpakistan/photos/a.191248050895440/5523225627697629
www.facebook.com/unicefpakistan/photos/a.191248050895440/5511751142178411
www.facebook.com/unicefpakistan/photos/a.191248050895440/5526721480681377/

Country - Tajikistan

Tajikistan Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The situation at the border remained stable, with no new land crossings registered since 2021. According to UNHCR, as of 31 December 2022, there were 9,494 people of concern in Tajikistan, including 8,451 refugees and 1,501 asylum-seekers. The number of Afghan refugees present decreased throughout the year, as the IOM resettlement program was expanded, enabling a total of 4,213 Afghan refugees to resettle to Canada. As of March 2022, 750 Afghan children (398 girls and 352 boys) were enrolled in state educational institutions across the country.

Despite borders remaining closed for most of 2022, the risk of an outflow of Afghans seeking refuge in Tajikistan, which shares the longest border with Afghanistan in the north (around 1,357 km), persisted. With new arrivals likely to face dire needs, particularly in health, nutrition and protection sectors, a significant new influx could place severe pressure on the country's already fragile basic services and infrastructure. It thus remained necessary to be able to provide critical life-saving humanitarian assistance in temporary accommodation centres and host communities, in coordination with government counterparts, in case of deterioration of the situation.

Tajikistan Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Emergency Preparedness

Given the size of the Afghan population living in Tajikistan and the risk of a potential new influx, multisector preparedness and response interventions were required. UNICEF activated a preparedness plan, updated and resourced contingency partnerships and cooperation agreements, prepositioned supplies for immediate lifesaving response,[17] ensured key human resources were available, and facilitated assessments, situation monitoring and capacity building. The refugee response plan included renovation and rehabilitation of education facilities, establishment of temporary accommodation centres, including WASH infrastructure, and strengthening the capacity of the government and partners through training and prepositioning of emergency supplies. The response aimed to ensure equitable and inclusive access to basic services, taking gender and disability into consideration, to reach refugee boys, girls, adolescents, and their caregivers, both already residing in Tajikistan and those who arrived from Afghanistan in 2021 onward.

Health

As part of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population's routine vaccination campaign, conducted with technical support from UNICEF, 87 Afghan refugee children (6 months-14 years) were vaccinated against measles and 93 were vaccinated against polio.

Nutrition

UNICEF procured and prepositioned nutrition emergency preparedness supplies sufficient to meet the needs of 5,520 children under five years old and 6,348 pregnant and lactating women and caregivers.

[17] UNICEF preparedness capacity (as of December 31, 2022) was sufficient to cover: (i) 10,000 people with WASH emergency supplies - family hygiene and dignity kits, water purification tablets, water tanks, etc.; (ii) 20,630 children with education-related supplies; (iii) 17,050 children with ECD kits; (iv) 2,080 with school-in-a-box kits and 1,500 with school bags; (v) 60 tents that can be used as temporary learning place and accommodate more than 5,300 children in 2-shifts/day; (vi) 28,980 children with Child Protection-related supplies (recreation kits); (vii) 5,520 malnourished children under five years old and 6,348 pregnant and lactating women and caregivers with therapeutic nutrition-related supplies; and (viii) 3,000 children with winter clothing kits (age range from 3months up to 9 years old).

Child Protection

UNICEF activated the child protection sub-working group, under the Protection Working Group led by UNHCR, to ensure that child protection elements were incorporated in all preparedness and response interventions. A joint training on protection, child protection, and Gender Based Violence in emergencies was conducted for staff of all member organizations.

UNICEF, together with UNHCR, the European Union (EU), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and other partners, facilitated a capacity building programme for 30 State Border Troops on child protection, with a focus on unaccompanied and separated children and best interest determination of the child. UNICEF also carried out a four-day orientation session on Child Protection in Emergencies with 45 experts from key government ministries and emergency response organizations. Additionally, 21 child protection statutory bodies improved their knowledge and skills to address protection needs of refugee children, including coordination among relevant service providers to support children and their caregivers.

UNICEF supported the Supreme Court in reviewing the past three years of child court cases to generate evidence on practical implementation of juvenile justice legislation by judges. The evidence was used to promote diversion among law enforcement agencies and to initiate capacity development of judiciary. As a result, 147 police officers, judges, and other professionals improved their knowledge and skills to provide child-friendly services, especially for refugee children.

The government-led national Adolescent Mental Health program was expanded to an additional 15 schools in three districts (Vahdat, Rudaki and J. Rasulov), benefitting 792 Afghan refugee children (349 girls and 443 boys). Moreover, 63 professionals improved their knowledge on Adolescent Mental health and 120 adolescents were trained on the peer-to-peer approach in addressing emotional distresses, reaching 10,216 peers (5,264 girls). The program also focused on involving parents in supporting adolescent mental health and prevention of risky behaviour. Twelve instructors trained 428 teachers who, in turn, conducted three parenting meetings with around 10,000 parents.

Education

UNICEF continued to lead the Education in Emergency Sector with participation of key development partners, International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), to ensure that Afghan and host community children and adolescents had access to inclusive and quality learning in safe and protective environments. The Education in Emergency Sector mapped out interventions and initiatives for Afghan school children and youth teaching/learning needs.

Through joint work with the Ministry of Education and Sciences, and within the Inter-sector Coordination Group, UNICEF ensured:

- Provision of teaching and learning material in Tajik language, as well as furniture, vocational and recreational supplies, supported by UNHCR and UNFPA, for 12 targeted schools and host communities.
- Identification of 750 Afghan children (363 boys and 387 girls) integrated in the national education system who were in need of assistance to address learning difficulties.
- Contribution and analysis of a more detailed assessment of the Afghan children and youth needs in conjunction with displaced and host communities, including with relevant government authorities.
- Development of the "Regulation for education of foreign citizens, stateless persons, refugees and asylum seekers", aimed to structure and regulate the target group's engagement in education.

To ensure learning continuity, UNICEF supported improvements to existing education facilities, helped establish temporary learning spaces, and supported the integration of refugee children into national education systems. Overall, around 750 Afghan refugee children (363 boys and 387 girls) were enrolled in 12 local schools, which were also provided with improved WASH facilities and hygiene supplies. However, gaps remained in learning materials and additional education services, including adequate psychosocial support for refugee students, and spaces for early childhood education centres.

WASH

Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNICEF continued to lead the WASH in Emergencies Sector and coordinating with partner the maintenance of contingency stocks of hygiene items for emergencies. The construction of WASH facilities in the temporary accommodation centre in J. Balkhi district was completed and can now accommodate

up to 400 beneficiaries during emergencies. In addition, water testing kits were procured and distributed to relevant organization for emergencies.

In addition, WASH rehabilitation works were completed in ten schools, reaching 17,834 persons, including 16,924 children of which 660 were refugees. Hygiene supplies, including soap, disinfectants, and supplies, were also delivered to 12 schools, reaching 21,475 children, including 750 Afghan children (398 girls and 352 boys) and 1,118 teachers and school staff for a period of one year.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

Transferrable skills building programmes were delivered in Innovation Labs at centres for additional education in Rudaki and Vahdat, engaging Afghan refugee adolescents. In 2022, three innovation labs were established and at least 1,000 young people (estumated 4,000 girls and 6,000 boys) participated in transferrable skills development programmes for personal empowerment, social entrepreneurship, and digital skills for employability.

UNICEF established four Safe Spaces in youth centres of local governments (J. Rasulov, Vahdat, Rudaki and Bokhtar districts) to empower young people, including young Afghan refugees, to engage as agents of change and to accelerate integration of refugee and local communities. Moreover, UNICEF initiated a project to support approximately 10,000 young people (estimated 3,250 girls and 6,750 boys) among Afghan refugees and host communities in the areas of settlements through vocational education and training (VET) with innovative approaches in empowerment, delivery of skills and competencies, that will facilitate smooth transition to employment. The project also focused on increasing access of children and young people to mental health and psychosocial support, protection services, and information.

The Training of Trainers on Peacebuilding Competencies and Foresight Games module included 160 (74 female) community leaders and government authorities from five districts and so far, 1,000 young people (360 girls and 640 boys) improved their peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and bullying prevention skills.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

During the reporting period, UNICEF Country Office, in coordination with UNHCR, covered a PRM monitoring mission to Tajikistan:
https://twitter.com/UnicefTajik/status/1538782830997778434
https://twitter.com/UnicefTajik/status/1538805624833822720
https://twitter.com/UnicefTajik/status/1538808350409904128
https://twitter.com/UnicefTajik/status/1538820908617453569

Country - Turkmenistan

Turkmenistan Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In 2022, no official reports of refugees from Afghanistan were recorded in Turkmenistan. However, the situation remained uncertain. According to estimates by the interagency 2022 Regional Refugee Response Plan, there remained risk of up to 2,000 people potentially arriving from Afghanistan, with over 60 per cent anticipated to be children, requiring capacities to immediately scale up of humanitarian response in support of government efforts. With the likelihood that only the Government and the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan (NRCST) would have access to the displaced people at the early stage, enhancing preparedness and emergency response capacity of the NRCST and other local partners remained critical.

Turkmenistan Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Emergency Preparedness

Since 2021, UNICEF established a close partnership with the NRCST to strengthen preparedness and response capacities. In 2022, warehousing capacity for emergency response supplies was established in Ashgabat. UNICEF-procured kits were prepositioned ready for quick distribution to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable children and their families in emergency situations, including in the event of a refugee influx from Afghanistan. The prepositioned items will enable UNICEF and partners to provide support to 300 families with WASH and dignity items, 600 pre-school and schoolchildren with education materials, and about 300 children with recreation materials to provide psychosocial support. In total, these preparedness measures ensured the capacities of UNICEF and partners to reach 1,200 children and family members in Turkmenistan.

Health

No emergency response was activated. Regular programme activities contributed to health system preparedness, including strengthening the immunization programme by providing adequate stocks of vaccines and vaccine-related supplies to protect children against 14 vaccine-preventable diseases, ensuring a safe environment for both local children and potential refugees.

Nutrition

As part of the emergency preparedness activities with the NRCST and other partners, UNICEF undertook capacity building of NRCST staff and volunteers, representatives of local communities, youth organization, and the Women's Union of Turkmenistan and strengthened communication on parenting and nutrition. As a result, 70 NRCST members improved their knowledge and skills to promote positive parenting, nutrition and healthy lifestyle among parents, schoolteachers, children and local administrations, including in an emergency situation.

Child Protection

As a preparedness measure for child protection, UNICEF prepositioned recreation supplies for children. These are expected to support activities engaging 300 children in games, sports, arts and crafts and other activities providing psychosocial assistance during emergencies, which can be used in child-friendly spaces and school environments. UNICEF also supported capacity development of key partners in gender in emergencies, GBV risks mitigation, and gender-responsive complaints and feedback mechanisms.

Education

To strengthen education preparedness, UNICEF prepositioned 20 school-in-a-box kits and 10 ECD kits, designed to reach around 600 children, to support timely resumption of education in the case of an emergency. UNICEF also strengthened preparedness capacities of key partners in education and supported the establishment of the Working Group on Education in Emergencies.

WASH

As part of preparedness activities, UNICEF supported capacity development on WASH in emergencies, including WASH assessment tools and mechanisms. More than 200 administration and teaching personnel of primary and secondary schools, as well as staff and volunteers of the NRCST were trained.

Country - Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Based on the most recent data from May 2022, the Ministry of Internal Affairs confirmed 13,658 Afghan citizens are present in Uzbekistan. The direct land border in the Surkhandarya region remained the most likely entry point for new refugees from Afghanistan into Uzbekistan, however no official crossings were recorded since 9 August 2021. While no official needs assessment was confirmed, 1,250 Afghans self-reported to be in need and approximately 350 families were reported to need essential goods and access to basic social services. Many families and individuals also face legal issues and uncertainty, as they no longer possess valid visas. Among the Afghani population in Uzbekistan, up to 49 per cent are children and 26 per cent are women, most of them residing in the Surkhandarya region and Tashkent city. Main needs remain support to access protection services, including child and gender-based violence protection, health and social services, education, and legal support to ensure valid visas and protection of their rights.

Uzbekistan Summary Analysis of Programme Response

While a comprehensive and targeted response to support Afghans in Uzbekistan is still being negotiated with the Government, UNICEF continued to monitor the situation and remained in active dialogue with line ministries. Preparedness actions focused on capacity-building of frontline workers, including community-based social workers and psychologists, in child protection, mental health and psychosocial support, case management, healthcare, provision of legal aid, and the delivery of equipment and supplies. In partnership with UNHCR and WFP, UNICEF continued to operate a humanitarian logistical hub in Termez city, directly at the border to Afghanistan. Through this hub, UNICEF transported 62 trucks of WASH supplies to Afghanistan and remained ready to preposition and supply additional aid as needed.

Health

UNICEF provided critical medical equipment to the Surkhnadarya Children's Hospital to enhance the capacities of health care services at local level. In addition, UNICEF provided six fully equipped medical ambulances to six regional hospitals bordering with Afghanistan to enhance the health emergency capacities on the ground.

Child Protection

UNICEF provided mental health and psychosocial support to 20 Afghan children through community-based psychological centres. In the Surkhandarya region, UNICEF delivered office furniture and Information Technology (IT) equipment, early childhood development (ECD) toolkits, and play therapy toys to 15 district centres. The centres provided psychosocial support and diagnostics to around 600 children, including local as well as Uzbek children returning from Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan as well as Afghan children, on a monthly basis.

Moreover, over 700 child protection professionals and 150 school psychologists, mainly in the Surkhandarya region, were trained in child protection in emergencies. In addition, UNICEF and the State Committee for Family and Women's Affairs conducted a Training of Trainers on child protection and case management for 350 community-based, female social workers, estimated to benefit 900,000 local and Afghan children in the Surkhandarya region.

Jointly with the Centre "Tashkhiz", UNICEF conducted capacity building trainings for 150 psychologists and educators on gender equality, aimed to equip participants to provide counselling for parents and communities. Additionally, UNICEF delivered a training session on PSEA and child safeguarding to all its implementing partners in May 2022. In 2022, UNICEF also supported the Government in developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) on child protection, including in emergencies, to lay out principles, roles and responsibilities in the inter-ministerial and inter-agency collaboration on child protection across the country.

To enhance access to justice, UNICEF provided guidelines on child-friendly and gender-sensitive legal aid and rolled out a training for legal professionals. In partnership with a local NGO, UNICEF provides legal aid to Afghan people and other vulnerable groups in the Surkhandarya region, Tashkent region, and Tashkent city.

WASH and Basic Needs

As part of the preparedness and capacity building efforts, UNICEF continued to work on WASH infrastructure improvements in six outpatient primary health care facilities in Termez. The targeted healthcare institutions are mainly located at the border with Afghanistan, areas which are currently hosting the majority of Afghan citizens and are mostly likely to receive the majorities of refugees in case of a future influx. In addition, UNICEF distributed 417 hygiene kits, cooking sets and sanitizers to 417 Afghan families, benefiting 2,085 people.

Social Protection

To support the most vulnerable Afghan families in Uzbekistan through the harsh winter, UNICEF provided vouchers for food baskets and winter clothing to 115 Afghan families in Surkhandarya, 20 Afghan families in Tashkent, and 50 vulnerable families from local host communities in Termez. In total, the winterization voucher program supported 185 vulnerable families over two months with USD 280 per family (USD 100 for food baskets and USD 180 for winter clothing), significantly reducing the monthly expenses of families. In addition, 48 Afghan students were provided with cash assistance to extend their legal status, enabling them to continue their education.

Following the nationwide introduction of the Single Registry for Social Protection, UNICEF continued its technical assistance and developed a training on shock-responsive social protection which will enable line ministries to launch needs-based cash transfers and social services in the event of an influx. Moreover, UNICEF provided the State Committee for Families and Women with 722 tablets with preinstalled data collection and planning modules for community-level social work and shock-responsive social protection, enabling faster delivery and data exchange among the partners.

Next SitRep: 30 June 2023

UNICEF Afghanistan Outflow Crisis: https://www.unicef.org/appeals/afghanistan-outflow

Who to contact for further information:

Noala Skinner
Deputy Regional Director,
South Asia
Tel: +977 980 103 2982
Email: nskinner@unicef.org

Philippe Cori
Deputy Regional Director,
Europe and Central Asia
Tel: +41 22 90 95 503
Email: pcori@unicef.org

Adele Khodr
Regional Director,
Middle East and North Africa
Tel: +962 655 02401
Email: akhodr@unicef.org

Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

Sector Indicator | Disaggregation	Total result 2022 UNICEF Target 2022	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total Result[18]
Health						
# of children (6 months-14 years) in humanitarian situations vaccinated against measles	**475,438**	**165,883**	**159,670**	**0**	**0**	**325,553**
Iran	292,000	148,920	143,080	0	0	292,000
Pakistan	166,000	16,923	16,543			33,466[19]
Tajikistan	6,210	40	47			87
Turkmenistan	200					0
Uzbekistan	11,028					0
# of children (6 months-14 years) in humanitarian situations vaccinated against polio	**306,938**	**148,973**	**143,120**	**0**	**0**	**292,093**
Iran	292,000	148,920	143,080	0	0	292,000
Tajikistan	3,910	53	40			93
Uzbekistan	11,028					0
# people (girls and boys, women and men) accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	**346,765**	**118,185**	**108,447**	**171,043**	**72,326**	**470,001**
Iran	116,320	0	0	0	0	0[20]
Pakistan	200,000	118,185	108,447	171,043	72,326	470,001[21]
Tajikistan	12,240					0
Turkmenistan	1,000					0
Uzbekistan	17,205					0
Nutrition						
# children 6-59 months who severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	20,663	10,405	9,996			20,401
Pakistan	19,843	10,405	9,996			20,401
Tajikistan	650					0
Turkmenistan	20					0
Uzbekistan	150					0
# primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	96,638	0	0	290,702	0	290,702
Iran	5,000					0
Pakistan	85,800			290,702		290,702[22]
Tajikistan	2,208					0
Turkmenistan	100					0
Uzbekistan	3,530					0
# children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	296,638	**144,992**	**133,838**	**0**	**0**	**278,830**
Iran	292,000	144,992	133,838	0	0	278,830
Uzbekistan	2,000					0
Child Protection						
# of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	**141,219**	**4,879**	**13,848**	**10,940**	**11,851**	**41,538**
Iran	7,300	750	0	0	0	**750**[23]
Pakistan	117,000	4,129	3,848	10,940	11,851	30,768[24]
Tajikistan	11,730		10,000			10,000
Turkmenistan	1,000					0
Uzbekistan	4,189					20
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response	**301,581**	**20,288same**	**19,942**	**30,431**	**29,238**	**99,449**
Pakistan	295,000	20,288	19,942	30,431	29,238	99,449
Tajikistan	3,000					0
Turkmenistan	50					0
Uzbekistan	3,531					0

[18] In Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, the response has so far mainly focused on preparedness which is therefore not reflected in response result. Low results reporting is also due to the fact that the response for these three countries remained significantly underfunded.

[19] This data is only for the outreach level activities as facility level data during NIDs is not shared which is mostly 93-95% coverage.

[20] UNICEF has negotiated with the MOHME (local medical universities) and identified three primary healthcare services for receiving equipment and running cost support. The fully supported centers will start operations in 2023.

[21] High achievement on the target is due to reach including host population, as UNICEF responded by strengthening the existing public health system and facilities.

[22] Overachievement linked to higher that required funding allowing for expanded targeting

[23] Based on funding available, target was revised to 7,300, but access restrictions limited reach to 750 adolescent girls

[24] Target not met due to shifting of CP interventions to the flood response, which also covered affected Afghani children, and shortages of funding, as a large amount of the funding was received in quarter 4.

# of people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	23,558					
Pakistan	2,000,000[25]	257,978	246,603	827,145	785,972	2,117,698
Uzbekistan	22,058					0
# of unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care or reunification	**741**					**0**
Tajikistan	50					0
Turkmenistan	30					0
Uzbekistan	661					0
Education						
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	**788,728**	**175,990**	**178,176**	**0**	**0**	**354,166**
Iran	440,000	168,288	168,288			**336,576**
Pakistan	329,560	6,661	9,888			16,549[26]
Tajikistan	15,500	1,041				1,041
Turkmenistan	800					0
Uzbekistan	2,868					0
# of children receiving individual learning materials	**335,213**	**25,652**	**29,830**			**55,482**
Pakistan	329,560	24,611	29,830			54,441
Tajikistan	15,500	387	363			750
Turkmenistan	800					0
Uzbekistan	4,853					0
WASH						
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	**1,176,858**	**161,013**	**165,660**	**171,529**	**177,310**	**652,919**
Iran	290,000	2,142	2,058	1,400	1,400	**7,000**[27]
Pakistan	816,000	147,489	153,509	169,011	175,910	645,919
Tajikistan	46,000					0
Turkmenistan	2,800					0
Uzbekistan	22,058					0
# people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities[28]	**551,058**	**78,702**	**80,081**	**77,771**	**79,755**	**316,309**
Iran	3,000	997	958	652	652	**3,259**
Pakistan	479,400	66,323	69,030	76,001	79,103	290,457
Tajikistan	46,000	11,382	10,093	1,118		22,593
Turkmenistan	600					0
Uzbekistan	22,058					0
# people reached with critical WASH supplies[29]	**83,800**	**24,888**	**24,137**	**8,249**	**7,629**	**66,988**
Iran	35,000	13,506	14,044	7,131	7,629	**42,310**
Turkmenistan	2,800					0
Tajikistan	46,000	11,382	10,093	1,118		22,593
Uzbekistan	22,000					2,085[30]
Social Protection						
# households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding	**3,000**					**233**
Uzbekistan	3,000					233
Non-food items						
# of displace people/refugees provided with essential household items, including for winterization	**40,646**					**2,345**
Tajikistan	23,000					0
Uzbekistan	17,646					2,345
Cross-Sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)						
# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	**24,858**					**0**
Turkmenistan	2,800					0
Uzbekistan	22,058					0
# people engaged in RCCE action	**10,772**					**0**
Uzbekistan	10,772					0

[25] Target adjusted after mid-year report

[26] Underachievement is due to response transitioning to the flood response, which also targeted Afghan refugees affected by the floods, and late funding arriving in Q4

[27] With the available funding and programs, UNICEF has only been able to support up to 7000 beneficiaries in 2022

[28] Target added for Iran and Pakistan after mid-year report

[29] Target added for Iran after mid-year report

[30] Age and gender breakdown not available

# people with access to established accountability mechanisms	**22,058**					**0**
Uzbekistan	22,058					0

Annex B: Funding Status*

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Humanitarian Resources from 2021 (Carry-over)	$	%
Health	6,144,925	1,466,000	41,677	2,438,145	2,199,103	36%
Nutrition	5,456,670	3,673,382	31,398	3,391,334	0	0%
Child Protection	10,000,000	6,251,980	200,000	1,118,105	2,429,915	24%
Education	11,942,122	8,810,277	814,840	2,786,619	0	0%
WASH	44,256,668	9,889,391		9,049,197	25,318,080	57%
Social Protection	1,900,000			64,300	1,835,700	97%
Non-Food Items	800,000	44,997		135,998	619,005	77%
Cross-sectoral	98,000				98,000	100%
Preparedness	560,653			228,795	331,858	59%
Total	**81,159,038**	**30,136,027**	**1,087,915**	**19,212,491**	**32,831,661**	**40%**

* As defined in the Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal of January 2022 for a period of 12 months

Funding Status by Country

Iran

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Humanitarian Resources from 2021 (Carry-over)	$	%
Health	42,000			42,000	-	0%
Nutrition	600,000		31,398	168,252	400,350	67%
Child Protection	1,700,000	500,000		556,251	643,749	38%
Education	1,380,000			1,336,000	44,000	3%
WASH	18,000,000	500,000		4,008,000	13,492,000	75%
Total	**21,722,000**	**1,000,000**	**31,398**	**6,110,503**	**14,580,099**	**67%**

Pakistan

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Humanitarian Resources from 2021 (Carry-over)	$	%
Health	5,000,000	1,466,000		2,240,145	1,293,855	26%
Nutrition	3,860,000	3,673,382		3,174,954	-	0%
Child Protection	5,200,000	5,751,980		467,783	-	0%
Education	8,239,000	8,810,277		1,400,759	-	0%
WASH	15,000,000	8,183,622		4,825,241	1,991,137	13%
Total	**37,299,000**	**27,885,263**		**12,108,882**	**3,284,992**	**9%**

Tajikistan

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Humanitarian Resources from 2021 (Carry-over)	$	%
Health	202,925				202,925	100%
Nutrition	576,670			48,128	528,542	92%
Child Protection	500,000		200,000	11,278	288,722	58%
Education	1,593,122		814,840	40,892	737,390	46%
WASH	10,036,668	772,575		144,628	9,919,465	91%
Non-Food Items	300,000	44,997		12,842	242,161	81%
Total	**13,209,385**	**817,572**	**1,014,840**	**257,767**	**11,119,206**	**84%**

Turkmenistan

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Humanitarian Resources from 2021 (Carry-over)	$	%
Health	200,000				200,000	100%
Nutrition	120,000				120,000	100%
Child Protection	100,000			4,484	95,516	96%
Education	130,000			8,968	121,032	93%
WASH	220,000			8,520	211,480	96%
Cross-sectoral	20,000				20,000	100%
Preparedness	30,000			13,452	16,548	55%
Total	**820,000**			**35,424**	**784,576**	**96%**

Uzbekistan

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Humanitarian Resources from 2021 (Carry-over)	$	%
Health	700,000		65,000	156,000	479,000	72%
Nutrition	300,000			71,000	229,000	76%
Child Protection	2,500,000			78,309	2,421,691	97%
Education	600,000				600,000	100%
WASH	1,000,000	433,194		62,808	503,998	88%
Social Protection	1,900,000			112,300	1,787,700	94%
Non-Food Items	500,000			194,156	305,844	49%
Cross-sectoral	78,000				78,000	100%
Preparedness	530,653			215,343	315,310	37%
Total	**8,108,653**	**433,194**	**65,000**	**889,916**	**6,720,543**	**83%**