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Reporting Period: 1 – 31 March 2024

Afghanistan

Humanitarian Situation Report

1 – 31 March 2024
Report # 3



Situation in numbers



23.7M
People in need of humanitarian assistance (HNRP 2024)



12.3M
Children in need of humanitarian assistance (HNRP 2024)



857,000
Children under 5 expected to need treatment for severe acute malnutrition (HNRP 2024)



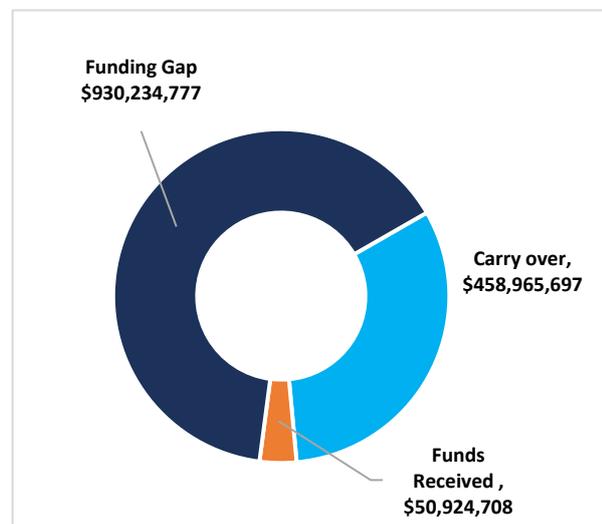
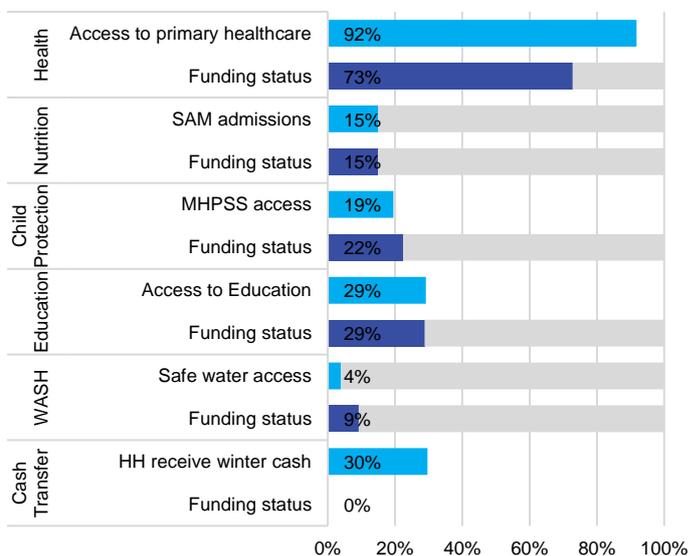
17.9M
People in need of humanitarian health assistance (HNRP 2024).

Highlights

- 23.7 million people, including 12.3 million children, need humanitarian assistance in 2024, mainly due to the residual impacts of a protracted conflict, extreme climate shocks and the country's severe economic decline, which is characterized by high unemployment and a fragile recovery.
- Heavy rainfall across Afghanistan on 29 and 30 March resulted in the destruction of more than 1,500 acres of agricultural land and severe damage to over 540 homes, as well as other critical infrastructure across seven provinces.
- In March, 948,975 children under the age of five years were screened for wasting out of which 39,246 children (56 per cent girls) were admitted for treatment.
- In March 2024, 5,432,789 people received basic and essential health and nutrition services at health facilities supported by UNICEF, with half (2,7146,630 individuals) being children under five years of age.

UNICEF Appeal 2024
US\$ 1,440,125,182

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF Afghanistan expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private sector donors for the contributions received. As of 31 March 2024, the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for 2024 requiring an overall budget of USD 1.4 billion is 35 per cent funded. This includes flexible emergency funding from both public and private partners, which will enable UNICEF to continue to respond to rising and sudden needs. UNICEF is grateful to Sweden and His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Abu Dhabi, as well as UNICEF's extensive family of National Committees for contributions received in February 2024. UNICEF will continue to partner with donors to ensure sufficient resources are mobilized to address the needs of children and communities in Afghanistan.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In the two years since the political transition in Afghanistan, the humanitarian response has largely prevented a catastrophe, yet the situation remains extremely difficult for Afghans. A staggering 27.3 million people require humanitarian assistance, 12.3 million of them children. Drought and the lingering effects of economic instability remain the primary drivers of need. However, with little investment in basic services, recovery and resilience building are unfeasible for many communities, so humanitarian needs and basic needs continue to be inextricably linked.

Afghanistan is susceptible to epidemic-prone diseases. The epidemiological curve of suspected measles cases demonstrates a rising trend since the third week of November 2023. This could be explained by increased community transmission worsened by the winter season and low immunization coverage. Between 25 and 31 March, 1,435 suspected cases and 9 associated deaths were reported, which shows a 12.6 per cent decrease in the number of suspected cases compared to the preceding week. The nine deaths were reported from six provinces: Herat (3), Kandahar (2), Farah (1), Helmand (1), Kabul (1), and Nimroz (1). All deaths were children under the age of five, and five were females. Since the beginning of 2024, 14,570 suspected measles cases and 71 deaths (CFR=0.5 per cent) were reported. Among suspected measles cases, 11,728 (80 per cent) were among under-five children, and 6,615 (45 per cent) were among females.

The epidemiological curve is showing a steady decline in Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) cases since week 7 of 2024, following the typical seasonal increase observed during winter. During week 13 of 2024, a total of 30,749 cases of ARI pneumonia and 70 associated deaths were reported. Since the beginning of the year, 501,444 ARI pneumonia cases and 1,162 associated deaths (CFR=0.2 per cent) were reported from 34 provinces. Out of the total cases, 317,410 (63 per cent) were children under the age of five, and 247,681 (49 per cent) were females. Among the total 1,162 deaths, 1,026 (88 per cent) were children under the age of five, and 521 (45 per cent) were female. The current number of cases is higher than the average number reported during the three preceding years (2020-2022). The higher number of cases in 2023 and 2024 could be attributed to the improvement in reporting due to the enhancement of the surveillance system¹.

Heavy rainfall across Afghanistan on 29 and 30 March destroyed more than 1,500 acres of agricultural land and resulted in severe damage to over 540 homes, as well as other critical infrastructure including six bridges and 450 km of road across seven provinces. Based on initial reports and assessments, Faryab province in the northern region, Nangarhar province in Eastern region, and Daikundi province in the Central Highlands region were the most impacted by the flooding. This is the third time that the northern region has experienced flooding in less than a month, with seven people killed and 384 families affected in heavy rains that occurred on 21 and 26-27 March².

Average to above-average precipitation in March reduced cumulative precipitation deficits across most of the country. Cumulative precipitation is largely average, but precipitation is 75 to 90 per cent of the 40-year average in parts of the south, west, and northern highlands. The precipitation is improving crop conditions and residual soil moisture, with the upcoming winter wheat harvest expected to be near average. However, the above-average precipitation and snowfall delayed the spring wheat planting process in the higher elevations of northern Afghanistan. Overall, the

¹ Afghanistan Infectious Disease Outbreaks Situation Report | Epidemiological week # 08-2024.

² Afghanistan Flash Updates by OCHA: Flash Update #1

precipitation in March positively contributed to the standing crops in the eastern, southern, northern, and western parts of the country and ensured water availability, mostly in irrigated lands.³

According to the Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework managed by OCHA, 144 access incidents were reported by humanitarian partners in March, compared to 158 incidents reported the previous month showing a 9 per cent drop. Interference in the implementation of humanitarian response remains the main driver of access constraints followed by physical environment challenges due to heavy rainfall. In March, 17 incidents were reported that had a women participation-related aspect that included restricting women's involvement in humanitarian programming. These incidents underscore the importance of using gender-sensitive approaches in humanitarian work and urge humanitarian partners to prioritize the safety and security of female staff in their activities. UNICEF continues to troubleshoot access constraints at national and sub-national levels through advocacy and engagement to negotiate solutions and secure exemptions for women aid workers ensuring principled aid delivery by ensuring women and children have access to services. Additionally, UNICEF plays a key role in the inter-agency coordination mechanisms to support a coordinated approach and negotiate access.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF continued to provide basic and essential healthcare services across all 34 provinces through the operation of 2,406 fixed healthcare facilities at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. In March 2024, 5,432,789 people received basic and essential health and nutrition services at health facilities supported by UNICEF, with half (2,714,630 individuals) being children under five years of age. To ensure the provision of health services in remote and hard-to-reach locations, UNICEF continued to support 16 mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs). Additionally, UNICEF supported 59 healthcare workers (24 women) in running the MHNTs. In March, the MHNTs reached around 20,267 people (half of whom were children under five) with essential health services in under-served areas. Additionally, UNICEF provided salaries to 27,250 healthcare workers in March (37 per cent female). UNICEF staff and extenders visited 723 health facilities to assess their functionality and quality of services—the monitoring visits were aimed at assessing the quality of health services and identifying and devising corrective measures.

UNICEF's commitment to capacity building was evident in its training initiatives. In the Central, Eastern, and Northern regions, 7,501 Community Health Workers and 395 Health Workers were trained in Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI), equipping them with the skills to manage acute respiratory infections, pneumonia, and hypothermia.

To improve the management of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) cases at the community level, UNICEF supported Community Health Workers (CHWs) to treat 87,668 cases of ARI and 52,604 cases of diarrhoea. In addition, 49,786 ARI cases and 19,430 diarrhoea cases were referred to health facilities for further management. Community Health Workers conducted 66,436 Antenatal care and 37,727 postnatal care home visits to improve the quality of care provided to pregnant women, new mothers and babies.

As part of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) preparedness and response, UNICEF started prepositioning AWD supplies and kits across the country. To date, UNICEF prepositioned 1,230 AWD kits in high-risk locations.

Through enhancing support for routine immunization activities, UNICEF reached 111,580 children with measles vaccination services, 128,028 children were provided with Pentavalent 3 vaccines, and 199,004 people were vaccinated against COVID-19.

Nutrition

UNICEF supports over 3,300 service delivery points to provide nutrition treatment services for children under five suffering from severe wasting. In March, 948,975 children under the age of five years were screened for wasting out of which 39,246 children (56 per cent girls) were admitted for treatment. There was a 13 per cent decrease in the number of children admitted for treatment compared to March 2023; this reduction can be attributed to the decreased

³ Afghanistan Acute Food Insecurity March - May 2024 projected outcomes

coverage of mobile health and nutrition teams and other non-UNICEF supported health facilities facing operational challenges.

UNICEF provided counselling services on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) to 186,447 caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months and 277,414 pregnant women received Multiple Micronutrient Supplements (MMS) in March. In addition, UNICEF trained 1,733 Community Health Workers (CHWs) on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition to screen, detect and treat cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition without complications at community level. In March, 295 community-based sentinel sites were functional and reported severe wasting cases through Nutrition Information System (NIS).

Education

UNICEF supported 557,977 children (64 per cent girls) to access education services in 17,935 community-based education (CBE) classes. Eight new classes supporting 240 students (60 per cent girls) and 2,262 new students (53 per cent girls) in existing CBE classes were registered into the CBE Information Management System during the reporting month. UNICEF also distributed textbooks to 963,543 public school students (35 per cent girls) in 14 provinces. Distribution of Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs) including textbooks will continue throughout the new academic year.

The ban on secondary school girls' education is still in place. UNICEF continues to support the training of female teachers, who are essential in ensuring girls participate in school, especially adolescent girls. During the reporting month, UNICEF supported 2,263 female teachers with teacher training and professional development, including 1,181 female students under the Girls' Access to Teacher Education (GATE) programme, and 1,085 female teachers who were supported through in-service public school teacher training.

Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

In March 2024, 641,033 children and caregivers (21 per cent girls and women), including 686 children with disabilities, received child protection and GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response services. Among them, 326,325 were children and caregivers (25,143 girls, 40,180 boys, 46,012 women, and 214,990 men) who benefited from both mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), key information messaging and structured MHPSS through child-friendly spaces, health facilities, transitional care centres, and schools. Furthermore, 3,475 vulnerable children (799 girls and 2,676 boys) were reached with child protection case management services, including family tracing and reunification of which 1,160 (including 7 girls) were unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Financial assistance was provided to 30 children (including 7 girls); vocational skills training to 154 children (including 17 girls), referral for integration into education services for 1,087 children (including 315 girls), and livelihood support services was provided for 18 children (including 7 girls) across all regions.

The risk of explosive ordnances continues to pose a significant danger to children, resulting in a high number of child casualties throughout the country. UNICEF and partners reached 299,985 children and community members⁴ with explosive ordinance risk education programme in schools, communities and through the media.

Furthermore, 5,523 people⁵ were reached with GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response services.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In March, UNICEF provided safe drinking water to 72,825 people⁶ in Nangarhar, Kandahar, Parwan, Badakhshan, Zabul and Laghman provinces through repair and construction of boreholes, rehabilitation and installation of solar-powered water supply systems and household connections.

⁴ 12,977 girls, 29,555 boys, 43,579 women, and 213,874 men.

⁵ 1,865 girls, 1,666 boys, and 1,992 women.

⁶ 16,750 women; 18,935 girls; 16,749 men and 20,391 boys.

Furthermore, 14,644 people⁷ accessed gender-sensitive sanitation facilities in six provinces⁸, out of which 735 returnees from Pakistan were reached with emergency sanitation facilities and 13,909 were sensitized on construction and use of household latrines.

UNICEF delivered hygiene promotion and awareness sessions on handwashing with soap, personal hygiene, management of safe water at household levels, boiling water, clean sanitation facilities and the transmission of diarrheal diseases to 53,235 people in seven provinces⁹.

In addition, 49,792 people¹⁰ in seven provinces¹¹ received essential WASH supplies which include family hygiene and consumable kits, water treatment products, buckets, and jerrycans.



Distribution of UNICEF Hygiene kits for flood affected families - Maimona district - Faryab province.

UNICEF supported the rehabilitation of water supply, sanitation, and handwashing facilities in 23 schools (2 in the Southern region, 20 in the Western region and one in the Eastern region). The WASH projects in schools provided basic WASH services to approximately 1,771 school children and teachers.

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

In March, UNICEF engaged more than 25,913 individuals in face-to-face interactions on the prevention of malnutrition, promotion of immunization services, mental well-being, acute watery diarrhea prevention, safe handling and treatment of drinking water, avoiding open defecation, and practicing personal and household hygiene.

During the reporting period, the youth network, Qahramanan, ran two key initiatives, including the launch of the Ramadan Charity Campaign in the Northern Region, collecting donations from the community and providing support to those in need, demonstrating the spirit of giving and solidarity that characterizes the month. They also led a tree planting initiative in the Southern Region, with the motto "Plant a Tree, Give Birth to a New Life" which was commended by the local municipal authorities.

As part of Accountability to Affected People (AAP), UNICEF documented feedback and complaints from 9,728 people through Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms. The feedback was collected through 129 Community Engagement and Feedback Centres (CEFCs), community structures, UNICEF-supported call centres and other mechanisms put in place by UNICEF and partner organizations. The feedback was directed to the relevant UNICEF programme sections and clusters for further action and to facilitate closure of the feedback loop. The data from CEFCs reveals that the Northern Region contributed the highest proportion of feedback at 43 per cent, followed by the Central Region at 38 per cent. A significant majority of the feedback, accounting for 69 per cent of all responses, consisted of requests for assistance, underscoring the intense need for humanitarian aid among the affected populations.

To support the capacity strengthening of local partners, the Eastern region facilitated social and micro-mapping training sessions for 723 front line workers (45 per cent female), community influencers and members of community structures in Nangarhar province. The training equipped participants with the skills needed to design localized solutions and social behaviour change interventions in their communities.

⁷ 3,368 women; 3,808 girls; 3,368 men and 4,100 boys.

⁸ Kandahar, Badghis, Paktika, Helmand, Parwan, Daikundi and Zabul provinces.

⁹ Kandahar, Badghis, Paktika, Helmand, Parwan, Daikundi and Zabul provinces.

¹⁰ 11,452 women; 12,946 girls 11,452 men and 13,942 boys.

¹¹ Nangarhar, Paktika, Logar, Faryab, Daikundi, Paktya and Maidan Wardak provinces.

The Southern region social mobilization team played a vital role in supporting Afghan returnees by providing crucial, life-saving information on key services and practices. They reached out to 47 returnees in both the reception center and Kandahar transit center, offering a range of services and information to help them settle down and integrate smoothly into their communities.

Gender and Adolescent Development and Participation

In March, UNICEF supported 13,899 women and girls to access community based safe spaces where they received an integrated package of critical information and services, including health, nutrition, hygiene, menstrual health, and hygiene, and GBV information and referral services. These women and girls' safe spaces are run by women-led and women-focused organizations. Working with women-led organizations at community level, supports delivery of critical humanitarian services for women by women, enabling women and girls to safely access critical information and key services and to participate and be consulted in the humanitarian effort.

In addition, 9,138 women and men, boys and girls participated in community level group dialogues. These dialogues are facilitated by trained facilitators and provide space to discuss gender norms, harmful practices in culturally appropriate ways to promote the role of women and girls at household and community levels, to promote community support for women and girls accessing critical services and to promote community acceptance of women and girls' safe spaces.

Furthermore, 1,539 health workers were trained to understand gender barriers to health, how to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), including how to handle disclosures, psychological first aid and referral pathways; sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment. This training is key in supporting women, girls, men, and boys to continue accessing safe and gender responsive health services.

Social Protection and Humanitarian Cash Transfers (HCT)

In March, UNICEF provided multi-purpose cash assistance for one month, complemented by a one-off top-up to 13,227 households in two districts of Parwan province and three districts of Panjshir province as part of the 2023-2024 winter response. The targeted households include those with heads of households with a disability, households with pregnant and lactating women (PLW), households with children under the age of two, and female-headed households. The winter response was designed to ensure families have access to essential services, including warm clothing and blankets for the wellbeing of children, and to offer temporary financial support to offset harmful coping mechanisms stemming from economic hardships, such as high levels of debt, child labour, early marriages, and school dropouts. In addition, UNICEF continued its nutrition-sensitive cash transfer programme, providing the final round of cash transfers to 1,823 households with pregnant and lactating women, as well as households with children up to two years of age in Kunar province. The intervention aimed to address the essential nutritional and health needs of children under two.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

March saw schools in cold climate areas reopening, however secondary schools are still closed for girls. The Education Cluster met with the Ministry of Education (MOE) to discuss preparedness and response planning for the drought as well as the returnee crisis. Partners who were unable to transition their CBE classes to National NGOs at the close of 2023 have since transitioned their classes to the Provincial Education Directorates (PED). Most PEDs state that they are unable to support these classes, resulting in children failing to continue with their learning. The result is that cluster partners will be operating fewer CBE classes reaching less children.

During the first quarter of the year (January to March), 122,598 children under the age of five were admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition treatment. Specifically, 39,246 children were admitted in March alone. In the same period, 254,303 children aged 6-59 months were admitted to the Moderate Acute Malnutrition programme, with 85,795 admissions occurring in March. Furthermore, in March, 66,028 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were enrolled in the treatment programme, bringing the total number of PLW admissions to 176,976.

During the first quarter of the year over 1.2 million people were reached with at least one WASH service. In March, 96,000 people accessed sufficient quantity of safe water, nearly 7,400 people gained access to either basic or improved sanitation, 207,000 people attended hygiene promotion sessions and nearly 88,000 people received essential WASH NFIs.

Mapping of cluster and partners' contingency stock is ongoing. Coordinated efforts by cluster partners ensured sustained interventions to flood affected people and returnees for safe water delivery (96,475 individuals), improved sanitation access (8,127 individuals), hygiene promotion (207,630 individuals), and solid waste management, in part reducing potential for disease outbreaks.

The WASH Cluster continues to support the inter-agency needs assessment and response processes for returnees and vulnerable families while monthly meetings at the national and regional cluster level facilitated discussions on challenges, bottlenecks, and flood response returnee responses, leading to collective strategies. The Global WASH Cluster is providing remote coaching sessions for all sub-cluster coordinators as part of the capacity-building strategy for the WASH cluster.

During March, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) completed services mapping and referral pathways which reflected that during quarter one CP AOR reached 927,228 children with structured MHPSS, while 1,041,224 parents/caregivers were reached with messaging and information on positive parenting. A total of 1,042 children were referred for specialised mental health services. A total of 4,431 children (2,334 unaccompanied and separated children) received case management services. In addition, cash assistance was provided to 989 families. The national CP AoR kick started the planning for the conducting of a Child Protection, Information Management Training (CPIMS+) Training of Trainers (ToT) across all five regions of the country with the aim of equipping the CP AoR regional partners with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively utilize CPIMS+ within their respective organizations. The regional TOT will be implemented from 22 to 25 April in the Eastern Region. Other sectoral partners particularly from WASH, Health, Education, and Nutrition will also be invited and trained on Child Protection inter-sectoral referral with the aim of improving multi-sectoral referral to services.

External Media, Statements & Human-Interest Stories

Social media

- [Photo essay: Together with ECHO and CERF, we trucked safe water and delivered hygiene supplies to over 27,000 people after earthquakes damaged 258 water systems in Herat.](#)
- [Post: Delivering textbooks to public schools, thanks to GPE, WB and ADB](#)
- [Post: In partnership with Gavi and the Government of Japan, we procure vaccines, improve cold chain and train health workers to protect babies from diseases](#)
- [Video: Helping the most vulnerable children and families stay warm with winter kits and cash assistance](#)
- [Video: Baby Hasenat recovers from malnutrition, thanks to RUTF from partners like ECHO, Government of Japan, IsDB, Canada, ADB, World Bank](#)
- [Post: Thanks to Kirk Humanitarian, 100 million tablets of micronutrient supplements are on their way to help 500,000 pregnant women get the nutrients they & their babies need to survive & thrive.](#)
- [Post: No shortage of toys or friends in child-friendly spaces supported by thematic funding](#)

Human-interest stories

- [Prevention, detection and treatment: A partnership to end malnutrition in Afghanistan](#)
- [Safe water, sanitation facilities and supplies for every child: In the aftermath of western Afghanistan earthquakes, UNICEF trucked safe water and delivered hygiene supplies to 27,300 people.](#)
- [A safe school for Nadia: Improving learning environments with water, sanitation and hygiene facilities](#)

[Learning to read, daring to dream: In her new community-based classroom in central Afghanistan, Khadija finds hope and inspiration through her blossoming education](#)

Media coverage

- [France 24: Malnutrition threatens future Afghan generations](#)
- [AFP: Malnutrition threatens future Afghan generations](#)

- [Hurriyet Daily News: Malnutrition threatens future Afghan generations](#)
- [Arab news: Malnutrition threatens future of Afghan generations](#)

Next Sit Rep: 25 May 2024

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

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results.

Sector / Indicator	Total Needs 2024	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
		2024 Target	Total Results (Jan - Mar 2024)	Change ▲ ▼	2024 Target	Total Results (Jan - Mar 2024)	Change ▲ ▼
Health¹²							
Number of children under 1 who are vaccinated against measles, including during outbreaks	17, 412	2,100,000	368,917	126, 678			
Number of people who accessed primary health care through UNICEF supported health facilities and mobile teams	6,028, 692	19,420,000	17, 820 314	5,491 404			
Nutrition¹³							
Number of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment	857,155	815,000	122,598	42,336	814,297	122,598	39,246
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months who received infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling	3,028,217	2,500,000	607,307	192,774	2,422,573	607,307	188,447
Number of children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements	7,214,281	7,200,000	0		7,214,281	0	
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA							
Number of children and caregivers accessing Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and information messaging on wellbeing	6,083,399	3,600,000	700,585	311,616	4,670,000	1,092,210	687,015
Number of girls and boys victims or at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, who received case management services	1,24,968	80,000	16,315	3,176	100,000	18,254	4,455
Number of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions		330,000 ¹⁴	59,072	7,115			
Number of children and caregivers accessing explosive ordinance risk education		3,600,000	422,009	300,183			

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ The figure represents UNICEF's contribution to the GBV sub-cluster target.

Number of people reached through UNICEF supported awareness activities and community mobilisation interventions on PSEA		500,000	56,819	5,646			
Number of individuals -UNICEF and Implementing partners- trained on SEA prevention, risk mitigation and SEA reporting mechanisms		800	71	44			
Education							
Number of vulnerable school-aged girls and boys reached through community-based education (CBE) initiatives	1,748,767	600,000	563,956 ¹⁵	2,502	750,000	574,583	0
Number of children in public education (including shock-affected/vulnerable girls and boys) reached with emergency education support	4,835,311	5,000,000 ¹⁶	1,067,623	963,543	600,000	104,080	0
WASH							
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	20,840,551	5,500,000	215,658	73,875	9,474,947	329,267	96,475
Number of people who gained access to gender and disability sensitive sanitation facilities	17,127,735	3,250,000	54,092	22,786	4,500,000	49,824	7,392
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion programmes	21,592,955	4,200,000	242,964	55,073	6,377,540	711,738	207,630
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	6,877,382	1,900,000	167,348	49,792	2,388,865	310,197	87,987
HCT/Social Policy							
Number of households reached with UNICEF funded social assistance		155,000	1,823	1,823			
SBC/AAP							
Number of at risk and affected populations reached with timely, appropriate, gender/age-sensitive lifesaving information on humanitarian situations and outbreaks		10,000,000	4,419,537	589			
Number of children, caregivers, and community members engaged in participatory behaviour change interventions		3,500,000	863,071	25,913			
Number of people who shared their concerns and asked questions or requested clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms		300,000	71,333	9,728			
Gender, Youth, and Adolescent Development							
Number of women and girls accessing lifesaving services through safe spaces		85,000	32,749	13,261			
Number of UNICEF frontline workers trained on gender integration		15,000	2,677	1,539			
Emergency Preparedness and Response							
Number of households reached with cash assistance to meet winter needs		70,000	20,759	13,227			

Annex B

¹⁵ These are the number of unique beneficiaries currently enrolled in UNICEF's Community-Based Education Programme.

¹⁶ The Public Education indicator includes HRP and non-HRP schools.

Funding Status

Appeal Sector	2024 HAC Requirements (US\$)	Funds available			2024 Funding Gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry-over)	Other resources available, including from 2023 (carry-over)	\$	%
Health	477,798,280	7,229,230	337,319,869	3,288,966	129,960,215	27%
Nutrition	185,510,711	12,387,063	14,178,991	1,050,573	157,894,084	85%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	57,174,120	9,232,925	2,036,314	1,501,327	44,403,554	78%
Education	227,693,910	-214,571	55,824,759	955,665	171,128,057	75%
Water, sanitation, and hygiene	298,399,962	9,768,691	16,293,701	1,251,740	271,085,830	91%
Social protection	87,285,585	5,614,283	12,826,331	1,708,873	67,136,098	77%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	18,450,000	6,907,087	7,189,950	2,442,973	1,909,990	10%
Emergency preparedness and response	77,050,114	0	0	0	77,050,114	100%
Gender, adolescents, and youth development	10,762,500	0	651,138	444,527	9,666,835	90%
Total	1,440,125,182	50,924,708	446,321,053	12,644,644	930,234,777	64.59%

* 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 2024, including those carried over from 2023, are included.