



Afghanistan

Humanitarian Situation Report

1 January – 31 December 2023

Report # 12



Reporting Period: 1 January – 31 December 2023

Highlights

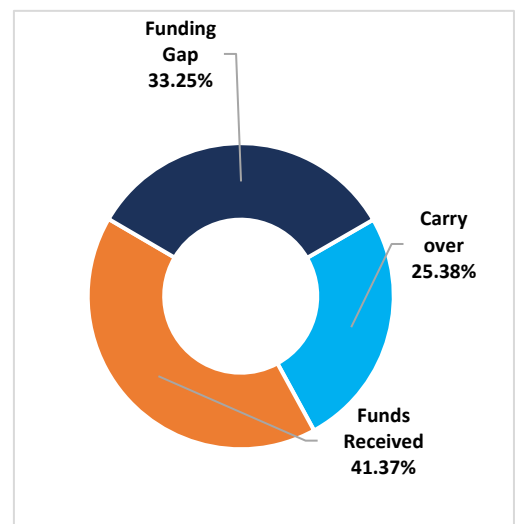
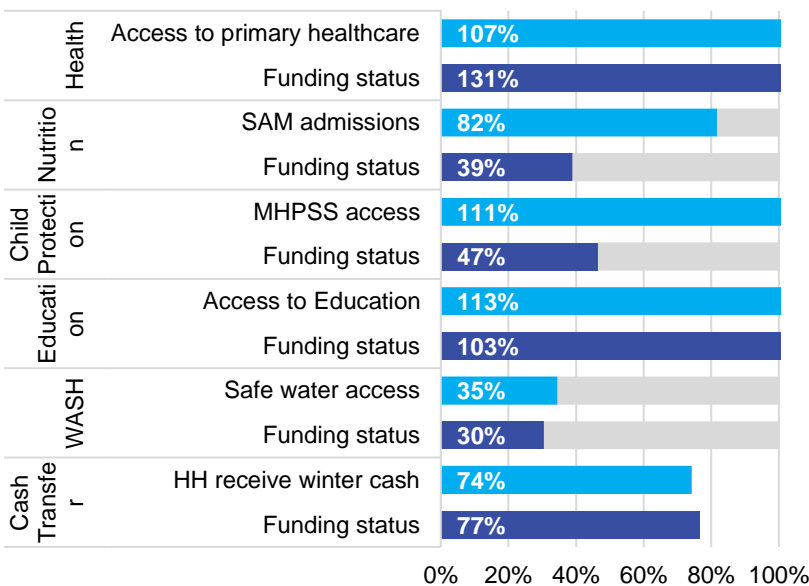
- In 2023, Afghanistan continued to grapple with the consequences of four decades of conflict, entrenched poverty, climate-induced crises, and barriers to women’s equality and participation in public life.
- Additionally, more than 489,000 Afghan returnees from Pakistan have been registered since 15 September 2023 and over 275,000 people were affected by a 6.3 magnitude earthquake in October 2023.
- UNICEF continued to support humanitarian programmes with Health, WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection, Education and Social behaviour change and social protection interventions.
- In 2023, UNICEF reached more than 20 million people with primary health care services including 1 million people who were reached with life-saving health services in hard-to-reach areas through mobile teams.
- During the year, 715,000 children with severe wasting (57 per cent girls) were admitted for treatment.
- UNICEF also supported 686,000 children (60 per cent girls) with education services in 2023 through 21,355 community-based education (CBE) classes.

Situation in numbers

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

UNICEF Appeal 2023
US\$ 1,449,540,629

UNICEF’s Response and Funding Status



Funding Overview and Partnerships

The 2023 UNICEF Afghanistan Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for US\$ 1.45 billion was, for the second consecutive year, UNICEF's largest single-country appeal. Thanks to generous contributions from partners, the appeal was funded at approximately 63 per cent by the end of 2023¹. This includes flexible emergency funding from both public and private partners, which allowed UNICEF to continuously respond to rising and sudden needs. UNICEF is grateful to Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, the State of Kuwait, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Abu Dhabi, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the European Union (International Partnerships and Humanitarian Aid), as well as the Asian Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the World Bank, the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund, the Afghanistan Humanitarian Trust Fund, the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Central Emergency Response Fund, the Education Cannot Wait Fund, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, the Global Financing Facility for Women, Children and Adolescents Multi-Donor Trust Fund, the Global Partnership for Education, the King Salman Humanitarian Aid & Relief Center, the Kuwait Society for Relief, the Saudi Fund for Development, Rotary International, and UNICEF's extensive family of National Committees for contributions received throughout the year, and important longer-term funding granted in previous years that continued to support implementation in 2023. UNICEF extends its special appreciation to Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, The United States, and the family of National Committees for UNICEF as well as private sector partners for contributing flexible resources. UNICEF Afghanistan deeply appreciates the continued commitment by donors to support the response in the country. Going into 2024, with both humanitarian and basic needs at dire levels, sustained donor commitments will be crucial to alleviate acute suffering and preventable deaths, particularly among children and women.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Afghanistan continues to grapple with the consequences of four decades of conflict, entrenched poverty, climate-induced crises, and barriers to women's equality and participation in public life. The economic downturn following the political transition in August 2021 – which coincided with the suspension of large-scale bilateral development – has exacerbated underlying fragilities, including limited livelihood opportunities for both urban and rural populations alike.

Despite the significant reduction in active hostilities, the humanitarian emergency in Afghanistan remains primarily a protection emergency characterized by high levels of inequality, mine and explosive ordnance contamination, restrictions to freedom of movement, increased risk of gender-based violence (GBV), child labour, early marriage and increased needs for mental health and psychosocial support. With 1.9 million Afghans having returned to the country by end of December 2023², including more than 489,000³ from Pakistan since 15 September. Additionally, severe climate change effects have precipitated a widespread water crisis that leaves no corner of the country untouched and has generated new food, health, WASH and nutrition needs.

Afghanistan is also prone to natural hazards, including flooding and earthquakes as well as epidemic-prone diseases. The first two months of 2023 were marked by a harsh winter that pushed vulnerable populations, already overwhelmed by multiple crises, to the brink. Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) admissions surpassed the peaks of the past four years during winter. In January 2023 alone, 460,720 suspected cases of Acute Respiratory Infections were reported, with 306 deaths. Children under five were disproportionately affected, with 65 to 75 per cent of the cases being in this age group. The national epidemiological curve showed an increase in ARI cases since the 3rd week of September 2023, which could be linked to the change of the season to cold weather across the country. Since January 2023, a total of 1,383,066 ARI pneumonia cases and 2,790 deaths were reported from 34 provinces. Out of the total cases, 850,787 (61.5%) were children under the age of five and 684,274 (49.5%) were females. Out of the total deaths, 2,298 (82.4%) were children under the age of five and 1,287 (46.1%) were females.⁴

¹ \$935.3M (This includes funds from other sources that contributed to the emergency response in 2023, and funding carried over from 2022).

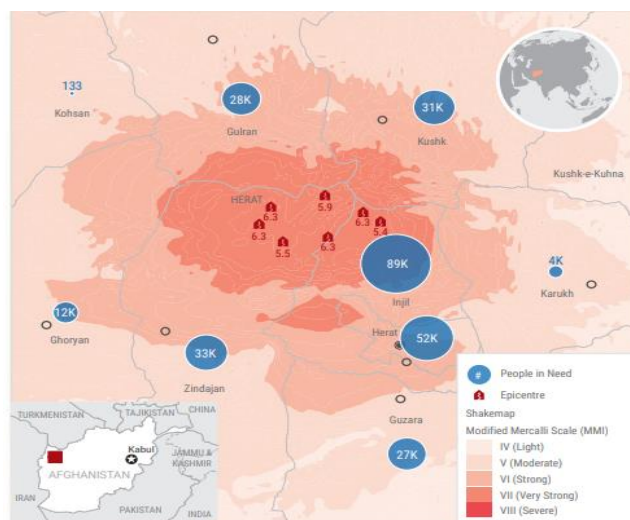
² Afghanistan HNRP, December 2023.

³ Border Consortium report (24-30 December 2023).

⁴ WHO: Infectious disease outbreaks situation report (Epidemiological week #52-2023).

Additionally, outbreaks of other diseases continued in several provinces. The epidemiological curve of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases with dehydration showed a decreasing trend since the fourth week of August 2023. This decline can be attributed to seasonal changes/ the conclusion of the summer season in the country; however, a sustained increase was seen from mid-March to August 2023. Since January 2023, a total of 222,230 AWD with dehydration cases were reported, out of which 126,791 (57%) were children under the age of five⁵. The increase in cases during the summer season can be attributed to the limited coverage of water, sanitation and hygiene services across the country. Community outreach programmes by female cadres were also impacted by the ban on female aid workers from working.

On 7 October, and for several consecutive days, communities in Herat Province were impacted by a series of shallow, strong earthquakes and aftershocks (6+ Magnitude). These seismic events had a profound impact on the region, with an estimated 1.6 million people experiencing high intensity shaking (MMI 6+). More than 275,000 people in nine districts were directly affected by the earthquakes, with Injil and Zinda Jan districts suffering the most severe consequences. More than 1,480 people were reportedly killed and 1,950 people injured. In addition, over 10,000 houses were completely destroyed, 20,430 houses were severely damaged, and 17,588 houses were moderately damaged⁶. On 12 October, a dust storm in Zinda Jan, Kohsan and Kushk / Rabat-e-Sangai districts destroyed several hundred tents, including 60 per cent of those at the Gazergah Transit Centre (GTC). Damaged housing, and the fear of returning home due to persistent aftershocks, led to several informal sites sprouting across Herat City.



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

A complex operating environment characterized the first half of 2023 due to a ban on female Afghan aid workers, hampering the delivery of critical assistance and the ability of humanitarian partners to reach the most vulnerable. The protection environment, for women and girls, also significantly deteriorated after the ban. In response to this change in the operating context, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was revised in May 2023. In light of the worsening protection situation, the estimated number of people in need of humanitarian assistance was increased to 29.2 million (a three per cent increase from 28.3 million at the beginning of the year).

Health

In 2023, UNICEF reached more than 20 million people with primary health care services including one million people in hard-to-reach areas who were reached with life-saving health services through mobile teams. UNICEF also managed outbreaks of AWD/cholera, implemented vaccination campaigns across the country, and ensured continued health services in harsh winter months. 30 per cent of the beneficiaries were children under the age of five years.

Throughout 2023, UNICEF continued to support the delivery of basic and essential healthcare services at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels in all 34 provinces through 2,558 static health facilities. Of these, 666 health facilities in

⁵ WHO: Infectious disease outbreaks situation report (Epidemiological week #52-2023).

⁶ Afghanistan: Revised Herat Earthquake Response Plan (October 2023 - March 2024) - Issued November 2023.

nine provinces were supported with additional high-impact interventions focusing on the prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage, prevention of neonatal sepsis, and birth control.

UNICEF also supported the training of 8,220 health care providers on maternal, new-born and child health-related areas including high-impact interventions focusing on the prevention and treatment of postpartum haemorrhage, prevention of neonatal sepsis, and birth control, helping babies survive and healthcare waste management (HCWM). Moreover, 100 midwives received integrated management of new-born care unit training. In addition, 16,501 community health workers (CHWs) benefitted from the training on community-based new-born care. CHWs treated 112,441 ARI infections and 93,399 cases of diarrhoea and referred 52,951 cases of ARI infections and 38,451 diarrhoea cases to health facilities. In addition, the CHWs conducted 73,298 ante-natal care and 42,512 post-natal care home visits nationwide. Maternal Child Health Handbooks were distributed to 2,804,583 pregnant women and mothers of children under two years in 3,500 public facilities across the country's 34 provinces and 9,034 were distributed to 93 private facilities in 13 provinces. A National Operational Plan for the Comprehensive New-born Care Programme was finalized with technical support from UNICEF.

UNICEF, through its implementing partners, responded to a total 649 outbreaks of measles, AWD, leishmaniasis, malaria, dengue, chicken pox, Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, pneumonia, mumps and pertussis among others. Out of these, 45 per cent of the outbreaks were related to measles and AWD outbreaks.

25,856 cases of measles and 64 associated deaths were reported during the year (30 per cent of the cases and 20 per cent of the deaths reported in 2022). The reduced cases are attributed to the measles vaccination campaigns that were implemented in 2022 and had a positive effect in 2023. A total of 1.8 million children received the measles vaccine through routine immunization during the year. UNICEF also supported COVID-19 vaccination campaigns in 15 provinces (182 districts). Through the campaigns, and routine vaccinations throughout the country, a total of 7.8 million people received the COVID-19 vaccine. UNICEF supported routine immunization and vaccination campaigns through the procurement and distribution of vaccines, strengthening the cold chain and social and behaviour change. UNICEF completed the update of the cold chain equipment inventory in Afghanistan and established two repairing workshops, one at the national level and one in Nangarhar.

There were 6.8 million cases of diarrhoea reported in 2023, which is three times more than the previous year. There were outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea with dehydration in 334 districts – which is double the number of districts in 2022. The nationwide peak of cases was reached in August 2023. In response to the outbreak of AWD, UNICEF, through its implementation partners, established 5,998 Oral Rehydration Points in health facilities. In addition, UNICEF established 154 inpatient treatment facilities - half the number that were established in 2022 mainly because most of the cases were treated at the community levels thus preventing them from deteriorating. About 4 million cases of AWD were treated in these facilities.

In response to the earthquakes that impacted Herat province, UNICEF mobilized mobile medical teams that provided first aid and referral services for people who were injured. A total of 19 ambulance services were provided by UNICEF for the treatment and referral of seriously injured cases to the Regional Hospital. In addition, a total of 80 other health staff including doctors and nurses were mobilized from other health centres to provide treatment services.

UNICEF also provided 127.6 metric tons of medical supplies that were used during the response (this includes 16.2 metric tonnes of supplies that were prepositioned before the earthquake). UNICEF supported healthcare workers, supported 3,487 life-saving surgeries, 11,763 minor surgeries and treated 683 trauma cases. Maternal and child health consultations including vaccination, nutrition and institutional deliveries were provided to 327,787 people and mental health and psychological support was provided to 4,533 people. UNICEF implementing partners responded to the returnees from Pakistan at the Torkham and Spin Boldak borders. UNICEF provided adequate vaccine and immunization supplies as well as cold chain equipment to all the implementing partners at the Zero Point and the IOM transit centre. In addition, UNICEF provided primary health care services to 11,121 returnees, out of which 2,336 were antenatal care services, 667 were postnatal care services and seven were deliveries. A total of 5,880 people were reached through awareness raising sessions, 10,437 people received vaccinations and 515 received mental and psychological counselling at the two main border sites. A 10-bed AWD / Cholera treatment unit was operationalized at Torkham Border.

As part of winter preparedness and response, UNICEF identified 54 fully inaccessible districts and 84 partially inaccessible districts that required bolstered support in winter. During the first quarter of 2023, UNICEF prepositioned 34,000 new-born kits with health workers and health facilities in these inaccessible districts, as new-born babies are most vulnerable to hypothermia. These kits contain warm clothes for new-born babies and are mostly targeted towards births at home. Furthermore, UNICEF prepositioned heating materials and health supplies, including

pharmaceuticals, with mobile health and nutrition teams and in health facilities in inaccessible districts to maintain a lifeline of health and nutrition services through the winter months. The assessment of the ten oxygen generation plants that had been installed by UNICEF two years ago was completed in 2023. The assessment report indicated the need for the provision of spare parts and conducting minor and major repairs. The installation of an oxygen generation plant at Indira Gandhi Hospital in Kabul was completed and handed over to the hospital during the reporting period.

The major challenges faced by UNICEF during 2023 include the delayed issuance of quality certification of medicines, delays in the provision of supplies to health facilities and the scaling down of MHNTs. UNICEF managed to mitigate these challenges through dialogue with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), the Health Cluster, the World Health Organization and Donors.

Nutrition

During 2023, UNICEF supported over 3,300 service delivery points to provide treatment services for children under the age of five suffering from severe wasting. Over 15 million children under the age of five were screened for wasting through mobile and fixed health facilities. 715,000 children with severe wasting (57 per cent girls) were admitted for treatment. Overall, in 2023, the proportion of children treated for severe wasting increased by 20 per cent compared to 2022⁷. In 2023, UNICEF provided Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplements through community-based campaigns to 4,390,250 adolescent girls. Moreover, 2.3 million children aged 6 – 59 months received Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) sachets sufficient for a period of six months. In addition, UNICEF provided Vitamin A supplements to 8.6 million children aged 6 – 59 months through National Immunization Days (NIDs) across the country. UNICEF also provided counselling services on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) for 3 million caregivers of children aged 0-23 months.

During 2023, UNICEF in collaboration with WFP, conducted training sessions on the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines for front-line health workers involved in the treatment services of moderate and severe wasting among children under five. A total of 9,315 front-line health workers (63 per cent females) were trained on IMAM across the country while 26,503 Community Health Supervisors and CHWs were trained on Community Based Nutrition Package, Community based Weekly Iron Folic Acid and MNPs distribution campaigns across the country.

In 2023, UNICEF also supported the World Breast Feeding Week through media engagement across the country. A total of 57 Radio and 29 TV channels were engaged, reaching 4.7 million listeners and viewers across the country on breastfeeding and positive nutritional behaviors. Additionally, 18 media events including round table discussions and live call-in shows were conducted in local and national media outlets.

In October 2023, UNICEF commenced the research on Simplified Treatment Protocols (STP) to compare the treatment outcome of treatment for severe wasting with lower dosage of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in five target provinces⁸ to a standard dosage of RUTF in other regions. The research will help to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the STP approach in Afghanistan. The outcome of the STP study will inform the national scale-up of STP across the country.

In 2023, the UNICEF emergency nutrition programme faced numerous implementation challenges. The national nutrition Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition surveys across the country was not authorized. In addition, in provinces in the southern region, female community health workers were restricted from delivering nutrition interventions at community levels.

Education

From January to December 2023, UNICEF supported 686,000 children (60 per cent girls) with education services through 21,355 community-based education (CBE) classes. This is a 40 per cent increase from the 15,252 classes reported in 2022⁹. In addition, in collaboration with the Education Cluster, all CBE classes were registered into the CBE

⁷ In 2022 UNICEF treated reached 62% of the annual HRP target while in 2023 UNICEF treated 82 % of the annual target. The increase is attributed to improved access and coverage of nutrition interventions.

⁸ Parwan, Kapisa, Daikundi, Kunar and Nangarhar.

⁹ 6,103 additional CBE classes were established in 2023.

Information Management System which enabled improved, systematic, and data-driven management of CBEs across the country.

In 2023, UNICEF continued to have the largest education supply programme globally, distributing classroom materials, teaching, and learning materials (TLMs), high-performance tents, and textbooks to CBEs and public schools, benefitting 6,340,373 students across the country. Of these, 5.7 million were children in public schools (39 per cent girls). This number includes 4,380 students (49 per cent girls) supported through the distribution of emergency resources (tents, TLMs, etc) following the earthquakes in Herat Province. UNICEF continued to provide support to public school rehabilitation programmes reaching a total of 798 schools.

In 2023, the ban on secondary girls' education continued, with no indication of when girls could start attending secondary education. On-the-ground monitoring by UNICEF and partners found that in 2023, no provinces had schools open for secondary girls. Throughout the year, UNICEF continued to advocate for secondary schools to reopen and to monitor the situation on the ground through staff, technical extenders, and partners. Moreover, in 2023, UNICEF supported a total of 8,453 female teachers with capacity building and professional development through in-service public school teacher training and through the Girls' Access to Teacher Education Programme. Supporting female teacher training programmes contributes to the expansion and strengthening of the female teacher workforce in Afghanistan where only 34 per cent of the teachers are women.

Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

During 2023, UNICEF, in collaboration with local and international civil society organizations, continued to deliver child protection and GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response services to women and children in Afghanistan. 4.1 million children and caregivers (800,000 girls, 1.1 million boys, 800,000 women, and 1.4 million men) were reached through child-friendly spaces, health facilities, transition centers, and schools during the year.

Furthermore, 69,706 children (20,268 girls and 49,438 boys) received case management services, including family tracing and reunification for 15,281 unaccompanied and separated children. 7,820 children were reached with financial assistance, 3,809 were reached through vocational skills, 12,306 were reached through referral for integration into education programmes and 1,917 were reached through livelihood support services provided across the country. These activities were aimed at creating a holistic support system for children facing protection challenges due to conflict and displacement.

In response to the influx of returnees from Pakistan, UNICEF, successfully reached 703 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), including 139 girls with essential child protection services such as mental health and psycho-social Support (MHPSS), interim care, family tracing, and reunification services. Furthermore, 49,220 children (30,776 girls) received structured psychosocial support services and accessed psychosocial well-being messages through child-friendly spaces and awareness-raising initiatives. To address the significant risks posed by explosive ordnances, approximately 4 million children, caregivers, and other community members¹⁰ were reached through awareness messages focusing on the risks of explosive ordnances and how to prevent injuries and deaths caused by explosive remnants of war.

Additionally, 387,106 children and women¹¹ benefited from gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and risk mitigation activities as well as response services delivered through integration with health, education, and community-based child protection and GBV structures.

Recognizing that the provision of child protection specialized services depends on the number of qualified and trained social workers, UNICEF prioritized training and capacity-building interventions. In this regard, 2,852 social workers (991 females and 1,861 males) were trained on norms and standards of child protection, adapting new tools and working modalities, including Psychological First Aid (PFA), case management, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and caring for child survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).

UNICEF's proactive approach towards the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) involved reaching 565,196 individuals through awareness-raising activities and community mobilization interventions. Comprehensive trainings on PSEA prevention, risk mitigation, and sexual, exploitation and abuse reporting mechanisms were provided to 1,177 staff and implementing partners, reinforcing the importance of a robust system to prevent sexual exploitation

¹⁰ 971,635 girls, 1,415,324 boys, 609,683 women, and 981,777 men.

¹¹ 117,024 girls, 148,515 boys, and 121,567 women.

and abuse. 1,994,304 children and adults gained access to reporting channels, promoting transparency and accountability in addressing and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse across the country.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

During 2023, UNICEF continued its coordinated and timely response to the needs of emergency affected people through the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene services both in communities and institutions reaching 2,139,504 people with safe water; 1,128,381 people with sanitation facilities; 2,036,395 people with WASH supplies and hygiene promotion; and 698,948 people in public institutions such as healthcare facilities and schools across all the 34 provinces. In response to the earthquake that affected Herat province, UNICEF provided timely and effective WASH services to the most affected communities in Zinda Jan district through emergency water trucking services within 72 hours of the earthquake. The timely provision of support attributed to preparedness interventions which include long term agreements/partnerships with the private sector.



WASH in Schools interventions, at Hazrat Belal School

UNICEF also organized a national consultation workshop to support the country on understanding and addressing water scarcity due to climate change, population growth, inadequate governance which will also guide on paving the way to a climate -resilient water sector and a roadmap for water resources. The workshop was attended by 150 participants from relevant technical ministries, academia, Afghan professionals who are based abroad, donor agencies, national and international NGOs, UN agencies, the private sector and community members.

Delays in approval of MoUs and the ban on female aid workers were major challenges encountered during the reporting period affecting the timely delivery of humanitarian WASH services and community engagement interventions. Furthermore, delays on the approval of projects that were implemented by Community Development Council partners impacted the timely completion of the projects within the planned timeframes. Discussions with the relevant authorities were conducted to accelerate the approval process.

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

During the year, more than 11.4 million people (52% female) were reached with key life-saving information and 2.5 million people (46 per cent female) were engaged through behaviour change interventions. In addition, more than 250,000 people (47 per cent female) shared their feedback and concerns on UNICEF-supported programmes. In 2023, UNICEF also supported a wide range of community systems and structures through various interventions, including building the capacities of 1,700 Grandmothers groups (GMGs), 10,000 religious' leaders (TAAVON), and more than 5,000 youth and young people (Qahramanan) on social behaviour change, community engagement, and accountability mechanisms.

980 UNICEF and partner staff were trained on Accountability to Affected People (AAP) and 9,246 community groups and frontline workers were trained on lifesaving practices, community engagement and accountability. In addition, UNICEF invested highly in Inter-personal Communication (IPC) and Inter-personal Communication for Immunization (IPC-I) training, capacitating 10,200 vaccinators, 3,400 Qahramanan, and 1,700 GMGs. As part of the TAAVON initiative, 5,346 religious' leaders (16% female) were sensitized on child rights in Islam in addition to interpersonal communication to effectively disseminate the knowledge to 3,400 religious' leaders at the provincial level.

During the year, 9.5 million people were reached and 1.8 million were engaged on issues related to COVID-19 vaccination, routine immunization as well as MNCH. In the nutrition sector, 7.5 million people were reached and 1.3 million were engaged on malnutrition, optimal breastfeeding and feeding practices. 5.2 million people were reached and 2.3 million were engaged on AWD prevention, hygiene promotion, water preservation and handwashing. In the education sector, 1 million people were reached and 777, 000 people were engaged on the significance of education for young girls. 1.1 million people were reached and 703, 000 were engaged on MHPSS, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE), and Protection and Support of Vulnerable Groups.

On AAP, overall, 247,307 people shared their concerns and asked questions or sought clarifications to address their needs through the various established feedback mechanisms¹². Out of these, 88,180 feedbacks were documented through 122 Community Engagement and Feedback Centres (CEFCs). Out of the feedback received, 35 per cent was health-related (lack of medicines, poor health facility infrastructure, misbehaviours of health personnel, and lack of medical doctors), 33 per cent for WASH (critical lack of water), 15 per cent for education (request for information on girls' education, need for vocational learning opportunities, and lack of water in schools), 12 per cent for nutrition (need for food assistance, need for cash to buy food, and request of malnutrition support), and 5 per cent for child protection (absence of safe spaces, mental health challenges, and drug abuse). Through the call centre, 46,643 submissions related to cash transfers were received out of which 18 per cent were from females, 80 per cent were requesting information, and 96 per cent were effectively responded to and closed. The feedback and complaints were relayed to the responsible entities including the relevant departments from the various ministries. UNICEF staff continued to follow up on the cases to ensure the responses were provided to communities closing the feedback loops.

Gender and Adolescent Development and Participation

UNICEF continued to support women-focused organizations to ensure programme delivery with and for women and adolescent girls. UNICEF partnered with nine women-focused and women-led implementing partners across all zonal offices. This resulted in UNICEF programmes being able to better reach women and adolescent girls who would otherwise be restricted due to the mobility and access constraints they experience because of the impact of some edicts.

In 2023, 107,711 women and girls accessed lifesaving services and information through the UNICEF-supported community-based Women and Girls' Safe Spaces across five regions, with a concentration in the north, east, central and west regions. Through more than 50 safe spaces that remain open and accessible, women and girls received information and services on nutrition, polio, health, hygiene messages, dignity kits as well as psychosocial support and referral services for GBV survivors.

A key strategy for the gender partners is to engage communities to raise awareness of activities being implemented, to secure support for gender related activities and to catalyse positive gender norms. Through this approach, over 298,206 women and girls as well as men and boys, participated in structured dialogues to promote positive gender norms and practices. As part of this community engagement, 32 men and boys' networks were established for the promotion of positive masculinity and male accountability to foster a protective environment and support for women and girls. Implementing partners in the southern region reached over 500 religious leaders to discuss the rights of women and girls in Islam, focusing on the rights of women to be employed and run businesses and the right of women and girls to health services and education among other topics.

UNICEF implemented capacity-building initiatives targeting frontline workers primarily in health and nutrition sectors, but also including social workers. As a result, 19,691 frontline workers benefited from strengthened capacity and knowledge on gender-responsive care, respectful maternity care, GBV and PSEA risk mitigation.

In keeping with the imperative to invest in protecting the space for women and adolescent girls in Afghanistan, UNICEF continued to invest in the advocacy and institutional capacity of women-led and women-focused Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), engaging and partnering with these organizations to support strategies to reach women and girls with critical information and services, against the backdrop of continuing restrictions. During 2023, nine women led CSOs had their capacity strengthened, enabling them to engage authorities, negotiate MoUs, consult their beneficiaries and deliver programmes for women and adolescent girls.

Social Protection and Humanitarian Cash Transfers (HCT)

In 2023, UNICEF extended vital humanitarian and social cash assistance, including basic needs support to 256,306 of the most vulnerable households reaching over 1.4 million children across the country. The delivery of UNICEF's cash assistance was informed by a risk-mitigated approach and gender-sensitive process, ensuring equitable and safe distribution.

¹² Community Engagement and Feedback Centres, AWAAZ Interagency Help Line, U-report, GRM Call Center, and partner mechanisms.

The key activities included the provision of multipurpose cash assistance to 85,901 of the most vulnerable families affected by severe winter conditions in the winter-prone provinces of Badakhshan, Ghor, Panjshir, Balkh, and Herat. The interventions were crucial in ensuring that families accessed essential goods and services for the well-being of children. It also offered temporary income to offset negative coping strategies stemming from economic hardships such as child labour, early marriages, high levels of household debts and school dropouts.

Additionally, the prompt and efficient implementation of the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) during the earthquake response in Herat province underscores UNICEF's dedication to rapid relief efforts. UNICEF activated the crisis modifier programme within the first 72 hours of the earthquake occurring and commenced the provision of lifesaving cash assistance to 2,747 earthquake-affected households within a week. As part of preparedness, UNICEF established contingency/ stand-by agreements with 16 national and international NGOs focusing on the provision of emergency cash assistance across the country (prior to the earthquake). In addition, a total of 61 key staff from implementing partners and UNICEF zonal offices were trained on emergency cash assistance, complaints and feedback mechanisms, UNICEF's financial management practices, data and risk management prior to the earthquake.

In 2023, UNICEF continued its nutrition-sensitive cash transfer programme, providing cash transfers to 20,471 households with pregnant and lactating women, as well as households with children up to two years of age in Daikundi and Kunar provinces. These interventions aimed to address the essential nutritional and health needs of children under two, particularly during the critical first 1,000 days of life. In addition, assistance from UNICEF included crucial support for households with adolescent girls, promoting their consistent school enrolment and attendance. Through these interventions, 87,540 households in Jawzjan and Nuristan provinces were provided with nine months of cash assistance, paid quarterly. Furthermore, to give children a good start in life and address the financial barriers faced by households in meeting their basic needs, UNICEF reached to 59,920 households in Samangan and Zabul provinces with five months of regular cash assistance. The Programme primarily supported the most vulnerable people, including households with children below the age of two years, pregnant women, households living with disabilities and female-headed households.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

In 2023, the WASH cluster reached over 9.8 million people with water, sanitation, and hygiene services through 45 active partners. The cluster developed an inter-cluster integrated AWD/Cholera Response Plan during the first quarter of the year with support from the health cluster. Working through the Strategic Advisory Group, the WASH cluster engaged the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development in several advocacy meetings in response to the ban on female humanitarian workers. While localized approaches have improved access in some areas, key WASH interventions, which include needs assessments, the distribution of supplies, hygiene promotion and post-distribution monitoring were impacted by the ban during the year. 235 participants from two UN Agencies, 60 NGOs (25 INGOs and 35 NNGOs) and the Provincial Rural, Rehabilitation Department attended sessions on emergency preparedness in Herat, Balkh, Kandahar, and Jalalabad provinces. The WASH cluster also coordinated emergency response programmes to the Herat earthquakes and returnees from Pakistan, ensuring that the provision of emergency latrines, hand washing stations, hygiene kits, water kits and water trucking services were timely, efficient, and prioritized based on available resources and the capacity of partners.

2023 was another challenging year for the education cluster with many administrative bottlenecks, including the transition of community-based education (CBE) implementation from International to National NGOs, suspension of CBE activities in Kandahar and Helmand and suspension of some projects in the field due to the unavailability of MoUs. The year also saw the cluster membership growing exponentially reaching a peak of 500 members by the close of 2023. Despite these challenges, a total of 24,912 CBE classes were managed by partners providing access to education for 799,871 children. An additional 1.6 million children were provided with teaching and learning materials and 98,334 School Management Shura Members received trainings on Education in Emergencies.

In 2023, over 3,500 facilities successfully supported the treatment of 715,480 children under the age of 5 suffering from severe wasting, achieving 82 per cent of the annual targets. In addition, figures 1,496,985 children received treatment for moderate wasting, through 3,000 sites, reaching 91 per cent of the nutrition cluster target. In 2023, the nutrition cluster membership reached 139 partners, including 70 with field operational presence. A two-day mid-year review workshop for the 2024 HRP was conducted from 5-6 September and documented, providing an opportunity

for cluster partners to critically analyse the nutrition package, achievements, and coverage. The review workshop was also used as a platform for initiating the development of the first cluster advocacy operational plan.

A total of 17,145 beneficiaries were reached through different nutrition interventions by the nutrition cluster partners in Herat province. A guideline on the minimum response package for returnees was developed and disseminated to harmonize the nutrition response. The nutrition cluster also convened other relevant clusters (health, WASH and Food Security and Agriculture) to take stock of joint programming approaches resulting in the elaborated framework of “Integrated package of community- and facility-based services for improved nutrition outcomes” and the integrated risk analysis and prioritization matrix. The framework was tabled at the cluster strategic advisory group and the IMAM technical working group for discussions on operational approaches. The nutrition cluster has been an active member of the various committees established under the MoPH (White Area Review Committee, MHNT Rationalization Task Team, and Task Team on Cash in Health System).

The ban on national female staff brought about partial implementation of activities throughout the year which negatively impacted the child protection area of responsibility (CP AoR) programme. This was evident from the monthly Impact Survey that the AoR conducted throughout 2023. The CP AoR explored and adopted all possible operational adaptation modalities to sustain implementation of activities including the use of virtual or remote approaches for delivering case management and psychosocial support. Notwithstanding, the challenges witnessed during the year, the CP AoR reached 4.1 million people with different interventions and programs in 2023. This includes over 4 million children and caregivers that were provided with structured and specialized mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and information messaging on positive parenting and wellbeing (mass media), and 79,000 children at risk including unaccompanied and separated children that received case management services, while 25,000 social/humanitarian workers, community volunteers, community-based CP mechanisms (CBCPM) were trained on CP norms, standards, and other specialized services. The earthquake in Herat towards the end of 2023 was another emergency that affected several children which came during a period of stretched financial and human resources. But the CP AoR with its partners mobilized resources both human and capital and responded to the emergency through direct services provision such as case management, structured and specialised MHPSS, messaging, distribution of Non-Food Items (NFI) kits such as warm clothing, safe spaces PSS kits and supplies, and essential items directly to children and families to meet immediate needs. Cash for protection was also used to help respond to child protection needs through case management, enabling them to address specific needs, including purchasing food, clothing, and essential items. At the end of December 2023, 119,000 beneficiaries were provided with CP services during the response, this included 14,000 children and caregivers who were reached with MHPSS and referrals, 42,000 reached with CP information and messaging, 47,000 received family & PSS kits, 16,000 children received winterization kits. In addition, 2,050 children were provided with comprehensive case management services.

The Primero/Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) was launched in 2023 to standardize and digitize child protection case management. The first CPIMS Rollout Training in Afghanistan took place in October 2023. 26 participants (8 female and 18 males) from 11 organizations (1 UN Agency, 8 INGOs, and 2 NNGOs) were trained on how the CPIMS+ supports case management best practices.

External Media, Statements & Human-Interest Stories

Despite a decrease in total share of voice, from 54% in 2022 to 50% in 2023, UNICEF’s share of voice on child-rights issues in Afghanistan has remained the highest amongst comparators by a wide margin, with WHO at 13% and OCHA at 9% overall. UNICEF robust voice manifested itself in more than 11,200 unique mentions in top-tier local media, more than 75 interviews with top-tier international media outlets including BBC, ABC, Reuters, VoA and the Washington Post. Afghanistan Country Office also produced 89 multimedia packages (sets of photos, video, edited pieces) highlighting UNICEF’s work for children in Afghanistan, global and regional communication priorities, and donor’s support to ACO.

Press Releases and Statements

- [Statement by UNICEF Executive Director Catherine Russell on the start of the new school year in Afghanistan.](#)
- [Government of Japan contributes over US\\$ 21 million for life-saving vaccines, and water and sanitation in Afghanistan’s schools.](#)
- [Taliban’s decision to ban Afghan women from working with the United Nations will cost children’s lives.](#)

- [Islamic Development Bank and UNICEF sign agreements for nearly US\\$ 2 million to provide clean water and life-saving nutrition services for children in Afghanistan.](#)
- [UNICEF Afghanistan Representative Fran Equiza's remarks at the Daily Press Briefing.](#)
- [Japan provides US\\$10 million to improve quality of education for over 70,000 children in Afghanistan.](#)
- [Japan provides US\\$25 million to improve infrastructure in 165 schools in Afghanistan.](#)
- [Children and families at risk after 6.3-magnitude earthquake hits western Afghanistan, Statement attributable to UNICEF Representative in Afghanistan.](#)
- [UNICEF launches US\\$ 20 million appeal to support 96,000 children affected by recent earthquakes in western Afghanistan.](#)
- [UNICEF earthquake relief supplies to treat Afghan children and their families arrive in Kabul.](#)
- [UNICEF welcomes new EU financing for education and learning for more than 200,000 primary school children in Afghanistan.](#)
- [Government of Japan and UNICEF scale up partnership to improve water supply, treat malnutrition and keep children safe in Afghanistan.](#)
- [Afghanistan Humanitarian Trust Fund \(AHTF\) Grants US\\$4 Million to UNICEF to Improve Access to Safe Water and Health Services in Afghanistan.](#)

Human Interest Stories

- [Amidst the worst winter in years, UNICEF is providing a lifeline to the sick and vulnerable in 850 health facilities in districts cut off by snow.](#)
- [Protecting and improving healthcare: Insights from a remote village in Ghor, Afghanistan.](#)
- [Short but perilous: Children's smuggling journey across Afghanistan's border.](#)
- [Devastated and dispirited: Barred from continuing their education, girls in Afghanistan lose hope.](#)
- [A female health worker's service despite countless challenges.](#)
- [With 1 in 5 children under five living in urban areas of Afghanistan, UNICEF pioneers a cost-effective initiative to tackle malnutrition in partnership with the European Union.](#)
- [After Afghanistan's destructive earthquake a year ago, UNICEF is helping communities rebuild with new classrooms and child-friendly spaces.](#)
- [Toilets close to home, children far from illness.](#)
- [With generous support from partners, Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding is helping UNICEF save lives.](#)
- [After the devastating earthquake in western Afghanistan, women cope with destroyed homes, uncertain futures, and the loss of their young children.](#)
- [After three catastrophic earthquakes in a week, 96,000 children and their families in western Afghanistan face a long road to recovery.](#)
- [In Eastern Afghanistan, communities engage in polio eradication efforts, but desperately need clean water and sanitation.](#)
- [Grandmothers for the greater good.](#)
- [Cash assistance for a family's greatest needs.](#)
- [An 11-week transformation.](#)
- [Mental health challenges are becoming more common for children in Afghanistan, but one UNICEF-supported mental health clinic offers hope.](#)
- [Flexible solutions for families in need.](#)
- [To facilitate girls' education in rural Afghanistan, UNICEF provides cash assistance to low-income families, so they can afford books, school supplies and more.](#)
- [A lifetime supply of water.](#)
- [In Afghanistan's remote northeast, midwives deliver against the odds.](#)
- [A day in the life of a vaccinator in Badakhshan.](#)
- [From streets to classrooms.](#)

Social Media

- [With thanks to the funding from @EuinAfghanistan, @USAIDSavesLives, @UNICEFgermany, @MofaJapan_en,](#)
- [@NorwayMFA, @italyinafg, and UNICEF’s global thematic donors, 1000’s of children like Zainab can learn, grow, and dream.](#)
- [Without care and counselling from Dr. Hamedi, 16-year-old Zahra might have lost her life. In partnership with @EuinAfghanistan and @USAIDSavesLives, UNICEF supports this mental health clinic, hosting the only female child psychologist in Afghanistan.](#)
- [In an emergency, swift response is everything. We are grateful for flexible funding from partners like @GermanyDiplo so we can quickly reach people who need us most.](#)
- [Thanks to @EuinAfghanistan, @UNICEF is building sustainable, solar-powered water pumps.](#)
- [In partnership with @WorldBankSAsia and @ADB_HQ, UNICEF supports health facilities and health workers, so over 19 million people can access quality healthcare in Afghanistan.](#)
- [We’re grateful to @UNICEF_uk, @unicefaustralia, @unicefaustria, @UNICEFNorge, @uniceflux, @UNICEFinJapan, and @UNICEFgermany for the recent \\$600k flexible contribution.](#)
- [@1james_elder, UNICEF Spokesperson, and @f_shafique, UNICEF’s health lead in Afghanistan, speak about the](#)
- [@WorldBankSAsia Health Emergency Response project.](#)
- [By retaining 27,000 health workers and keeping thousands of health facilities functional, @UNICEFAfg has prevented the collapse #Afghanistan’s health system, in partnership with @WorldBankSAsia and @ADB_HQ.](#)
- [Supported by @EuinAfghanistan, UNICEF is helping end open defecation in villages like Kamaluddin’s by changing behaviours and encouraging people to build toilets at home.](#)
- [UNICEF and @WHO, with support from @gavi, launched the second phase of accelerated Covid-19 vaccination campaign across 17 provinces in Afghanistan.](#)
- [Thank you to the @WorldBankSAsia, @ADB_HQ, and #AHF for supporting basic healthcare for families in Afghanistan.](#)
- [Funding from @ADB_HQ, @WorldBankSAsia and @eu_echo supports 466 community-based classes in Bamyan – like this accelerated learning centre – where 9,400 children can get an education.](#)
- [With support from @USAIDSavesLives and @FCDOGovUK, UNICEF provided cash assistance for 60,000 households in Badakhshan since winter.](#)
- [With support from donors like @USAIDSavesLives, @eu_echo and @CanadaDev, UNICEF supplies life-saving therapeutic food to health facilities across Afghanistan.](#)
- [With thanks to our partners, @Sida, 3000 families in Laghman province #Afghanistan are benefiting from access to safe, clean and sustainable water.](#)
- [Zivai Murira, @UNICEFROSA Nutrition Advisor, is sounding the alarm, so @UNICEFAfg can keep supporting these women to prevent malnutrition with micronutrients, plus iron & folic acid for anaemia.](#)
- [With @gavi support, this month we vaccinated 2.3 million more people in Afghanistan against COVID-19, including 1.2 million women.](#)
- [In partnership with @ECHO_Asia, cash support from UNICEF through the rapid response mechanism will allow Nazook to buy the food she needs and winter clothes for her children.](#)

Next Sit Rep: 25 February 2024

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

Who to contact for further information:

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

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

Mr. Daniel Timme
Chief of Communication
UNICEF Afghanistan
Tel: +93 79 998 7110
Email: dtimme@unicef.org

Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Total needs 2023	UNICEF and Ips Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
		2023 target	Total results (Jan-Dec)	Change ¹³ (Dec) ▲ ▼	2023 target	Total results (Jan-Dec)	Change (Dec) ▲ ▼
Health¹⁴							
Number of children under 1 year who are vaccinated against measles, including for outbreaks	499,170	2,050,000	1,484,655	236,646			
Number of people accessing healthcare services through UNICEF supported activities	15,599,05	19,000,000	20,321,455	0			
Nutrition¹⁵							
Number of children 6-59 months who are screened for wasting	6,982,297	6,982,297	15,082,823 ¹⁶	2,181,781	6,982,297	15,082,823	2,181,781
Number of children 6-59 months with severe wasting who are admitted for treatment	875,227	875,227	715,480	54,525	875,227	715,480	54,525
Number of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months who received Infant and Young Child Feeding and IYCF counselling	2,930,841	2,344,672	2,993,253	402,477	2,344,672	2,993,253	402,477
Number of children 6-59 months who received Vitamin A supplementation	6,982,297	6,982,297	8,607,656	0	6,982,297	8,607,656	0
Number of children 6-59 months reached with Micronutrient powder MNP	6,982,297	2,094,689	2,381,611	125,418	2,094,689	2,381,611	217,684
Child Protection, GBVIE and PSEA							
Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support MHPSS and information messaging on wellbeing (mass media)	7,546,661	3,610,000	3,997,806	167,456	3,800,000	4,058,578	177,869
Number of children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, who received case management services	155,000	66,500	69,706	6,626	70,000	79,889	7,359
Number of women, girls and boys accessing Gender Based Violence GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions	13,100,000	484,000 ¹⁷	387,106	97,467			

¹³ This includes beneficiaries reached in the reporting month and residual beneficiaries who were not reported in month before.

¹⁴ The UNICEF health targets includes coverage from both mobile health and nutrition teams and static health facilities and is larger than the HRP reach, which is based on coverage by mobile health and nutrition teams only.

¹⁵ All the key results are attributed to Cluster Partners who are partially or fully supported by UNICEF. UNICEF is supporting the provision of therapeutic supplies, micronutrient supplements, equipment and tools as well as a pool of master trainers on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN), targeting all the Cluster Partners.

¹⁶ The Nutrition information system captures the number of screening sessions, which is reported here, one child could be screened multiple times through the year, however, it's not possible to estimate how many times. The screening sessions were conducted by health workers and nutrition counsellors in all the provinces.

¹⁷ The figure represents UNICEF's contribution to the GBV sub-cluster target.

Number of children and care givers accessing explosive ordinance risk education	4,400,000	3,610,000	3,978,419	579,110			
Number of staff & Implementing partners trained on PSEA prevention, risk mitigation, and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) reporting mechanisms		460	1,177	88			
Number of children and adults who have access to SEA reporting channels		1,000,000	1,994,304	1,943,625			
Education							
Number of vulnerable school-aged children reached through community-based education initiatives	1,315,073	600,000	685,974 ¹⁸	0	750,000	799,871	21,053
Number of children in public education (including shock affected/vulnerable) reached with emergency education support	6,154,778	5,000,000 ¹⁹	5,654,399	1,407,220	1,200,000	1,680,567	0
WASH							
Number of people accessing sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene	18,749,905	6,200,000	2,139,504 ²⁰	369,084	9,659,076	5,672,283	665,954
Number of people who gained access to gender and disability-sensitive sanitation facilities	22,107,799	2,525,000	1,128,381	100,712	4,701,553	4,446,168	441,936
Number of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programme	21,082,156	3,750,000	1,639,364	234,428	8,346,178	4,904,648	428,332
Number of people in institutions (schools and HF) provided with basic WASH facilities	1,494,944	750,000	698,948	133,460	1,494,944	1,735,653	91,567
HCT/Social Policy							
Number of households reached with UNICEF-funded social assistance		175,000	170,405	1,506			
SBC/AAP							
Number of at-risk and affected populations reached with timely, appropriate, gender/age-sensitive life-saving information on humanitarian situations and outbreaks.		9,000,000	11,472,166	786,316			
Number of children, caregivers and community members engaged in participatory behaviour change interventions		2,000,000	2,513,387	299,606			

¹⁸ These are the number of unique beneficiaries currently enrolled in UNICEF's Community-Based Education Programme. In the August 2023 SitRep, the CBE reach of 682,026 was not correctly reflected in the table. As such the change since the previous month calculated the change between the correct August reach (682,026) and the reach for September.

¹⁹ The Public Education target includes 1 million HRP + 4 million non-HRP.

²⁰ The underachievement is attributed to limited funding and delays in the approval of MoUs by the MRRD impacted planned hardware interventions and the achievements of results.

Number of people who shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms.		160,000	247,307	32,231			
Gender, Youth, and Adolescent Development							
Number of women and girls accessing safe spaces		72,300	107,711	23,406			
Number of people who participate in group education/dialogue sessions on harmful gender norms, and access to lifesaving services for females and children		170,300	298,206	26,000			
Number of UNICEF supported partners and frontline workers trained on gender integration and women/girls' empowerment in the emergency planning and response		18,600	19,691	10,226			
Emergency Preparedness and Response							
Number of households reached with cash assistance to meet winter needs		115,800	85,901	1,718			

Annex B

Funding Status

Appeal Sector	2023 HAC Requirements (US\$)	Funds available			2023 Funding Gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (carry-over)	Other resources available, including from 2022 (carry-over)	\$	%
Health	445,453,795	498,016,576	50,026,747	35,966,137	0	0.00%
Nutrition	161,299,244	49,056,289	11,901,986	1,861,970	98,478,999	61%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	56,616,690	11,019,866	11,651,307	3,658,501	30,287,016	53%
Education	233,610,600	42,705,459	170,740,675	27,368,977	0	0.00%
Water, sanitation, and hygiene	262,130,558	19,964,453	33,016,825	26,950,330	182,198,950	70%
Social protection	90,247,865	16,350,668	10,406,142	4,200,861	59,290,193	66%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	32,488,292	7,797,803	12,165,556	4,933,189	7,591,744	23%
Emergency preparedness and response	167,693,585	15,079,298		0	152,614,287	91%
Total	1,449,540,629	659,990,413	299,909,239	104,939,965	530,461,189	37%

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

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