



10 year old Khadija and her siblings fill a glass of water at their home from a water tank connected to the UNICEF supported water source in their village, Bassu Mera.

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for every child

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1

Reporting Period
1 January to 30 June
2023

Afghanistan Outflow

HIGHLIGHTS

- The protracted crises in Afghanistan led to continued cross-border movement of Afghans seeking protection and asylum in neighbouring countries. As of 30 June 2023, there were over 8.2 million Afghans¹ of various statuses living in Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, including 2.1 million registered Afghan refugees - 1.6 million of whom have arrived since August 2021. No official refugee arrivals were recorded in Turkmenistan.
- In the first half of 2023, UNICEF provided critical support to Afghans and host community members in the five neighbouring countries. Across these countries, UNICEF and partners reached 210,000 children with measles vaccination, 13,000 malnourished children with treatment and 102,000 children with access to education.
- UNICEF appealed for US\$66.2 million to meet the needs of Afghan children, their families and host communities in 2023. As of 30 June 2023, there was a funding gap of US\$44.4 million (67 per cent).

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



3,000,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance²








6,800,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance³



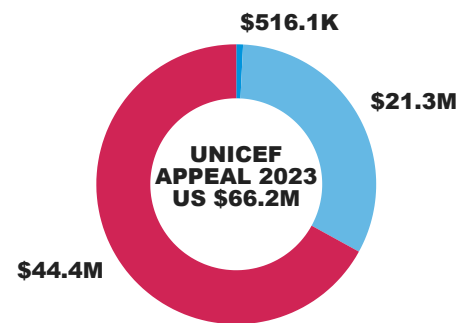
2,100,000
registered Afghan refugee in neighboring countries⁴

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

| | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|-----|
|  | Health | Measles vaccination | 52% |
| | | Funding status | 3% |
|  | Nutrition | IYCF counselling | 40% |
| | | Funding status | 3% |
|  | Child protection | MHPSS access | 15% |
| | | Funding status | 63% |
|  | Education | Education access | 21% |
| | | Funding status | 62% |
|  | WASH | Water access | 10% |
| | | Funding status | 25% |

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



● Humanitarian Resources ● 2022 carry over
● Funding gap

** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

In 2023, UNICEF appealed for US\$66.2 million to sustain provision of life-saving services for Afghan Refugee women and children and host communities in Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Since January 2023, UNICEF received US\$516,065 in new funding, in addition to US\$21.3 million carried over from contributions received in 2022. Despite generous support from UNICEF's partners, the appeal is only 33 per cent funded. Further country-specific details are provided in Annex B. UNICEF requires US\$44.4 million in additional 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 AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Cross-border movements of Afghans seeking protection and asylum in the neighbouring countries has increased, particularly since the change of government in 2021. Over 1.6 million Afghans have arrived in the neighbouring countries since August 2021⁵. Taking already present Afghani populations into account, as of 30 June 2023, there were approximately 8.2 million Afghans of various statuses living in the five countries, including 2.1 million registered Afghan refugees⁶. While many refugees do not stay long term, few returns were 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. In Pakistan, which has hosted millions of Afghan refugees over the last 40 years, there are 3.7 million⁷ Afghans, 52 per cent of whom are under the age of 18. Around 69 per cent of Afghan refugees live in urban/semiurban localities and 31 per cent continue to reside in refugee villages⁸. Over the first half of 2023, a slight net increase in Afghan refugees was seen in Pakistan, while a net decrease in the number of Afghan refugees in Iran was recorded⁹.

Despite borders remaining closed in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan for most of 2022-2023, the risk of movements of Afghans seeking refuge the two countries persists. According to UNHCR, as of 31 March 2023, there were 9,532 people of concern from Afghanistan in Tajikistan, including 8,232 refugees, 1,097 asylum-seekers, and 203 people in refugee-like situations. As of December 2022, the Government of Uzbekistan reported that around 2,000 Afghans were present on valid visas. No additional data is available at this point and access and support for Afghans in the country remains challenging. With new arrivals likely to face dire needs, particularly in health, nutrition and protection sectors, a new influx would place severe pressure on the two countries. It thus remains necessary to be able to provide critical life-saving humanitarian assistance to potential new arrivals, existing Afghan population, and host communities, in coordination with government counterparts.

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, the situation at the border was stable and there were no refugee arrivals from Afghanistan to Turkmen territories. Nevertheless, the humanitarian situation in neighboring Afghanistan poses a risk of a potential influx of refugees which would require immediate scale up of the humanitarian response. Therefore, the country continues to invest in capacity building and preparedness measures.

In 2023, the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan continued to deteriorate for a variety of causes, including continued insecurity and violence, economic sanctions and inflation, and natural disasters, including floods, landslides, and severe winter conditions. The operating environment became more complex during the first half of the year due to a ban on Afghan female aid workers for both international and national non-governmental organizations in December 2022, followed by United Nations organizations in April 2023. This ban on female aid workers is further hampering the delivery of critical assistance by humanitarian partners and risks triggering increased influx of refugees to neighbouring countries in the coming months.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION, AND STRATEGY

UNICEF is coordinating between the South Asia, Europe and Central Asia, and Middle East and North Africa Regional Offices to monitor the situation inside and around Afghanistan. The three offices share updates on the changing situation to ensure a streamlined response and to prepare for any new response required.

IRAN

UNICEF continued to Co-Lead two working groups - WASH and Education with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and leads 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

Given the size of the Afghan population living in Tajikistan and the risk of a potential new influx, multi-sector preparedness and response interventions are required. UNICEF continues working with the Government of Tajikistan, UNHCR, other United Nations agencies, and civil society organizations to ensure the rights of Afghan children and families on the move are protected. UNICEF will further invest in preparedness measures including pre-positioning of supplies, strengthening national reception, screening, registration, temporary accommodation and humanitarian response systems, and building capacities to address needs of vulnerable people, including those with disabilities. In case of a significant influx, guided by the Core Commitments of Children, UNICEF will provide lifesaving health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, social protection, and child protection, including gender-based violence risk mitigation and response services.

TURKMENISTAN

UNICEF focused on establishing a partnership with the National Red Crescent Society (NRCS) for emergency preparedness and contingency planning for refugee arrivals to provide targeted, multi-sectoral humanitarian response when needed. In 2021, UNICEF signed a Programme Cooperation Agreement for 2021-2025, allowing the NRCS and UNICEF to bring together technical expertise, implementation capacities and resources to support a safe and clean environment, adequate education, health, nutrition and WASH services for populations in need. Moreover, UNICEF strengthened the emergency preparedness and response capacities of national partners and the targeted population. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Government of Turkmenistan and the United Nations to coordinate the emergency preparedness and response.

UZBEKISTAN

While a comprehensive and targeted response to support Afghans in Uzbekistan is still being negotiated with the Government, UNICEF continued to monitor the situation, conducted needs assessments, and remained in active dialogue with line ministries. In partnership with UNHCR and WFP, UNICEF continued to operate a humanitarian logistical hub in Termez city, at the border to Afghanistan. UNICEF also participated in the inter-agency Refugee Response Plan (RRP) technical working group and the Protection Coordination Meetings, led by UNHCR as well as the UNCT Uzbekistan Taskforce on the Afghanistan situation.

COUNTRY - IRAN

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

As of 2023, Iran officially became the second-largest refugee-hosting country in the world, with a population of 3.4 million¹⁰ individuals in refugee or refugee-like situations. The increase in the refugee population in Iran is attributable to the significant upsurge in new arrivals from Afghanistan since the second half of 2021 and the 2022 headcount exercise, which has provided a degree of protection and predictability for 2.6 million previously undocumented Afghans. The headcount exercise, as well as plans to roll out a "Foreign Nationals Smart Governing Scheme" to consolidate various types of documentation, are expected to result in longer-term stay arrangements and greater access to basic services.

Meanwhile in many cases, Afghan populations in Iran continue to face significant risks, acute vulnerabilities, and limited opportunities to establish self-reliance. For Afghans seeking refuge in Iran, including women and girls, access to territory remains constrained, especially for those without valid passports and visas. For Afghans who have entered Iran, the absence of an accessible and fair asylum system continues to contribute a heightened risk of deportation (particularly for new arrivals who were unable to enroll in the headcount), with an estimated 40% of the approximately 4,000 Afghans arriving in Iran each day deported. This risk persists despite the interagency advocacy on all countries to allow civilians fleeing Afghanistan to access their territories, guarantee the right to asylum and ensure respect for the principle of non-refoulement.

Both Afghans and their Iranian host communities, also continue to face the effects of a cost-of-living crisis, driven by currency depreciation and related high-levels of inflation, with the annualized inflation rate reaching a high of 53.4% in February. International agencies, including UNICEF, have sought to provide cash and in-kind assistance to those rendered most vulnerable. UNICEF's Social Policy programme has been advocating for the inclusion of Afghans in the national protection system, including through several pilot programmes in vulnerable areas with high Afghan populations.

A majority of cash assistance programmes are designed to address specific household-level shocks and provide households with a crucial lifeline to cover basic needs and specific vulnerabilities.

Alongside targeted assistance and services, UNICEF and other humanitarian agencies continue to prioritize area-based interventions which contribute to the coverage and quality of basic public services delivered to Iranians and Afghans. This includes support to the construction, rehabilitation and/ or renovation of schools and health facilities, as well as the provision of medical supplies, equipment and financial support

to primary health facilities.

Despite considerable progress towards targets under the 2023 HAC, UNICEF continues to face a number of challenges which have disrupted and delayed implementation. Currency depreciation and associated exchange rate differentials have exacerbated the consequences of underfunding, sometimes leading to up to a 50% reduction in purchasing power. At the same time, administrative bottlenecks have contributed to disruption, most notably due to the ongoing transition of line ministry accountabilities from the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrant Affairs (BAFIA) to the National Migration Organization (NMO, which will subsume BAFIA) which has led to delay in signing partnership agreements and, subsequently, programme implementation.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

As part of its immunization programme, UNICEF supported the Measles and Rubella (MR) Vaccination Campaign in 2022 and early 2023. In the reporting period (January to June 2023), the Campaign supported 27 local Medical Universities across the country and focused on areas with high Afghan populations. More than 200,000 children under the age of 15 received MR vaccination (adding to the 400,000 children who had received vaccination services in 2022), amounting to a 100 per cent coverage in the targeted areas.

UNICEF support package to the MR Campaign included the procurement of vaccines and syringes, awareness raising and addressing vaccine hesitancy in communities, and technical support to the health authorities. In six selected provinces with low vaccine uptakes, UNICEF conducted risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) targeted workshops for Afghan and Iranian health volunteers and workers to strengthen their capacities in effective engagement with communities. Equal access and opportunities were ensured for female and male vaccine recipients and health volunteers throughout the intervention.

In addition, UNICEF is supporting two local Medical Universities in Zabul and Mashhad to strengthen the primary healthcare service delivery for Afghan refugees in several health posts to support three major settlements in Khorasan Razavi and Sistan and Baluchistan provinces. The support includes hiring and capacity building for health professionals to deliver primary healthcare service packages in accordance with the national standards.

UNICEF Iran is facing an 84 per cent funding gap for its planned Health response. Increased funding support is needed to ensure that all Afghan children and mothers have a safe and dignified access to primary health care services.

Nutrition

UNICEF has distributed more than 1.9 million mega doses of vitamin A supplements among 33 medical universities to address the vitamin A needs for more than one million children in the country. UNICEF's ongoing intervention is designed to address the vitamin A deficiency in settlements and host communities, with 100 per cent coverage for Afghan children in the country.

In addition, in collaboration with Relief International, UNICEF has delivered nutrition items including Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF), Multiple Micronutrient Powders (MNP), and therapeutic infant formulas (F-100 & F-75) to the Medical Universities in Yazd and Mashhad. The nutrition items are being used for the treatment of moderate to severe malnutrition among 350 Afghan children (250 in Yazd and 100 in Mashhad). In addition, UNICEF is providing technical support to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education in developing guidelines for the application of nutrition items for children.

UNICEF Iran is facing an 82 per cent funding gap in its nutrition response. Without sufficient funding, malnourished cases are not identified in the health system, and the nutritional needs of 33,750 children and mothers will not be addressed, risking their exposure to moderate to severe levels of malnutrition.

Child Protection

UNICEF has established and equipped two child friendly spaces (CFSs), using high performance tents, in Meybod and Torbate Jam Settlements. Being delivered in partnership with Relief International, this intervention includes the provision of early childhood development (ECD) and recreational kits as well as human resources. Staffed with trained social workers and psychologists, the CFSs will provide about 2,500 Afghan children (ages 3 to 17) with access to recreational and ECD activities, basic MHPSS, community-based child protection, and case management services. This intervention was designed to address basic protection and MHPSS needs of Afghan children living in settlements and link them to national Child Protection systems.

Additionally, UNICEF has trained a Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) workforce (SAHAR teams) within the Iranian Red Crescent Society over the past four years to ensure (a) timely and effective provision of child protection interventions in times of emergency and b) provision of community based MHPSS and child protection services to children affected by disasters and displacement. With UNICEF support, SAHAR team of Tehran has provided community based MHPSS to 180 Afghan children in 2023. The CPiE package pays specific attention to the responders' accountability to affected children and incorporating the beneficiary feedback in the interventions.

In further partnership with Relief International, an MHPSS centre was established in Meybod settlement in an equipped prefabricated unit. UNICEF and Relief International have trained selected staff to provide specialized MHPSS services to more than 1,000 Afghan adolescents (10-19 years) living in the settlement. Moreover, UNICEF supported the provision of counselling services in a community-based service hub (known as Multi-Purpose Service Center, MPSC) in Golestan Province. Through UNICEF support, a qualified psychologist is providing counselling services in the MPSC to adolescents from Afghan and host communities, expected to benefit 2500 adolescent and their caregivers with access to services.

The MHPSS and counselling interventions are designed to ensure addressing the specific needs of adolescent girls through allocating separate safe rooms and providing special guidelines and focused briefings (including on parenting and gender-based violence) for the service providers and caregivers. The feedbacks of beneficiaries are regularly received at the service delivery points and forwarded to

UNICEF and partners for review and additional action.

UNICEF is facing a 57 per cent funding gap in its planned child protection response. Without additional funding support, 1,500 children (including children in street situations) will get left behind and not receive Child Protection case management services that can link to national Child Protection systems.

Education

UNICEF supported the organization of remedial classes for a total of 1,570 children (860 girls and 710 boys) from both Afghan and host communities. Having been delivered in a strong partnership with Relief International and the Ministry of Education, the remedial classes were conducted between March and May 2023 to address the learning gaps the students experienced during the school year. Each student participated in at least 15 sessions covering various subjects relevant to their respective primary and secondary grades. As part of this initiative, the students also received stationery and hygiene kits, ensuring their preparedness for the upcoming school year.

Within the same partnership, UNICEF supported the construction of ten semi-permanent learning spaces in five schools located in Khorasan Razavi and Sistan and Baluchistan provinces. This effort facilitated the enrollment of an additional 300 new students, including both Afghan and Iranian children. These newly established classrooms are fully equipped and ready to welcome students in the forthcoming academic year (2023-2024). Recognizing the increased student intake in these schools, UNICEF also undertook the construction and rehabilitation of WASH facilities to ensure access to safe water and gender-segregated latrines that meet minimum standards. Furthermore, UNICEF extended its support to the rehabilitation and construction of WASH facilities (latrines and drinking fountains) in four schools of Sistan and Baluchistan province. This initiative focused on enhancing access to safe and gender-segregated latrines for over 1,600 students (445 girls and 1161 boys), who are attending both segregated and co-ed schools.

Working together with INTERSOS, UNICEF conducted a comprehensive assessment of the requirements for five schools in Kerman and South Khorasan provinces, which cater to both Afghan and host community students, including girls and boys. Based on the findings of this needs assessment, the procurement process was initiated to acquire essential school equipment, including furniture and IT equipment, with the aim of creating an improved educational environment for children. The distribution of these supplies is scheduled to take place before the commencement of the new school year. Additionally, as part of this initiative, all students attending these schools will receive hygiene kits and undergo hygiene promotion training, further promoting a healthy and conducive learning environment. UNICEF incorporates the beneficiary feedbacks from previous similar interventions and regularly incorporates them in the design and implementation of new programs.

Moreover, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF distributed 260 pairs of Educational Kits for Farsi and Mathematics. These kits were provided to provinces of Alborz, Fars, Kerman, Sistan and Baluchistan, and Yazd, aiming to enhance the learning experience and educational resources available to students. The educational kits offer a hands-on approach to learning, encouraging students to actively explore, experiment, and discover knowledge in a practical and engaging manner. By providing real-world applications of theoretical concepts, educational kits can deepen students' understanding and enthusiasm for various subjects. This intervention is estimated to benefit more than 93,600 students (50 per cent girls) in primary schools.

UNICEF is facing a 70 per cent funding gap in its planned Education response for Afghan and host community children. With the increased demand for education space and services, there has been a remarkable 21 per cent rise in the enrollment of Afghan students for 2022-23 academic year. Without additional funding support, however, the rise of school enrollment means overcrowded classrooms (in some places as many as 50 students per class), which has a detrimental impact on the learning experience and can increase the risk of school dropout rates. Moreover, without additional support, more than 750,000 students will have no access to education spaces in the next academic year, which will risk losing the development gains secured in the education sector.

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The construction of WASH facilities in Niatak settlement was accomplished through the partnership between UNICEF and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). Under this project, a water supply network, a sewage collection system, and a sewage treatment plant for two areas of the settlement were constructed. Provision of such water reuse facilities improves water efficiency as a low-carbon opportunity in WASH. In line with the UNICEF's commitment to climate resilience, a concrete water reservoir was constructed to support the whole settlement with access to safe and reliable water. Through this intervention, water would be safely provided, and sewage hygienically managed for at least 600 potential residents of the settlement. In addition, water safety and reliability is secured for at least 6,000 potential refugee population (once the settlement becomes fully operational).

In partnership with Relief International (RI) in 2022 and 2023, UNICEF completed the renovation and expansion of WASH facilities in Torbate Jam settlement. Under this project, all communal latrine blocks in the settlement, including 150 latrine units and hand-washing facilities, were thoroughly rehabilitated. Moreover, four new public shower blocks consisting of 40 shower units were constructed. This will ensure that over 3,300 refugees living in the settlement, many of whom arrived after 2021 events in Afghanistan, have access to hygienic sanitary facilities. The needs of people with disabilities have been considered in the design and implementation phases. All blocks of latrines and showers are equipped with one unit specific to people with disabilities. Ramps and handrails are included in the design, and the size of the units and doors are adjusted to ensure access for wheelchairs. Hand-washing facilities are also installed at a suitable location and height to facilitate easy access. Protection considerations have also been observed in the design and utilization of these infrastructures. Separate blocks have been allocated for women and men. Inside-locks are provided for all units, appropriate lighting is secured to inside and outside the blocks and locations are selected in the vicinity of the residential areas for enhanced security. The latrine blocks are equipped with solar water-heating systems to reduce CO2 emission and environmental footprint. As a low-carbon opportunity in WASH utilities, newly constructed shower blocks are run by natural gas, an improvement towards cleaner energy sources in comparison with diesel consumption in old showers.

Additionally, in line with UNICEF's shift towards climate resilient WASH programming, construction of Niatak water feeder line, a 15 Km

buried pipeline, is ongoing and has reached a progress of over 55%. The project is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Energy and through provincial Water & Wastewater Company. The water feeder line will ensure the provision of safe and sustainable water flow to the settlement for drinking and hygiene related needs. Provision of safely managed water will have positive impact on the wellbeing of the women and girls by significantly reducing the risk of abuse, attack and ill-health, affecting their ability to study, work and live in dignity.

UNICEF is facing a 69% gap in its planned WASH responses for Afghan refugees and their hosting communities. Additional funding support is needed to ensure that all newly arrived refugees have access to safe and clean water resources. Should sufficient funding be not mobilized to address the critical WASH needs, over 100,000 vulnerable individuals including women and children will be exposed to the neglect of their hygienic needs with the potential for spread of diseases and epidemics.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

Rebuilding Hygiene And Sanitation Facilities For Newly Arrived Refugees

UNICEF's story of providing Afghan refugee children with quality hygiene and sanitation facilities in a settlement where new families and children are arriving.

Clad in a vibrant UNICEF blue windbreaker jacket, a WASH team member accompanied by national partners strolls through the refugee settlement. He carefully observes the ongoing reconstruction of the sanitary facilities and engages in discussions about the upcoming essential improvements. Known as Torbat-e Jam Refugee Settlement, this community is situated in Khorasan Razavi province in the northeastern region of Iran.

Currently, it provides shelter for an estimated 3,358 refugees in 775 households. This settlement came into existence in the early 1990s, a response to a large influx of refugees to Iran during a period of sociopolitical turmoil in Afghanistan. Over the years, it has served as a safe haven for those seeking refuge. Recently, following the new wave of arrivals of Afghan refugees and migrants into Iran, the settlement once again opened its doors to welcome newly arrived families and children.

According to Ali Emami Langeroudi, the UNICEF Iran WASH team member and responsible for construction programmes, Torbat-e Jam Settlement has been sheltering Afghan refugees for over three decades. "However, in the past year alone, the settlement has witnessed an influx of an estimated 1,112 refugees due to the unfolding political events in Afghanistan," he said, adding that "this sudden 30 per cent increase in the population calls for urgent attention to improve shelter, hygiene and sanitation facilities. Specifically, there is a pressing need for the construction of additional shower rooms and toilets to accommodate the needs of the growing number of residents."

As Ali and the UNICEF team continue their observations, they encounter two Afghan student girls near one of the construction sites, 10-year-old Zahra and her friend Nazanin. The young girls share their struggles of walking long distances to access sanitation facilities. "We would like to have access to the new toilets instead of going to more distant places. Now, it takes us half to one hour to use the facilities, and then during nighttime visits, the grown-ups must accompany us," says Zahra.

In order to meet these needs, "UNICEF supported the rebuilding of 146 public toilets," says Ali. "Also 40 new shower facilities are being built", he added. At the end of July 2023, all the new facilities were completed and ready for use.

Similar endeavours have been supported by UNICEF in Iran in recent months, including the construction of a new water distribution network in Khorasan Jonubi, new water supply network construction in Sistan and Baluchistan province, execution of the main water feeder line in Niatak refugee settlement, and the construction of water distribution networks in Golestan province.

Through these infrastructure improvements, UNICEF ensures that children and their families have reliable access to clean water, a fundamental right for every child. Access to safe water, along with basic sanitation facilities and good hygiene practices, contributes to children's well-being and provides them with a healthier start in life.

- Link to Story

<https://www.unicef.org/iran/en/stories/rebuilding-hygiene-and-sanitation-facilities-newly-arrived-refugees>

COUNTRY - PAKISTAN

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Afghanistan's protracted international displacement has resulted in Afghan communities seeking asylum in neighbouring countries. Pakistan has a long history of hosting Afghan refugees for the past 40 years and the deteriorating humanitarian situation, exacerbated by the Taliban take-over in 2021 has led to an additional influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan despite tight border controls. Currently, Pakistan hosts some 3 million Afghans, 49 per cent of whom are under the age of 18, including 1.3 million refugees with Proof of Registration (PoR) cards¹¹, some 840,000 Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders and an estimated 775,000 undocumented Afghans¹². Refugee children are at risk of violence, stigma, family separation and lack of access to basic services. The majority of Afghan refugees (77 per cent) reside in the provinces neighbouring Afghanistan (Khyber Pakhtunkwa and Balochistan) which are already marginalized and have the highest poverty levels.

Despite the Government of Pakistan's support to refugees, the country's deteriorating economic situation has resulted in high cost of living for basic goods and services. Moreover, natural disasters continue to negatively impact the population especially with the recent floods in August 2022.

For 2023, Afghan refugees will remain in need of support for basic services, including investments in strengthening health and nutrition

services, education, water and energy networks and protection services. The 2023 Afghan Refugee response plan (RRP) was launched in April 2023. In the 2023 RRP, approximately 4.5 million people comprising of 1.5 million Afghan refugees, 1.6 million Afghans with other statuses and 1.4 million host communities residing near/alongside the refugee villages are being targeted for provision of essential services with UNICEF as sector lead for Education, WASH, Nutrition and Child Protection AoR.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination (MoNHSR&C), UNHCR and the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR) is providing essential health services guided by the Refugee Response Plan 2023 (RRP) in 9 districts of Balochistan, 3 districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provinces and 16 Afghan refugee villages (RVs) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

In these RVs, health facilities were equipped with essential examination equipment, medicines, midwifery and Interagency emergency health kits (IEHK), Clean Delivery Kits and Newborn Baby Kits and Blankets for winterization.

Through UNICEF-supported health facilities and outreach teams, a total of 168,810 refugees received primary health care services including 18,168 men, 72,063 women, 38,083 boys and 40,496 girls. Skilled birth attendants assisted in 29,109 births and provided Anti-Natal care (ANC) and Post-Natal care (PNC) services.

UNICEF enhanced health care providers capacities by training 341 health care providers to deliver integrated health, nutrition, and WASH services. The integrated services included identification of EPI defaulters among children under 2 and administering the required vaccination, antenatal and post-natal visits of pregnant and lactating women (PLW), Tetanus Toxide (TT) Vaccination for pregnant women, Micronutrient supplementation, and providing messages on WASH through sessions & display of IEC material.

Community awareness efforts focused on outbreaks and preventive measures on diseases such as acute watery diarrhea, dengue, COVID, and flood-related infections, especially in Nowshera. Critical lifesaving Primary Health Care (PHC) commodities like ORS/Zinc (co-pack), Newborn Kits (NBK), and Clean Delivery Kits (CDK) were provided to registered families and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)s, while multiple micronutrient supplementation was provided to children aged 6 to 59 months and PLWs.

UNICEF also continued to support the Department of Health to ensure continuation and uninterrupted immunization and PHC services in flood-affected Afghan Refugee Hosting Areas of KP and Balochistan through deployment of mobile medical teams including vaccinators, raising awareness on the importance of vaccination and supply of essential medicines and equipment in 12 districts.

Nutrition

UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination (MoNHSR&C), UNHCR and CAR, is supporting the implementation of RRP in 18 districts of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Sindh provinces. A total of 152,296 people (children: 84,213; mothers: 64,430 and men: 3,653) have been reached with a package of preventive and curative nutrition services, including Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counseling, micronutrient supplementation, screening and treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). So far, 141,501 children under five years of age (girls: 73,693 and boys: 67,808) have been screened for their nutritional status, of which 13,016 (girls: 7,584 and boys: 5,432) children have been identified as having SAM and admitted for treatment with Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in 342 Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTPs). The quality of the treatment is in line with the Sphere Standards, and 95 per cent of the treated children were cured, 2 per cent defaulted and 3 per cent did not respond.

Multi Micronutrient Powder has been provided to 71,197 children (girls: 36,376 and boys: 34,821) aged 6-59 months, while Iron Folic Acid or Multiple Micronutrient Supplements were provided to 64,430 PLW for the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies.

A total of 46,844 mothers and caregivers have been counselled on IYCF through community platforms under refugee response.

Child Protection

UNICEF has extended support to the Government and civil society partners to avail child protection services for refugees and host communities. In partnership with the Child Protection and Welfare Commission in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Social Welfare Department in Balochistan, new child protection units (CPU) have been established in refugee-hosting districts which serve as a one-stop-shop for child protection issues, specifically for case management services for children at risk and survivors of child protection violations. In Balochistan, CPUs are in five districts (Quetta, Killa Saifullah, Chaman, Pishin and Chagai) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 12 districts (Abbottabad, Bannu, Battagram, Buner, Charsadda, Chitral, Dir Lower, Kohat, Mardan, Peshawar, Swabi, Swat) nationals. UNICEF is also supporting partnerships with two national NGOs in KP and one national NGO in Balochistan to strengthen community-based child protection interventions, including psychosocial support and prevention initiatives, targeting both host communities and Afghan Refugees. UNICEF established a partnership with the Social Welfare Department for child protection mobile interventions to bring services closer to communities in three Newly Merged Districts and Peshawar city targeting Afghan communities.

During the reporting period, 781 child survivors (269 girls and 512 boys), including 144 refugee children (66 boys and 78 girls) were supported with case management to address their individual needs, including 15 unaccompanied and separated children (9 boys and 6 girls) through family tracing and appropriate alternative care. The expansion of community-based child protection interventions, including the provision of psychosocial support, reached 22,998 children and caregivers (5,125 boys, 4,722 girls, 6,882 women and 6,269 men) via static and outreach modalities. 348,669 individuals (87,380 girls & 121,978 boys, 57,190 women and 82,121 men,) were reached with awareness raising interventions via face-to-face and indirect modalities on child protection risks and available services. 1,231 members (545 women and 686 men) of the social service workforce, including service providers and government entities, have been trained on different areas of child protection. These trainings are designed to enhance the skills and knowledge of the workforce to deliver impactful child protection interventions. In addition, 435 individuals (136 women and 299 men) were trained on PSEA & child safeguarding. UNICEF continued to

closely collaborate with UNHCR for consideration of refugee child protection concerns in government managed child protection systems, including managing cases through CPUs.

Education

UNICEF and UNHCR are collaborating through a joint plan to support the education of Afghan Refugee children. The plan aims to address critical issues related to access, quality and governance of education for Afghan refugees in the country.

To date, UNICEF has faced challenges in receiving funds to implement Afghan refugee education interventions under the RRP. To mitigate this, UNICEF utilized roll-over funds from 2022 to continue critical education interventions

In order to understand the situation and requirements of Afghan refugees in the region, thorough village profiling and schools' assessments have been conducted across all 250 schools. Through this, crucial information concerning the status of Afghan refugees, the availability of basic facilities, and the teacher count in each school has been successfully identified.

50 teachers (37 female) were trained in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) to improve the mental and physical well-being of children. The trained teachers supported 155 children including 95 girls identified with signs of behavioral disturbances, stress, and anxiety. In addition, 50 teachers including 37 female teachers from selected schools were also trained in MHPSS. 7,080 students (cumulative) are identified with learning difficulties out of which 4,201 suffer from dyslexia, 2,144 suffer from dysgraphia and 685 from dyscalculia. 37 female teachers from selected schools were trained on MHM. Distribution of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits is in progress that will benefit 3,151 adolescent girls. School clubs for children are formed in 210 selected schools to provide opportunities for students especially girls to express themselves, to develop positive life skills, and to get support from their peers on shared challenges. Further, safe health and hygiene practices are shared with students especially girls by the school club members. In total 4,716 Afghan children including 2,576 girls are benefitting through education interventions mentioned above. The establishment of partnerships and groundwork took considerable time as No Objection Certificates (NoCs) to implement project interventions in the provinces and districts for partners from GoP is a time-consuming exercise. However, extensive Enrolment Campaigns are planned in September 2023 to target more Afghan refugee children which will result to more enrolment of children.

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In coordination with CAR and UNHCR, UNICEF is implementing the RRP 2023 in the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Baluchistan. A total of 50 water supply systems benefitting more than 130,000 people have been targeted for rehabilitation/ upgradation. Of these, 46 water supply systems are in KP, and 4 water supply systems in Baluchistan. In KP, 15 water supply schemes have been completed in district Hangu (13), Swabi, Mansehra providing access to safe drinking water and for domestic use to 42,300 people including 13,984 women, 7,638 men, 10,128 girls and 10,550 boys. Work is in progress on 31 water supply systems in KP and 4 water supply systems in Baluchistan that will tentatively benefit more than 85,000 people. Under Sanitation, work is in progress on installation of 15,000 latrines that will benefit around 105,000 people. Also, work is in progress on rehabilitation/ improvement of 6 drainage system that will benefit around 57,435 people.

Hygiene supplies have reached 10,732 people, including 13,984 women, 7,638 men, 10,128 girls, and 10,550 boys. Moreover, 5,216 people have received messages on safe hygiene practices.

Also, work is in progress on rehabilitation and upgradation of WASH infrastructure in schools and healthcare facilities. So far, 1 school has been provided with WASH services benefitting 266 students and work is in progress in 60 schools that will tentatively benefit 12,476 children. 14 Healthcare facilities have been provided with WASH services benefitting 41,810 people and work is in progress in 30 healthcare facilities that will benefit around 74,250 people.

Some of challenges that a being faced in implementation of RRP projects include, security issues, land ownerships, nonavailability of underground water at southern camps in KP, time required for government approvals, access & multiple mode of carriages and inflation.

Cross Sectoral (C4D, RCCE, AAP, Etc.)

Social and Behavior Change (SBC) has maintained strategic and systematic interventions within the planning process of program sections and empower its implementation through government and CSO partners. To promote stronger Integrated Service Delivery (ISD), UNICEF systematically combined the promotion of 22 Key Family-Care Practices (KFcP) and incorporating these multiple behavioral outputs across all program sections. This includes providing training to implementing partners (IPs) using existing modules on priority messages and their impact on improved health and wellbeing. This approach fostered harmony in approaches, integration of multiple themes, and convergence of planning and research efforts.

UNICEF utilized participatory approaches in communities to successfully promote and introduce the usage of a more human-rights approach, initiating trust and dialogue with both duty bearers and right holders, through the Human-Centered Design (HCD) approach. These efforts encompassed Gender-sensitive and Gender-responsive discussions involving men, women, and adolescents."

SBC is also integrating the principles of Accountability for Affected Population (AAP) into all interventions, assuring that community perspectives and concerns are taken into account in all planning and implementation phases. Feedback mechanisms are being structured to provide such improved services and build trust between participants and local service providers.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

In May 2023, UNICEF Pakistan published a human-interest story on a young Afghan girl from Haripur who has benefitted from UNICEF water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions. With funding from the Government and people of Japan, UNICEF is providing access to

basic WASH services for the most vulnerable communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), including those hosting registered Afghan refugees. UNICEF published several social media posts about the services and assistance provided to Afghan refugee families and Pakistani host communities with vital support from donors.

- Human Interest Story
https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/stories/safe-drinking-water-source-health-and-happiness-vulnerable-communities?fbclid=IwAR0DTv_Yny_HF9E9QEUCw2ILgC0N0LYeKGhb9ojvUfk7ZcA-HbYYtuDcKg
- Social Media Post - 1
<https://www.facebook.com/unicefpakistan/posts/pfbid02bi9gZWu56JSUtc6xVRqC8ZjbmpwjUWr7faveGjKJ1GyVA963seqoDYFWwmRCK2XI>
- Social Media Post - 2
<http://www.facebook.com/unicefpakistan/posts/pfbid02SkrdKq8ihHX7DKfyF8HdnppWzawYHAaAKHEzjxXG7mS4QEuoP1fvNHHbBrhzLHiiI>
- Social Media Post - 3
<http://www.facebook.com/unicefpakistan/posts/pfbid0VFfpPnp39ULcLZjehTfNnr6kED9KyAPa17z3xN88w2qwSyLhJinZ8YeuFmfDcQGzI>
- Social Media Post - 4
https://twitter.com/UNICEF_Pakistan/status/1671110598170677248/photo/1

COUNTRY - TAJIKISTAN

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

According to UNHCR, as of 31 March 2023, there were 9,532 people of concern from Afghanistan in Tajikistan, including 8,232 refugees, 1,097 asylum-seekers, and 203 people in refugee-like situations (pending registration with the Government of Tajikistan). The situation at the border remained stable, with just a small group of new arrivals (50 people) registered in June 2023. Despite borders remaining closed for most of 2022-2023, the risk of large movements of Afghans seeking refuge in Tajikistan, which shares the longest border with Afghanistan in the north (around 1,357 km), persists. With new arrivals likely to face dire needs, particularly in health, nutrition and protection sectors, a significant new influx would place severe pressure on the country's already fragile basic services and infrastructure. It thus remains necessary to be able to provide critical life-saving humanitarian assistance to potential new arrivals, existing Afghan population, and host communities, in coordination with government counterparts.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Child Protection

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued the implementation of the EU-funded project to support Afghan refugees. In 2023, UNICEF established a child-friendly courtroom in Hissor City. 22 judges and court employees from areas where Afghan refugees are residing were trained on the application of child-friendly procedures for children in contact and conflict with the law, focusing on Afghan refugees. In addition to international best practices, attention was paid to language and cultural barriers for Afghan populations to ensure justice for all. UNICEF data obtained from the Hissor City Court demonstrated that no Afghan child was in conflict with the law during the reporting period.

UNICEF continued its work to prevent and protect children, especially girls, from violence, (including sexual and gender-based) abuse and neglect through policy reform advocacy. Under the joint UN-EU Spotlight Initiative, amendments were made to the Family Code, Law on Appeals and Law on Child Rights, which are currently under government review. In addition to policy work, UNICEF continued working with schools to roll out safe violence against children (VAC) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) reporting mechanisms for school children, especially girls. In 2023, the number of schools with safe VAC/SGBV reporting mechanisms were scaled up from an initial 45 in 2022 to 347 schools.

In June, UNICEF participated in the joint Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) mission to the Temporary Refugee Accommodation Center in Hissor where 50 Afghan people are currently being accommodated. The results of the rapid needs assessment were shared by UNHCR with the Government and other partners.

Education

As coordinator of the Education in Emergencies working group, UNICEF was engaged in the calculation of the minimum expenditure basket for education-related needs during emergencies as part of Inter-Agency Cash working group exercise. Due to the lack of funding, no programme response activities could be implemented.

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

As the lead for WASH in Emergencies, UNICEF, together with partner organizations, contributed to the compilation of WASH-related items and costs as part of a Minimum Expenditure Basket which is being developed by the Inter-Agency Cash Working Group, led by WFP.

UNICEF also contributed to the development of methodology, integrating WASH-related questions, for a participatory assessment amongst Afghan refugees to be conducted by UNHCR. Due to the lack of funding, no programme response activities could be implemented.

Adolescent Development And Participation (ADAP)

The transferrable skills and employability programme among the Afghan refugees and host communities was duly implemented in six districts, including Rudaki, Vahdat, Hissor, J.Rasulov, Khorog, and Bokhtar, through established Adolescents Innovation Labs programmes. During the reporting period, 2,694 young people were engaged in the programmes, out of which 44.6 percent were female. Additionally, within the employability component 150 young people were trained in market-aligned skills and exposed to local employment. The delivery of the programmes was implemented in line with the Education and Adolescent Competency Framework and within the EU-supported project for Afghan refugees. It aimed at supporting vocational education and training with innovative approaches that will empower young people, including Afghan refugees, give them opportunities for employment and economic resilience.

The youth-friendly local government concept created a platform for duty bearers and young people to have dialogues and collaboration and was implemented in the districts where Afghan refugees reside. The project also brought young people from different cultural and social background together, including Afghans, to work jointly to solve issues of their communities. 15 young Afghans (female 10, male 5) from Vahdat and four young Afghans (female 2, male 2) from Jabbor Rasulov were trained as part of a total of 50 young people from these districts as young leaders of their community, who are now working on issues to bring to consultations with their local governments. The local governments will select issues to add to their District Development Plans and the young leaders will join working groups to work on these issues jointly with the duty bearers, leading to meaningful participation. The project continues till the end of 2023.

Social Protection

A letter of agreement to pilot emergency cash assistance, including to Afghan refugees, was signed by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (COES), State Saving Bank, Tajikistan Red Crescent Society and UNICEF. It is a three-year agreement that enables government agencies and development partners to rapidly and efficiently reach persons affected by emergencies. The purpose of the letter of agreement is to enhance cooperation between parties to provide a multipurpose, unconditional and unrestricted cash transfers to poor families and the most vulnerable and affected households when an emergency of the pre-defined scale occurs in Tajikistan. The letter outlines roles and responsibilities during preparedness and response to the nature-made disaster.

Cross-Sectoral

In May 2023, WASH, Education, Child Protection and Nutrition Teams took part in the Inter-Agency Simulation Exercise conducted at the Jaloliddin Balkhi Temporary Accommodation Center under the leadership of UNHCR and CoES. The simulation was attended by participants from the Government, United Nations agencies, International Non-Governmental Organizations, and civil society.

A needs assessment on youth perceptions, needs and priorities of displaced and vulnerable young people was conducted in partnership with the Committee for Youth and Sports. The research used a mixed-method approach to data collection, consisting of a quantitative research method (a tablet survey among 400 Afghan refugees and 200 local youth) and qualitative research methods (12 focus group discussions with

targeted Afghan and Tajik youth and in-depth interviews with 20 key representatives of local executive authorities, such as school psychologists, local police inspectors, etc.). The study covered three target regions of the country: Dushanbe and Districts under Republic Subordination (Vahdat, Hissor), Sughd (J. Rasulov) and Khatlon (Bokhtar, Kulob and Balkhi). The study showed that Afghan refugees in Tajikistan face various challenges related to healthcare, education, social protection, and gender-based violence. The majority of refugees did not have access to information about the healthcare system and faced financial difficulties when seeking healthcare services. Most Afghan refugees attended educational institutions before arriving in Tajikistan, but their access to education was limited due to their financial situation. The target group had limited awareness of childcare services, and gender-based violence was prevalent in society. Additionally, Afghan refugees had limited interaction and communication with the host community, which negatively impacted their ability to understand and support each other. Overall, the study highlighted the need for programs and policies that address the challenges faced by Afghan refugees in Tajikistan and improve their access to healthcare, education, social protection, and gender-based violence prevention. The preliminary findings are being used to inform project activities and were shared with government partners for use and design of policy discussions, civil society and strategic community engagement activities that are inclusive to young refugees.

COUNTRY - TURKMENISTAN

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, the situation at the border was stable and there were no refugee arrivals from Afghanistan to Turkmen territories. Nevertheless, the humanitarian situation in neighboring Afghanistan poses a risk of a potential influx of refugees which would require immediate scale up of the humanitarian response. Therefore, the country continues to invest in capacity building and preparedness measures.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Emergency Preparedness And Response

Sector working groups were established in the areas of protection (including sub-working groups for GBV and child protection), education, health, food security, WASH, shelter, core-relief items, livelihoods and economic inclusion, and camp management, and would be activated

in the case of an emergency as required. Close collaboration and consultation will be maintained with relevant government counterparts, such as the State Commission for Emergency Situations and line ministries to support and ensure complementarity with the national response.

Cross Sectoral (C4D, RCCE, AAP, Etc.)

UNICEF continued to strengthen the capacities of staff and volunteers of the National Red Crescent Society, administrative and teaching personnel of targeted schools as well as the local authorities in application of accountability to affected populations, strengthening the participation of communities at risk for preparedness and response in emergency situations.

COUNTRY - UZBEKISTAN

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Throughout 2023, the land-border near Termez remained close. As of December 2022, the Government of Uzbekistan reported that around 2,000 Afghans were present on valid visas. No additional data is available at this point and access and support to Afghans remains challenging.

While a small number of Afghan families and individuals were and continue to be resettled through government programmes for Afghans to third countries in the months to come, the situation of families and individuals who are not part of any resettlement programme remains an issue of high concern. Many Afghan nationals in Uzbekistan sought urgent assistance, reporting increasingly dire economic conditions linked to their legal status in country. The financial burden associated with visa renewals and registration, and challenges to obtain business or work visa which would enable Afghans to earn a living, made access to adequate housing, nutrition, and health services difficult or impossible for many Afghan nationals.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Emergency Preparedness And Response

UNICEF continued to monitor the situation and implement preparedness actions, in close 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. Moreover, medical equipment and WASH facilities were improved in targeted healthcare facilities in areas where Afghan refugees reside and close to the border. In partnership with UNHCR and WFP, UNICEF continued to operate a humanitarian logistical hub in Termez city, at the border to Afghanistan, providing supplies inside Afghanistan.

UNICEF conducted a rapid phone survey in February 2023 with 236 families and a few individuals, based on a database established in 2022. Some 60 families reported challenges in extending their visa, for example because they lacked the financial means to pay for visa/registration related costs, authorities reportedly refused to extend their visa, their passports were expiring/pages full, or their children turned 16, requiring a passport and visa on their own which they could not get while in Uzbekistan. More than 100 families reported needing financial support, of which 60 reported that they would not be able to pay rent in the coming three months. Among the most vulnerable were several female-headed households with small children. 15 families needed support to enroll their children (~35) into schools, reported reasons for children being out-of-school were lack of school records, language issues, and school-related costs. However, according to local authorities in Surkhandarya region and Afghans themselves, most children are enrolled in schools. 26 families reported having a family member with a physical and/or intellectual disability, and eight families, including two pregnant women, reported requiring urgent healthcare.

In 2023, no funding was received to implement programme targets in the response sectors.

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Afghanistan Outflow Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/afghanistan-outflow>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: 31 DECEMBER 2023

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

| Sector | | | UNICEF and IPs response | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Indicator | Disaggregation | Total needs | 2023 targets | Total results | Progress* |
| Health | | | | | |
| Children vaccinated against measles | Total | - | 401,424 | 210,080 | ▲ 52% |
| | Girls | - | 200,809 | 109,284 | ▲ 54% |
| | Boys | - | 188,775 | 100,796 | ▲ 53% |
| Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities | Total | - | 280,784 | 150,642 | ▲ 54% |
| | Girls | - | 80,200 | 40,496 | ▲ 50% |
| | Boys | - | 76,859 | 38,083 | ▲ 50% |
| | Women | - | 90,225 | 72,063 | ▲ 80% |
| Nutrition | | | | | |
| Children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation | Total | - | 950,000 | 950,000 | ▲ 100% |
| | Girls | - | 494,000 | 494,000 | ▲ 100% |
| | Boys | - | 456,000 | 456,000 | ▲ 100% |
| Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment | Total | - | 21,472 | 13,016 | ▲ 61% |
| | Girls | - | 10,878 | 7,584 | ▲ 70% |
| | Boys | - | 10,244 | 5,432 | ▲ 53% |
| Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling | Total | - | 116,858 | 46,844 | ▲ 40% |
| | Women | - | 113,918 | 43,191 | ▲ 38% |
| | Men | - | - | 3,653 | - |
| Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA | | | | | |
| Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support | Total | - | 190,650 | 28,173 | ▲ 15% |
| People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations | Total | - | 1.2 million | 42,155 | ▲ 4% |
| Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions | Total | - | 850 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------------|---------|-------|
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| Education | | | | | |
| Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning | Total | - | 490,390 | 101,792 | ▲ 21% |
| | Girls | - | 255,094 | 50,831 | ▲ 20% |
| | Boys | - | 210,726 | 50,961 | ▲ 24% |
| Children receiving individual learning materials | Total | - | 321,970 | 6,286 | ▲ 2% |
| | Girls | - | 175,704 | 3,436 | ▲ 2% |
| | Boys | - | 134,096 | 2,850 | ▲ 2% |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | | | | | |
| People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs | Total | - | 411,993 | 42,300 | ▲ 10% |
| | Girls | - | 88,114 | 10,128 | ▲ 11% |
| | Boys | - | 84,450 | 10,550 | ▲ 12% |
| | Women | - | 99,046 | 13,984 | ▲ 14% |
| | Men | - | 95,382 | 7,638 | ▲ 8% |
| People accessing appropriate sanitation services | Total | - | 356,340 | 6,120 | ▲ 2% |
| | Girls | - | 75,532 | 1,665 | ▲ 2% |
| | Boys | - | 72,484 | 1,694 | ▲ 2% |
| | Women | - | 83,886 | 1,592 | ▲ 2% |
| | Men | - | 80,848 | 1,169 | ▲ 1% |
| People reached with critical WASH supplies | Total | - | 1.5 million | 5,216 | 0% |
| | Girls | - | 358,200 | 1,305 | 0% |
| | Boys | - | 343,900 | 1,250 | 0% |
| | Women | - | 396,100 | 1,409 | 0% |
| | Men | - | 381,800 | 1,252 | 0% |
| Social protection | | | | | |
| Households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support | Total | - | 8,560 | - | 0% |
| Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers | Total | - | 4,125 | - | 0% |
| Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP) | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|--------|---|----|
| People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services | Total | - | 45,000 | - | 0% |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms | Total | - | 43,000 | - | 0% |

Islamic Republic of Iran

| Sector | | | UNICEF and IPs response | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Indicator | Disaggregation | Total needs | 2023 targets | Total results | Progress* |
| Health | | | | | |
| Children vaccinated against measles | Total | - | 200,000 | 200,000 | ▲ 100% |
| | Girls | - | 104,000 | 104,000 | ▲ 100% |
| | Boys | - | 96,000 | 96,000 | ▲ 100% |
| Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities | Total | - | 2,500 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| Nutrition | | | | | |
| Children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation | Total | - | 950,000 | 950,000 | ▲ 100% |
| | Girls | - | 494,000 | 494,000 | ▲ 100% |
| | Boys | - | 456,000 | 456,000 | ▲ 100% |
| Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA | | | | | |
| Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support | Total | - | 4,650 | 5,175 | ▲ 111% |
| Education | | | | | |
| Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning | Total | - | 203,320 | 97,076 | ▲ 48% |
| | Girls | - | 97,594 | 48,255 | ▲ 49% |
| | Boys | - | 105,726 | 48,821 | ▲ 46% |
| Children receiving individual learning materials | Total | - | 84,800 | 1,570 | ▲ 2% |
| | Girls | - | 40,704 | 860 | ▲ 2% |
| | Boys | - | 44,096 | 710 | ▲ 2% |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|--------|-------|-------|
| People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs | Total | - | 600 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | 180 | - | 0% |
| | Boys | - | 180 | - | 0% |
| | Women | - | 120 | - | 0% |
| | Men | - | 120 | - | 0% |
| People accessing appropriate sanitation services | Total | - | 7,910 | 3,300 | ▲ 42% |
| | Girls | - | 2,373 | 990 | ▲ 42% |
| | Boys | - | 2,373 | 990 | ▲ 42% |
| | Women | - | 1,582 | 660 | ▲ 42% |
| | Men | - | 1,592 | 660 | ▲ 41% |
| People reached with critical WASH supplies | Total | - | 50,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | 15,000 | - | 0% |
| | Boys | - | 15,000 | - | 0% |
| | Women | - | 10,000 | - | 0% |
| | Men | - | 10,000 | - | 0% |

Pakistan

| Sector | | | UNICEF and IPs response | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Indicator | Disaggregation | Total needs | 2023 targets | Total results | Progress* |
| Health | | | | | |
| Children vaccinated against measles | Total | - | 189,584 | 10,080 | ▲ 5% |
| | Girls | - | 96,809 | 5,284 | ▲ 5% |
| | Boys | - | 92,775 | 4,796 | ▲ 5% |
| Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities | Total | - | 257,284 | 150,642 | ▲ 59% |
| | Girls | - | 80,200 | 40,496 | ▲ 50% |
| | Boys | - | 76,859 | 38,083 | ▲ 50% |
| | Women | - | 90,225 | 72,063 | ▲ 80% |
| Nutrition | | | | | |
| Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment | Total | - | 21,122 | 13,016 | ▲ 62% |
| | Girls | - | 10,878 | 7,584 | ▲ 70% |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| | Boys | - | 10,244 | 5,432 | ▲ 53% |
| Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling | Total | - | 113,918 | 46,844 | ▲ 41% |
| | Women | - | 113,918 | 43,191 | ▲ 38% |
| | Men | - | - | 3,653 | - |
| Child protection, GBViE and PSEA | | | | | |
| Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support | Total | - | 175,000 | 22,998 | ▲ 13% ¹³ |
| | Girls | - | 42,000 | 4,722 | ▲ 11% |
| | Boys | - | 40,250 | 5,125 | ▲ 13% |
| | Women | - | 47,250 | 6,882 | ▲ 15% |
| | Men | - | 45,500 | 6,269 | ▲ 14% |
| People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations | Total | - | 1.2 million | 42,155 | ▲ 4% |
| | Girls | - | 278,880 | 10,304 | ▲ 4% |
| | Boys | - | 267,260 | 12,674 | ▲ 5% |
| | Women | - | 313,740 | 9,965 | ▲ 3% |
| | Men | - | 302,120 | 9,212 | ▲ 3% |
| Education | | | | | |
| Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning | Total | - | 262,500 | 4,716 | ▲ 2% ¹⁴ |
| | Girls | - | 157,500 | 2,576 | ▲ 2% |
| | Boys | - | 105,000 | 2,140 | ▲ 2% |
| Children receiving individual learning materials | Total | - | 225,000 | 4,716 | ▲ 2% |
| | Girls | - | 135,000 | 2,576 | ▲ 2% |
| | Boys | - | 90,000 | 2,140 | ▲ 2% |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | | | | | |
| People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs | Total | - | 366,393 | 42,300 | ▲ 12% |
| | Girls | - | 87,934 | 10,128 | ▲ 12% |
| | Boys | - | 84,270 | 10,550 | ▲ 13% |
| | Women | - | 98,926 | 13,984 | ▲ 14% |
| | Men | - | 95,262 | 7,638 | ▲ 8% |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|-------------|-------|------|
| People accessing appropriate sanitation services | Total | - | 304,830 | 2,820 | ▲ 1% |
| | Girls | - | 73,159 | 675 | ▲ 1% |
| | Boys | - | 70,111 | 704 | ▲ 1% |
| | Women | - | 82,304 | 932 | ▲ 1% |
| | Men | - | 79,256 | 509 | ▲ 1% |
| People reached with critical WASH supplies | Total | - | 1.4 million | 5,216 | 0% |
| | Girls | - | 343,200 | 1,305 | 0% |
| | Boys | - | 328,900 | 1,250 | 0% |
| | Women | - | 386,100 | 1,409 | 0% |
| | Men | - | 371,800 | 1,252 | 0% |

Tajikistan

| Sector | | | UNICEF and IPs response | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Indicator | Disaggregation | Total needs | 2023 targets | Total results | Progress* |
| Health | | | | | |
| Children vaccinated against measles ¹⁵ | Total | - | 5,400 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities | Total | - | 1,600 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| Nutrition | | | | | |
| Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment | Total | - | 150 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling | Total | - | 1,280 | - | 0% |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| Child protection, GBViE and PSEA | | | | | |
| Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support | Total | - | 5,000 | - | 0% |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|--------|---|----|
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions | Total | - | 500 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations | Total | - | 2,000 | - | 0% |
| Education | | | | | |
| Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning | Total | - | 10,370 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| Children receiving individual learning materials | Total | - | 10,370 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | | | | | |
| People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs | Total | - | 20,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| People accessing appropriate sanitation services | Total | - | 20,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| People reached with critical WASH supplies | Total | - | 20,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|--------|---|----|
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| Social protection | | | | | |
| Households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support | Total | - | 4,000 | - | 0% |
| Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers | Total | - | 4,000 | - | 0% |
| Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP) | | | | | |
| People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services | Total | - | 20,000 | - | 0% |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms | Total | - | 20,000 | - | 0% |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |

Turkmenistan

| Sector | | | UNICEF and IPs response | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Indicator | Disaggregation | Total needs | 2023 targets | Total results | Progress* |
| Health | | | | | |
| Children vaccinated against measles ¹⁶ | Total | - | 200 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities | Total | - | 1,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| Nutrition | | | | | |
| Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment | Total | - | 20 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling | Total | - | 100 | - | 0% |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|---|----|
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA | | | | | |
| Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support | Total | - | 1,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions | Total | - | 100 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| Education | | | | | |
| Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning | Total | - | 1,200 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| Children receiving individual learning materials | Total | - | 800 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | | | | | |
| People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs | Total | - | 2,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| People accessing appropriate sanitation services | Total | - | 600 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| People reached with critical WASH supplies | Total | - | 2,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|---|----|
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP) | | | | | |
| People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services | Total | - | 2,000 | - | 0% |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |

Uzbekistan

| Sector | | | UNICEF and IPs response | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Indicator | Disaggregation | Total needs | 2023 targets | Total results | Progress* |
| Health | | | | | |
| Children vaccinated against measles ¹⁷ | Total | - | 6,240 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities | Total | - | 18,400 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| Nutrition | | | | | |
| Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment | Total | - | 180 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling | Total | - | 1,560 | - | 0% |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA | | | | | |
| Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support | Total | - | 5,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|--------|---|----|
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions | Total | - | 250 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations | Total | - | 5,000 | - | 0% |
| Education | | | | | |
| Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning | Total | - | 13,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| Children receiving individual learning materials | Total | - | 1,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | | | | | |
| People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs | Total | - | 23,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| People accessing appropriate sanitation services | Total | - | 23,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| People reached with critical WASH supplies | Total | - | 23,000 | - | 0% |
| | Girls | - | - | - | - |
| | Boys | - | - | - | - |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| Social protection | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|--------|---|----|
| Households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support | Total | - | 4,560 | - | 0% |
| Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers | Total | - | 125 | - | 0% |
| Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP) | | | | | |
| People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services | Total | - | 23,000 | - | 0% |
| | Women | - | - | - | - |
| | Men | - | - | - | - |
| People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms | Total | - | 23,000 | - | 0% |

*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 30 June 2023

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

| Sector | Requirements | Funding available | | Funding gap | |
|--|-------------------|---|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | Humanitarian resources received in 2023 | Resources available from 2022 (carry over) | Funding gap (US\$) | Funding gap (%) |
| Health | 9,719,491 | - | 292,766 | 9,426,725 | 97% |
| Nutrition | 8,336,833 | 40,000 | 173,777 | 8,123,056 | 97% |
| Child protection, GBViE and PSEA | 7,858,000 | 221,000 | 4,715,945 | 2,921,055 | 37% |
| Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) | 1,450,000 | - | 1,994,781 | - | 0% |
| Social protection | 1,982,378 | - | 1,254,528 | 727,850 | 37% |
| Education | 12,266,122 | 255,065 | 7,339,963 | 4,671,094 | 38% |
| Emergency Preparedness¹⁸ | 2,000,000 | - | - | 2,000,000 | 100% |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | 22,625,380 | - | 5,570,166 | 17,055,214 | 75% |
| Total | 66,238,204 | 516,065 | 21,341,926 | 44,380,213 | 67% |

Consolidated funding by office

| Office | Requirements | Funding available | | Funding gap | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | Humanitarian resources received in 2023 | Resources available from 2022 (carry over) | Funding gap (US\$) | Funding gap (%) |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 10,499,790 | 516,065 | 2,553,399 | 7,430,326 | 71% |
| Pakistan | 42,081,414 | - | 18,360,706 | 23,720,708 | 56% |
| Tajikistan | 8,050,000 | - | 427,821 | 7,622,179 | 95% |
| Turkmenistan | 620,000 | - | - | 620,000 | 100% |
| Uzbekistan | 4,987,000 | - | - | 4,987,000 | 100% |
| Total | 66,238,204 | 516,065 | 21,341,926 | 44,380,213 | 67% |

Islamic Republic of Iran

| | | Funding available | | Funding gap | |
|---|-------------------|---|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| Sector | Requirements | Humanitarian resources received in 2023 | Resources available from 2022 (carry over) | Funding gap (US\$) | Funding gap (%) |
| Health | 1,674,140 | - | 270,000 | 1,404,140 | 84% |
| Nutrition | 303,170 | 40,000 | 13,170 | 250,000 | 82% |
| Child protection, GBViE and PSEA | 1,315,000 | 221,000 | 339,389 | 754,611 | 57% |
| Education | 3,838,000 | 255,065 | 880,840 | 2,702,095 | 70% |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | 3,369,480 | - | 1,050,000 | 2,319,480 | 69% |
| Social protection | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Emergency Preparedness | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 10,499,790 | 516,065 | 2,553,399 | 7,430,326 | 71% |

Pakistan

| | | Funding available | | Funding gap | |
|---|-------------------|---|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| Sector | Requirements | Humanitarian resources received in 2023 | Resources available from 2022 (carry over) | Funding gap (US\$) | Funding gap (%) |
| Health | 7,748,851 | - | 22,766 | 7,726,085 | 100% |
| Nutrition | 7,844,663 | - | 160,607 | 7,684,056 | 98% |
| Child protection, GBViE and PSEA | 4,443,000 | - | 4,306,625 | 136,375 | 3% |
| Education | 6,285,000 | - | 6,459,123 | - | 0% |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | 12,759,900 | - | 4,520,166 | 8,239,734 | 65% |
| Social protection | - | - | 1,254,528 | - | - |
| Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) | 1,000,000 | - | 1,636,891 | - | 0% |
| Emergency Preparedness | 2,000,000 | - | - | 2,000,000 | 100% |
| Total | 42,081,414 | 0 | 18,360,706 | 23,720,708 | 56% |

Tajikistan






























| | | Funding available | | Funding gap | |
|---|------------------|---|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| Sector | Requirements | Humanitarian resources received in 2023 | Resources available from 2022 (carry over) | Funding gap (US\$) | Funding gap (%) |
| Health | 154,500 | - | - | 154,500 | 100% |
| Nutrition | 120,000 | - | - | 120,000 | 100% |
| Child protection, GBViE and PSEA | 500,000 | - | 69,931 | 430,069 | 86% |
| Education | 1,713,122 | - | - | 1,713,122 | 100% |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | 4,680,000 | - | - | 4,680,000 | 100% |
| Social protection | 882,378 | - | - | 882,378 | 100% |
| Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) | - | - | 357,890 | - | - |
| Emergency Preparedness | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 8,050,000 | 0 | 427,821 | 7,622,179 | 95% |

Turkmenistan

| | | Funding available | | Funding gap | |
|---|----------------|---|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| Sector | Requirements | Humanitarian resources received in 2023 | Resources available from 2022 (carry over) | Funding gap (US\$) | Funding gap (%) |
| Health | 50,000 | - | - | 50,000 | 100% |
| Nutrition | - | - | - | - | - |
| Child protection, GBViE and PSEA | 100,000 | - | - | 100,000 | 100% |
| Education | 130,000 | - | - | 130,000 | 100% |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | 220,000 | - | - | 220,000 | 100% |
| Social protection | 100,000 | - | - | 100,000 | 100% |
| Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) | 20,000 | - | - | 20,000 | 100% |
| Emergency Preparedness | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 620,000 | 0 | 0 | 620,000 | 100% |

| | | Funding available | | Funding gap | |
|---|------------------|---|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| Sector | Requirements | Humanitarian resources received in 2023 | Resources available from 2022 (carry over) | Funding gap (US\$) | Funding gap (%) |
| Health | 92,000 | - | - | 92,000 | 100% |
| Nutrition | 69,000 | - | - | 69,000 | 100% |
| Child protection, GBViE and PSEA | 1,500,000 | - | - | 1,500,000 | 100% |
| Education | 300,000 | - | - | 300,000 | 100% |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | 1,596,000 | - | - | 1,596,000 | 100% |
| Social protection | 1,000,000 | - | - | 1,000,000 | 100% |
| Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) | 430,000 | - | - | 430,000 | 100% |
| Emergency Preparedness | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 4,987,000 | 0 | 0 | 4,987,000 | 100% |

ANNEX C — FUNDING GAP BY OFFICE AND SECTOR

| % GAP (APPEAL SECTOR) | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| % GAP (TOTAL) | HEALTH | NUTRITION | CHILD PROTECTION, GBVIE, AND PSEA | EDUCATION | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE |
| ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN  71% gap \$7.4M |  84% gap \$1.7M |  82% gap \$303.2K |  57% gap \$1.3M |  70% gap \$3.8M |  69% gap \$3.4M |
| PAKISTAN  56% gap \$23.7M |  100% gap \$7.7M |  98% gap \$7.8M |  3% gap \$4.4M |  -3% gap \$6.3M |  65% gap \$12.8M |
| TAJKISTAN  95% gap \$7.6M |  100% gap \$154.5K |  100% gap \$120K |  86% gap \$500K |  100% gap \$1.7M |  100% gap \$4.7M |
| TURKMENISTAN  100% gap \$620K |  100% gap \$50K | - |  100% gap \$100K |  100% gap \$130K |  100% gap \$220K |
| UZBEKISTAN  100% gap \$5M |  100% gap \$92K |  100% gap \$69K |  100% gap \$1.5M |  100% gap \$300K |  100% gap \$1.6M |

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ENDNOTES

1. 4.5 million in Iran, 3.7 million in Pakistan, 2,000 in Uzbekistan and 9,500 in Tajikistan
2. UNICEF HAC 2023, <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/afghanistan-outflow>
3. UNICEF HAC 2023, <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/afghanistan-outflow>
4. UNHCR Operational Data Portal. As of December 2022. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/afghanistan>
5. UNHCR Data Portal: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/afghanistan#category-14-348569>
6. UNHCR Data Portal: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/afghanistan#category-14-348569>
7. This includes 1.32 million Afghan refugee card holders, 840,000 passports 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>)
8. UNHCR Pakistan Overview of Refugee and Asylum-Seekers Population as of June 2023: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/101904>
9. IOM Movements In and Out of Afghanistan, 1 May to 31 May 2023: <https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl486/files/documents/2023-06/afg-movements-in-and-out-1-31-may-2023-v2.pdf>
10. Global Trends 2022, UNHCR (May 2023), link: <https://www.unhcr.org/global-trends-report-2022>
11. UNICEF Afghan Outflow HAC 2023. <http://www.unicef.org/media/131861/file/2023-HAC-Afghanistan-Refugees.pdf>
12. Afghan Refugee Response Plan 2023. <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/afghanistan-situation-regional-refugee-response-plan-rrp-january-december-2023>
13. Pakistan is behind schedule on the roll out of Child Protection initiatives due to a delay in signing of partnership agreements. Interventions will be scaled up in the second half of the year.
14. The implementation of Education interventions was delayed over the summer break. The roll over funding will be used in the second half of the year for enrolment and retention campaigns for learners.
15. No funding was received for Tajikistan in 2023 to implement programme targets in the response sectors. Therefore, no results were achieved against set targets.
16. No funding was received for Turkmenistan in 2023 to implement programme targets in the response sectors. Therefore, no results were achieved against set targets.
17. No funding was received for Uzbekistan in 2023 to implement programme targets in the response sectors. Therefore, no results were achieved against set targets.
18. Except for Pakistan, the funds required for preparedness have been incorporated within the sectoral asks for country offices.