



On 2 February 2024, a local woman washes up in front of a temporary toilet set up with UNICEF support in an earthquake-affected community in Jajarkot District in western Nepal.



Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1

Reporting Period
1 January to 31 March
2024

South Asia Region

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2024, South Asia remains at risk for natural disasters, political crises, public health emergencies and conflicts. The INFORM Global Risk Index ranks four of eight countries as “very high” or “high” in terms of risk of ongoing and emerging humanitarian situations. 48 million children are anticipated to be in need for humanitarian support this year, with anticipated peaks in the upcoming monsoon season.
- UNICEF South Asia supports countries to ensure a robust regional response for children facing emergencies, including technical guidance on grand bargain themes, including AAP, Cash in Emergencies, localization and preparedness. In quarter one, EPR trainings reached 53 UNICEF staff to prepare and respond to ongoing and future emergencies in South Asia.
- Nepal continues response to the 2023 Jajarkot earthquake to meet the needs of 4,050 affected households. India is supporting the government to respond to flood and drought events across the country.
- Despite generous funding provided by donors, the HAC remains highly underfunded, impacting UNICEF’s ability to deliver for children in the region.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

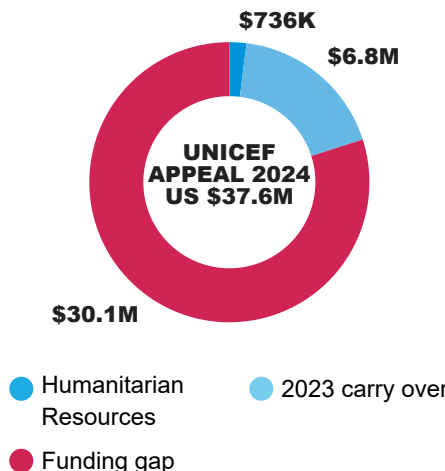
	Child protection	Community-based MHPSS	9%
		Funding status	14%
	Education	Education access	2%
		Funding status	10%
	WASH	Sanitation access	11%
		Funding status	10%
	Cross-sectoral	Messaging on services	1%
		Funding status	52%

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

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

- 7,902,515**
Children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 19,785,904**
People in need of humanitarian assistance
- 18,614,904**
People in need of health interventions
- 4,531,000**
Children in need of education support

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



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

REGIONAL FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

In 2024, UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for South Asia required US\$37.6 million to prepare for and respond to sudden-onset emergencies—including floods, public health emergencies, economic crises, population displacement—as well as protracted conflicts with cross-border dimensions, while ensuring preparedness for multi-hazards. The appeal includes funding required for ongoing preparedness and response efforts in Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. The appeal also included funding requirements for technical support to all eight country offices in the region, as well as further investment in the development of a regional surge mechanism to ensure quality and rapid response to emergencies and system strengthening through collaborations with National Disaster Management Authorities.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all donors for their generous contributions, amounting to US\$7.6 million (including US\$6.8 million carried-forward from 2023), 20 per cent of the total funding requirement. This funding allowed for a partial humanitarian response within the region. While the region ensured adherence to its Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) in humanitarian situations, funding gaps prevented UNICEF from being able to scale up key strategic priorities and ensure all regional preparedness and localization activities were fully implemented.

REGIONAL SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In 2024, children and their families continue to be at high risk for humanitarian emergencies, including floods, cyclones, landslides, earthquakes, disease outbreaks, economic crises, political crises, and conflicts. The INFORM Global Risk Index ranks four out of eight South Asian countries as either “very high” or “high” in terms of risk of emerging humanitarian situations: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India¹. The INFORM Climate Change Index calculated in late 2022 predicted that the worldwide number of people living in very high- or high-risk countries, including the many of those in South Asia, will nearly double by 2050, to 5.5 billion and 70 per cent of countries will not have the resources to cope. In South Asia, Nepal and Bangladesh are predicted for high increases in risk due to climate change².

Two years since the political transition in Afghanistan, humanitarian response efforts have largely prevented a catastrophe. However, the situation remains extremely difficult for millions of Afghans, who struggle to cope with the effects of economic instability, drought, disease outbreaks, and other natural disasters. Two months of below average rainfall were followed by above average precipitation in March, which led to flooding in the Northern, Eastern and Central regions of the country. Outbreaks of measles and acute respiratory infectious continue to plague children, with over 11,000 children under five suspected as contracting measles in 2024, and over 317,000 children under five with acute respiratory infections³.

Pakistan continues to host millions of Afghans. Following the announcement of the “Illegal Foreigners’ Repatriation Plan” (IFRP) by the Government of Pakistan (GoP) on 3 October 2023, over 545,000 individuals have returned to Afghanistan between 1 September 2023 and 31 March 2024, placing additional needs for humanitarian response in Afghanistan. While returns slowed significantly in the first quarter of 2024, concerns regarding a second phase of the plan could lead to further cross-border movement. Additionally, Pakistan continues to be at risk for climate-related emergencies, including floods heatwaves and droughts. Areas hit hardest by the 2022 floods are still struggling to fully recover and while reconstruction and rehabilitation are proceeding, millions of people remain increasing vulnerable to natural hazard from the impact of the floods. High rates of acute malnutrition also put millions of children at vulnerable to the impacts of any shocks. The upcoming monsoon season may exacerbate the situation for children in Pakistan.

Bangladesh faces regular natural disasters, including floods, cyclones, and heatwaves, while also hosting nearly 1 million Rohingya refugees from Myanmar in Cox’s Bazar and Bhasan Char⁴. On 7 January 2024, a devastating fire occurred in Rohingya refugee Camp 5, affecting blocks A, B, C, and D. Around 5,000 refugees, including 3,500 children, were displaced, with over 800 shelters fully or partially damaged⁵. Public health emergencies also remain a significant concern in Bangladesh; in the first three months of the year, a total of 1,705 dengue cases were reported⁶. With the monsoon and cyclone season rapidly approaching, preparedness measures are underway to monitor flood and cyclone events, as well as potential upticks in disease outbreaks.

India continues to face more severe and less predictable weather events, exacerbated by the effects of climate change. In the first quarter of the year, several states in India faced challenging weather events. Assam State in northeastern India experienced localized convective storms in March, damaging homes and infrastructure. While heavy pre-monsoon rains were seen in Assam, the southern states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra are facing drought conditions. These situations highlight the need for investment in preparedness. Assam needs to be ready for potential floods, while the southern states require drought risk-mitigation measures.

Emerging from a severe economic crisis, Sri Lanka continues to suffer from food insecurity, high living costs and frequent climate-induced disasters. After the end of the northeast monsoon season, in which heavy rains caused floods and landslides in various parts of the country, by February Sri Lanka started experiencing high heat and below expected rainfall. As drought conditions continue into April, affecting nearly 50,000 people, drinking water distributions and other interventions will be required to support affected communities in 10 districts. Additionally, dengue cases are on the rise, with over 20,000 patients diagnosed since the beginning of the year.

In 2023, Nepal experienced two significant earthquakes – in Bajhang and Bajura Districts on 3 October, followed by another in Jajarkot District on 3 November. The response to these earthquakes has continued throughout the reporting period to support tens of thousands of affected households. Nepal also faced several localized emergencies throughout the reporting period, including fires, lightning, windstorms, floods, and landslides, affected 1,758 families. A slight increase was in the number of reported cases of dengue fever was observed during the reporting period, and the situation is being closely monitored as the monsoon approaches.

In the reporting period, there were no humanitarian emergencies in Bhutan or the Maldives for response. Both countries instead prioritized preparedness actions for identified risks. Bhutan remains at risk of mega-earthquakes, floods, glacial lake outburst floods, landslides and forest fires, many of which are being exacerbated by climate change. The Maldives is one of the lowest elevation countries in the world and is highly vulnerable to the threats of climate change and sea level rise. Investment in preparedness for both countries is essential to be ready for the future challenges.

REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION, AND STRATEGY

UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) continued to play a key role in supporting countries offices to ensure robust regional preparedness and response for children facing humanitarian emergencies. The ROSA Emergency team supports countries to work with government authorities and technical working groups, UN agencies, funds and programmes, and civil society organisations at national and subnational levels, and private sector partners with a plan to reach 18 million children in 2024. ROSA organizes its response around four strategic pillars: promoting and influencing humanitarian policy throughout the region; supporting countries with technical support for humanitarian response, including the incorporation of grand bargain themes (AAP, localization); ensuring preparedness for future emergencies in all eight countries; and developing strategic partnerships with National Disaster Management Authorities (NDMAs) and youth platforms to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into their long term planning.

Monthly virtual emergency network meetings bring together emergency focal points from all country offices to exchange information and country office experiences on the latest global and regional developments, including policies, best practices and lessons learned related to emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk management. Three virtual meetings were held in the first quarter of the year, bringing together all eight country offices in the region. Specific focus was placed on working with NDMAs and youth, disability inclusion in emergency response, and using annual reports as an advocacy tool for children.

With the approaching monsoon and cyclone season, UNICEF ROSA is supporting countries to ensure they are ready to respond to humanitarian situations. Early forecasts indicate that with the shift from El Nino to La Nina, stronger monsoon raised will be seen in the region when compared to the previous years, where below average precipitation was observed. While it is still too early to predict the overall impact, the more typical monsoon season may lead to increased flooding, landslides, and displacement across the region. UNICEF ROSA is working with countries to ensure they have contingency plans in place and have the necessary capacity to respond to emergencies.

Between January and March 2024, UNICEF South Asia Regional Office Emergency team continued to roll out the Emergency Preparedness and Response training package for additional country office staff and regional office staff who may be called upon to respond in times of emergency to ensure readiness for the upcoming monsoon and cyclone season. The training included modules on humanitarian principles and frameworks, emergency preparedness and risk analysis, emergency response program cycle, and emergency procedures. The training was concluded with an emergency simulation exercise to test the readiness of participants to respond to a rapid onset emergency. In the first quarter of 2024, three trainings were organized, where 53 UNICEF staff were trained to build the capacity of staff to respond to emergencies and ensure quality programming for children.

To further UNICEF's commitment to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), the regional office Emergency team and Social and Behaviour Change team supported the Bangladesh Country Office to design and co-facilitate a capacity building workshop on AAP. The training targeted 37 staff from the country office and field offices enhanced their knowledge and understanding on AAP and to contribute to the development and implementation of an AAP roadmap for the country to ensure the voices of the affected people are considered in all aspects of program planning and implementation. The training was further rolled out in coordination the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) and BBC Media Action to training the Inter Cluster Coordination Group and AAP Working Group members on AAP. UNICEF ROSA provided their expertise to design the workshop content and co-facilitate the sessions. The training reached 38 officers representing various clusters, working groups and agencies, to identify strategies and actions towards formulating an Action Plan for the AAP Working Group.

UNICEF South Asia is committed to ensure that persons and children with disabilities are reached during humanitarian crises and that interventions are inclusive of the needs of these groups. To further the understanding of the current practices throughout the region, the regional office has hired a consultant to conduct a baseline study on the current practices in South Asia on the identification, inclusion, and participation of persons and children with disabilities in humanitarian programming. The data collection will take place in quarter two, with the report to be finalized in quarter three. The results of this report will provide a starting point to support countries to strengthen systems to meet the needs of persons and children with disabilities in the region.

To further engagement between countries in the region on topics related Child-Centred Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management, UNICEF ROSA is organizing a knowledge exchange event from 22 to 24 April 2024, in collaboration with Social Protection colleagues. The event aims to bring together UNICEF staff and government representatives from all eight counties to share best practices and recommendations to common challenges related to CCDRR and DM to strengthen cross-border collaboration and stronger engagement of children in policies, plans and strategies. Additionally, the event aims to connect Social Protection Systems and National Disaster Management Authorities to see how child vulnerability data can be integrated into risk assessments, early warning systems, and disaster management plans. The outcomes of the event will be used to develop action plans to support countries to move towards more child-inclusive systems.

The Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs and UNICEF ROSA in coordination with UNICEF India conducted a project titled 'Localization in Humanitarian Settings: An Integrated Approach between Government, Community, and Private Sector' on localization of humanitarian response. The study involved a desk review of research on localization of humanitarian interventions supplemented by data from interviews, questionnaires, and secondary data to review UNICEF's existing feedback and response mechanisms. The report will be concluded in May 2024 with suggestions for furthering local leadership of humanitarian response in the region.

BHUTAN

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In the reporting period, UNICEF Bhutan was not responding to any humanitarian situation. However, Northern and Central Bhutan sits on one of the world's most seismically active zones. In the last half century, the country has experienced twelve earthquakes of a series of magnitudes, including 7.0 magnitude during the 2009 earthquake which resulted in an estimated \$97 million in losses and heightened the needs of population in remote areas⁷. Recent studies of Bhutan's geodynamics have warned of the possibility of a magnitude 8.0 or higher earthquake in the country, which could cause an estimated 9,000+ fatalities and 10,000+ serious injuries, potentially displacing more than 40,000 people⁸. As such, it is essential to ensure that all partners within Bhutan are prepared to respond to a future, sudden-onset event.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

As part of preparedness, UNICEF Bhutan is ensuring that minimum standard preparedness measures are in place, and are periodically reviewing the readiness to respond, especially as risks change. Preparation for emergencies is integrated into the development programmes and reflected on joint work plans with the government and CSOs. UNICEF Bhutan is also working on building the capacity of Department of Local Governance and Disaster Management on Child-Centred Disaster Risk Reduction and with other UN agencies through the DRR Working Group.

UNICEF Bhutan has developed a hypothetical response scenario, including target interventions by sector and estimated people in need and to be reached. These numbers are in line with interagency plans that are in place. Each UNICEF sector is identifying their anticipated needs and required supplies, contingency partnerships, coordination mechanisms, and integration into government mechanisms. Plans are being developed to train partners on technical emergency response best practices, aligned of plans into government systems, and strengthening of interagency coordination mechanisms in coordination with the Resident Coordinator's office.

INDIA

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

India continues to face more severe and less predictable weather events, exacerbated by the effects of climate change. In the state of Assam and other parts of Northeastern India, UNICEF continued its work on emergency preparedness and response, supporting state government counterparts to build resilient systems and respond to conflict and emergencies that affected children and women in states where multiple vulnerabilities and shocks exist. Assam State in northeastern India experienced localized convective storms (Nor'wester) in March, damaging homes and infrastructure. Storms on 31 March in Assam led to 7 deaths and affected 71,475 people from 26 districts. Initial assessments indicate that the storm damaged 19,205 houses and dwellings, 74 pre-school centres, and 816 schools.⁹ heavy monsoon rains are expected to continue throughout the coming months, likely leading to flood events within the state.

In the first quarter of the year, several other states in India also faced challenging weather events. While heavy pre-monsoon rains were seen in Assam, the southern states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra are facing drought conditions. Karnataka has faced drought repeatedly in recent years. The state received below-average rainfall in 2023, leading to water scarcity and impacting agriculture and livelihoods. The government declared drought in 236 out of 240 talukas in Karnataka in the previous year (September and October 2023), which continues to impact the communities. Andhra Pradesh is also facing similar challenges of drought and heatwaves. Maharashtra, another drought-prone state, has experienced erratic rainfall this monsoon season. The uneven distribution of rain, including delays in the onset of the rains and significant dry spells, has affected crops. The state government declared drought in over half of its administrative blocks.

These situations highlight the need for investment in preparedness. Assam needs to be ready for potential floods, while the southern states require drought risk-mitigation measures. Effective disaster management, including early warning linked coordinated responses from various duty bears in line with long-term plans to ensure continuity of services for at-risk children, women, disabled and other vulnerable groups.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

UNICEF India, under the leadership of the National and State Disaster Management Authorities, continues to support states and communities to strengthen their readiness for emergency events. In Assam, UNICEF is supporting the Assam State Disaster Management Authorities to coordinate the strengthening of systematic and community-based flood preparedness interventions, including better communication, management of relief camps, and ensuring social services continue during flood events. Additionally, UNICEF supports community engagement through new feedback systems and improved preparedness scorecards.

In Karnataka, UNICEF partnered with the local Civil Society Organisation network to assess the situation of farmers, women, and children at the village level affected by the ongoing drought. The findings of the assessment were shared with the government, and follow-up actions are ongoing. The main activities prioritized by the government include ensuring improved livelihood options for drought affected families, monitoring child well-being, and providing drought relief. For heatwaves in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, UNICEF developed heatwave management plans and facilitated collaboration with the NGO network in Karnataka through the Federation of Voluntary Organisations for Urban and Rural Development and Shourya Volunteers to set up water points and create shaded spaces using local materials. The UNICEF teams are also promoting awareness materials across the five southern states.

In drought-stricken Maharashtra, UNICEF is providing state level technical support to government to plan and coordinate large-scale action to affected households. By March 2024, an estimated 1,858 tankers were deployed to deliver drinking water daily to 452 villages, and support is anticipated to continue throughout the coming months. UNICEF is also providing technical support to the Government of India to

prepare and deliver trainings on Post-Disaster Needs Assessments, which will further improve response and resilient recovery for children by Government. UNICEF supported Inter Agency Group has conducted four regional forums of CSOs, in which 104 organizations participated to coordinate and extend support for engagement with at-risk and affected communities.

The ongoing multi-sectoral response in Northeastern states of India has provided essential WASH services to affected people. UNICEF, in partnership with UN-Women, reached 3,493 people (1,340 men, 1,544 women, 214 boys, 315 girls) with hygiene and dignity kits to meet hygiene needs for a period of 2-3 months. Additionally, 43 function hygiene committees have been set up in 43 sites to lead the local actions of hygiene promotion, as well as broader WASH-related facility support. WASH social and behavior change interventions have reached 975 women and 490 children with messages to help them improve or adopt safe WASH behaviors, including handwashing and safe use and disposal of menstrual hygiene management materials.

MALDIVES

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In the reporting period, UNICEF Maldives was not responding to any humanitarian situation. However, Maldives is at particular risk for climate related emergencies, with climate change, loss of biodiversity, and pollution impacting the unique ecosystem of the islands. Disaster risks in the Maldives comprise of public health emergencies and natural disasters, including floods, storm surge, and tsunamis. Preparedness remains key in the Maldives to ensure that UNICEF, government partners, and CSOs are ready to respond to any future emergencies that may arise.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

UNICEF Maldives continues to work through interagency mechanisms and with government and implementing partners to ensure preparedness for future emergencies. UNICEF Maldives contributed to the “Round Table Discussion on Mainstreaming Gender in Disaster Risk Resilient and Climate Change Adaptation.” The round table focused on the disproportionate impacts of natural hazards on girls/women as well as the limited role girls/women play in planning and preparedness for DRR. Additionally, UNICEF Maldives participated in a training workshop organized by UNESCAP and the Maldives National University on “Capacity Building on National and Subnational Planning for Sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation, and Mitigation.”

A child-centred risk assessment tool has been developed by the Country Office to collect and analyse information on multiple hazards on selected islands. The Country Office is exploring the opportunity to work with island councils and youth to identify key actions to address identified risk factors and to conduct follow-up assessments to determine if risks are reduced through actions. The Country Office is in discussions to collaborate with Maldives Scouts and Maldives Girl Guides in partnership with the National Disaster Management Authority and the Maldivian Red Crescent to scale-up community-based disaster risk reduction. UNICEF Maldives is planning on supporting the National Disaster Management Authority and Maldives Red Crescent to further train Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) in selected islands to understand how CERTs can work more closely with communities to plan and respond to emergencies more effectively.

NEPAL

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Nepal remains at risk for various disasters, including earthquakes, floods, landslides, and public health emergencies. In 2023, western Nepal experienced two major earthquakes exceeding a magnitude 6.3 in the final quarter of the year, which required multi-sectoral support. In 2024, UNICEF alongside government actors continued supporting the ongoing humanitarian response and early recovery work in the most affected districts, while developed a Joint Recovery Plan. The Government of Nepal continues to distribute cash assistance to eligible households for temporary shelter construction, reaching nearly 75,000 households with assistance.

In the first quarter of 2024, Nepal has faced several localized disasters, including fires, lightning, windstorms, floods, and landslides. These emergencies have affected 1,758 families. Additionally, cold waves in the plains led to school closures for three to seven days, disrupting education for children, and affecting elderly populations, particularly those living below the poverty line. A slight increase was in the number of reported cases of dengue fever was observed during the reporting period, and the situation is being closely monitored as the monsoon approaches.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

UNICEF has continued to support the Government of Nepal’s response to the humanitarian situation based on identified needs. These multi-hazard response efforts have sought to provide life-saving supplies and interventions to 4,050 households (20,250 people), including families with pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and single women. This response has encompassed support during cold waves in Nawalparasi West (150 families) and winterization assistance in Jajarkot and Rukum West Districts (3,900 families) where blankets were distributed to protect earthquake-affected communities from the cold winter. In February 2024, a Joint Earthquake Recovery Action Plan was approved by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and in consultation with the Government.

Looking ahead to this year’s monsoon season, the HCT is developing a monsoon preparedness and response plan in collaboration with the Government. UNICEF plays a key role in this plan, co-leading efforts in education, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Continuing from the previous year, UNICEF is also continuing to collaborate with other UN agencies on anticipatory action, securing pre-approved funding to provide multi-purpose cash assistance, child protection, WASH and accountability to affected populations (AAP) to population affected by monsoon floods. UNICEF also collaborated with other UN agencies on initiatives such as the flood forecast-based

early warning system and early action including readiness.

UNICEF, in collaboration with UNDP and UN Women, is also part of the urban and earthquake preparedness and response programme – including cluster system strengthening – in Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpaschim Provinces. Focused on urban municipalities, the programme identified earthquakes as the primary hazard based on a Durham University study, and fire and other risks as associated secondary hazards. UNICEF is additionally enhancing its emergency preparedness and response (EPR) training for field staff with support from the regional office, aligned with the Core Commitments for Children (CCC). During the reporting period, 40 staff members have received the training.

Below is a summary of UNICEF's multi-sectoral humanitarian response:

Health

During the reporting period, the restoration of basic health services through the repair of damaged health facilities and installation of temporary tents continued in response to the Jajarkot earthquake on 3 November 2023. UNICEF contributed to the recovery action plan developed by the Health Cluster within the Nepal Joint Recovery Action Plan, prioritizing the resumption of reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH) services, addressing the mental health needs of children, and preventing potential outbreaks. A damage assessment report indicated that out of 77 health facilities affected, comprising of 174 blocks or buildings, four blocks were totally destroyed, four were severely damaged, 12 were significantly damaged, 25 were moderately damaged, 66 had minor damages, and 60 were undamaged (out of 171 blocks assessed).

UNICEF supported the continued provision of basic health services from temporary tents. Over the quarter, 56 newborn deliveries took place in temporary health tents supported by UNICEF, and 290 newborn incentive kits were distributed. Additionally, UNICEF deployed two psychologists to the Jajarkot and Rukum Hospitals, providing mental health and psychosocial support to 119 women and 479 children and adolescents.

During this period, the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD) did not release any situation reports. However, the early warning and reporting system (EWARS) from 118 sentinel sites across the country reported one case of cholera and 384 cases of dengue between January and March 2024. In collaboration with the Global Taskforce on Cholera Control (GTFCC), UNICEF contributed to the development of the National Cholera Plan, working on the WASH, social and behaviour change (SBC), and supply pillars. UNICEF also worked with Health Cluster members to develop a monsoon preparedness plan for the Health Cluster, ensuring readiness for potential challenges during the upcoming monsoon season.

Nutrition

The Jajarkot earthquake's impact on essential services threatened to negatively impact the nutrition situation for children and women, including women who are pregnant and lactating. Reported indicated that up to 800 children under the age of five might require treatments for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and up to 6,000 pregnant women would require iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets. Through UNICEF supported interventions, 76 children under five (60 in Jajarkot and 16 in Rukum West) with SAM were admitted for treatment, while 3,966 pregnant women (2,040 in Jajarkot and 1,926 in Rukum West) received preventative iron supplementation.

UNICEF continues its support as Nutrition Cluster co-lead, supporting the government to formulate relevant plans and policies and maintain the 4W matrices. Additionally, UNICEF supported with the coordination with cluster on inputs for the Joint Recovery Plan for the Jajarkot earthquake. UNICEF's technical support has helped ensure that nutrition services continued to operate and that children and their families receive vital nutrition assistance.

Child Protection

The earthquake in western Nepal served to exacerbate existing protection concerns, including gender-based violence (GBV) and psychosocial distress, especially among more vulnerable groups including women, adolescents and children. The impact on these populations underscores the importance of focusing efforts to address GBV, abuse, exploitation and psychosocial distress. UNICEF's role in addressing these protection issues has been critical during the response and early recovery efforts.

UNICEF, as Protection Cluster co-lead, is supporting the government to address the needs of affected children and their families, including monitoring the response of partners and developing relevant plans and policies. UNICEF coordinated with cluster members to include child protection needs in the Joint Recover Plan in response to the Jajarkot earthquake.

A strategic approach to strengthening child protection systems, including through improving coordination and collaboration with provincial and local levels, is essential for effective recovery efforts. UNICEF and partners have continued to provide psychosocial support to affected groups through psychological first aid (PFA), group healing sessions, one-on-one counselling and referral for specialized mental health services. In total, 6,831 children, adolescents, and caregivers (1,874 boys, 2,136 girls, 768 men, 2,010 women, 43 LGBTQI+) have accessed community-based mental health and psychosocial support interventions. In addition, GBV prevention interventions have also been offered to affected people, reaching 1,426 individuals (309 boys, 430 girls, 228 men, 459 women), while 589 vulnerable and at-risk children (278 boys, 311 girls) have received case management support and emergency assistance. These efforts have been crucial in navigating the complex protection needs arising in the wake of the disaster.

Education

Over 130,000 school-aged children (51 per cent girls) in the Jajarkot and Rukum West Districts were impacted by the November earthquake. In response, UNICEF as co-lead of the education cluster, supported the Government in coordinating partners at provincial, districts and local levels, contributing to the continuity of children's learning post disaster. Immediately after the earthquake, UNICEF helped set up temporary learning centers including WASH facilities in schools, as well as providing learning materials, to ensure children could continue their education.

As the recovery phase progresses, based on community feedback and needs of children, UNICEF is transitioning its support to semi-permanent transitional learning centers. These structures are designed to last at least two years and withstand weather conditions, offering a stable learning environment until permanent repair and reconstruction of school buildings take place.

During this quarter, UNICEF reached 8,240 children through 160 temporary learning centers and 23 semi-permanent learning centers, as well as through the distribution of 1,724 school kits, 25 ECD kits and 14 sets of self-learning materials. Moreover, UNICEF assisted eight local governments to prepare education disaster preparedness and response plans and supported 28 schools to develop learning continuity plans. A total of 212 teachers received psychosocial orientation, benefitting approximately 35,000 children and raising awareness on psychosocial issues.

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

UNICEF continues its support as WASH Cluster co-lead, supporting the government in the formulation of cluster capacity development plans, compilation of 4W matrices, and development of preparedness and contingency plans for emergencies. In light of the Jajarkot earthquake in November 2023, the UNICEF supported in the coordination with cluster members on the development of a joint recovery plan for the affected communities.

As part of UNICEF's response and early recovery activities in Jajarkot and Rukum West, UNICEF supported the repair of 25 water supply schemes, benefitting 13,885 people. UNICEF also installed 2,076 toilets in the affected communities, providing access to much needed sanitation facilities for 10,390 people.

Given the heightened risk of waterborne diseases in communities impacted by the earthquake, UNICEF provided hygiene education sessions and distributed 2,338 hygiene kits, reaching approximately 11,690 people. However, significant challenges remain to reach the set targets for WASH recovery due to the extensive damage to WASH facilities and the barriers to address the needs of the most vulnerable populations. Additionally, the limited number of agencies involved in recovery efforts puts an additional burden on UNICEF to expand the reach of WASH activities.

Cross Sectoral (SBC, RCCE, AAP)

The earthquake resulted in various concerns, including heightened risk of waterborne diseases due to sanitation issues, potential decline in hygiene practices, and disrupted access to maternal health and child protection services, among others. The disaster also raised concerns about resurgence of traditional practices like child marriage and decrease in vaccination coverage for COVID-19 and measles and rubella. Consequently, the I-Hear-U social listening mechanism was activated in order to understand the needs of affected communities. Additionally, community communication channels like local radio stations were utilized to systematically gathering information about people's communication and accountability needs.

UNICEF has continued reaching people across affected areas with Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) cross-sectoral programmes, providing advice on safe behaviours and services, while strengthening the online and offline community engagement platforms, in collaboration with sectors and local governments. Over 105,199 people in earthquake affected areas have been reached with essential life-saving advice through dedicated social mobilizers and volunteers focused on promoting water purification techniques, proper toilet usage, improved handwashing behaviours, and maternal health awareness. These efforts have involved continuous coordination with municipalities and implementing partners. A Rapid Information, Communication and Accountability Assessment (RICAA) online tool for use in humanitarian situations has been developed and pretested for future emergencies.

UNICEF and partners have worked together to gather feedback on services and communication access and preferences through tools such as End User Monitoring (EUM), which engaged nearly 100 aid recipients; the Child and Family Tracker (CFT), which reached 750 respondents/households; and a dedicated RCCE knowledge exchange website, which was consulted 163 times from its launch in November 2023.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

Human Interest Stories

- 68,000 children affected by Nepal earthquake still need urgent assistance - UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/nepal/press-releases/68000-children-affected-nepal-earthquake-still-need-urgent-assistance-unicef>

External Media Articles

- UNICEF: 68,000 Children Affected By Nepal Earthquake Still Need Urgent assistance
<https://www.spotlightnepal.com/2024/02/12/unicef-68000-children-affected-nepal-earthquake-still-need-urgent-assistance/>
- Children Traumatized by Nepal Quake Need Aid to Rebuild Lives - UNICEF
<https://www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2024-02-11/children-traumatized-by-nepal-quake-need-aid-to-rebuild-lives-unicef>
- Children traumatized by Nepal quake need aid to rebuild lives, UNICEF says
<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/children-traumatized-by-nepal-quake-need-aid-rebuild-lives-unicef-2024-02-11/>

SRI LANKA

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Emerging from a severe economic crisis, Sri Lanka still suffers from food insecurity, high living costs and frequent climate-induced disasters. From October 2023 to January 2024, heavy rains caused floods and landslides in various parts of the country, affecting 221,000 people in across the country. Over 176,000 people were affected in Ampara district alone where sudden severe rain caused the largest manmade reservoir Senanayake Samudraya to overflow at a record level, for the first time in a decade. A total of 8,875 people were displaced in 51 safety centres during heavy flood times.

By February, Sri Lanka started experiencing high heat and lack of rainfall for 3 months forcing the Department of Meteorology and the Ministry of Health to issue heat index warnings to the public. By end of April, 10 districts are experiencing drought affecting 48,668 people with water scarcity. An increase in reported dengue cases in the country has also been observed, with a total of 21,581 cases of dengue fever identified from 1 January to 21 April 2024.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Health by providing essential supplies for micronutrient supplements such as Iron Folic Acid, Vitamin C and Calcium for pregnant women as part of antenatal care services. At the same time, UNICEF has facilitated the GAVI supported vaccines to be delivered in the country to sustain the routine immunization program throughout the current economic crises for the period until June 2025. UNICEF has also supported improvement of WASH related services at Maternal and Child Health Clinics in various provinces. UNICEF has supported the establishment of Oxygen PSA Plants at select health facilities across the country. This has enabled the continuity of essential health services as part of the services delivery package at primary health care level in Sri Lanka.

Nutrition

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health by providing gap supplies for nutrition commodities such as RUTF BP-100 for management of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition, multiple micronutrient powders for children 6-23 months of age, and multiple micronutrient supplements during pregnancy, which was recently introduced. UNICEF has continued support to facilitate access to treatment for children with SAM through provision of transport support for vulnerable families to reach a pediatric clinic or nutrition clinic to access treatment services. Further, UNICEF has continued to support outreach clinics to conduct visits to ensure that families have access to the clinics closer to their homes.

Child Protection

UNICEF continued its coordination with humanitarian partners and government counterparts to monitor child protection service delivery by identifying gaps and providing solutions to reach the most vulnerable children with appropriate and timely child protection services, ensuring psychosocial support including referrals through existing divisional mental health and psychosocial forums and community support networks in Northern, Eastern, Uva and Central provinces benefiting 2,612 children and parents. A total of 61 children and parents were supported with selfcare and one-to-one psychosocial support services by trained counsellors. Provision of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) was also brought to the village level through the establishment of listening spaces and by strengthening community-level adolescents-to-adolescents psychosocial first-aid network “Befriender: peer to peer support network.”

Through MHPSS and positive parenting messages, UNICEF reached 1,313 children and parents/caregivers, including 872 children during the reporting period. In addition, 162 children received individual case management support and a follow up monitoring mechanism was established for continuous long-term support.

Education

During January to March 2024, the education emergency response programme began the inception stage with preparatory work to roll-out the Learning Recovery programme for primary grades nationwide. As the first step, under the leadership of the Ministry of Education (MoE), with the participation of the nine Provincial Departments of Education (PDE), a Learning recovery strategy was developed to provide a framework and ensure coherence across the nine provinces. Subsequently primary teachers were trained on the teaching techniques to support children. Assessment tools were developed in consultation with the PDEs. Implementation in schools will be initiated in quarter two, focusing on remedial activities to support students who have been left behind.

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

UNICEF, in partnership with public health officials and the Community Development Centre officers from the Plantation Human Development Trust, reached over 131,350 people (32,500 families from the estate sector and 3,000 families from urban underserved settlements) with messaging on hand hygiene practices, hygiene items, and awareness sessions on handwashing steps, critical times handwashing and health impacts of handwashing. Community leaders of six large-scale urban settlements of the Urban Development Authority were trained to develop hand hygiene promotion plans at the settlement level to sustain hand hygiene behaviors at critical times and reduce health risks among vulnerable populations in urban. UNICEF also supported 43 maternal and child health clinics to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. This contributed to improving the quality of health care services, reducing infectious diseases among children under five, and strengthening infection prevention and control measures in health care facilities.

Social Protection

UNICEF completed the direct implementation of a nutrition-sensitive cash transfer programme in January 2024, with final payments to 265 households that could not be reached during the regular payment rounds in 2023. The UNICEF team developed SOPs for all related

processes and is currently documenting lessons learnt for internal and external stakeholders. In particular, UNICEF Sri Lanka continues working with the Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment to identify entry points to modernize the existing Pregnancy Voucher Programme, building on the experience of the cash transfer programme. In addition, the team is starting to establish relations with the Welfare Benefits Board that is managing the newly established social registry, with an aim of exploring how the social protection system can be made more shock-responsive.

Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE And AAP)

During the period of January to March 2024, UNICEF continued to lead the Interagency Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) working group to support interagency AAP coordination. Two meetings were held with working group members to strategize on a common workplan on AAP and to map stakeholders involved in AAP activities in Sri Lanka

Parallel to the Measles Supplementary Immunization Activity (SIA), UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in drafting an SBC strategy and action plan to promote vaccination among hesitant families with children aged 9 months to 15 years. The implementation of the prioritized activities will start in quarter two. UNICEF continued to mobilize youth groups in promoting nutrition and food security through youth-led community actions.

Understanding the critical role that religious leaders can play in promoting the mental well-being of children and in ending Corporal Punishment, UNICEF conducted a sensitization program for religious leaders on positive non-violent discipline and MHPSS between January and March 2024. Plans are underway to develop an action plan in the next quarter to effectively engage faith actors to promote positive practices.

UNICEF continued collaboration with the Department of Probation and Child Care Services on Digital Storytelling, an approach aimed to improve child participation by effectively utilizing digital media, by recognizing the participants who developed the best digital stories, conducting advanced training programs and follow-up virtual touch bases. Together with the partners, UNICEF rolled out U-Report Sri Lanka as a platform to understand the opinions of young people and to share vital information on areas including youth engagement, women empowerment, climate change.

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- South Asia Region Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/rosa>
- South Asia Region Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/rosa/situation-reports>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: 31 JULY 2024

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2024 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health					
Children vaccinated against measles	Total	-	254,000	-	0%
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	6.2 million	1,218	0%
Nutrition					
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder	Total	-	680,367	5,383	▲ 1%
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	-	148,650	76	0%
Pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation	Total	-	441,467	3,966	▲ 1%
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting	Total	-	1.2 million	-	0%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA					
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	121,200	10,756	▲ 9%
Unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified	Total	-	4,430	286	▲ 6%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	3,000	1,426	▲ 48%
Children who have received individual case management	Total	-	2,612	751	▲ 29%
Education					
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	543,824	8,240	▲ 2%
Teachers and officials trained on school-based emergency preparedness and response	Total	-	-	-	-
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	22,250	1,738	▲ 8%
Children and adolescents accessing skills development programmes	Total	-	2,149	-	0%
Water, sanitation and hygiene					
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	360,000	11,690	▲ 3%
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	393,205	67,193	▲ 17%
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	-	131,550	13,883	▲ 11%
People reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Total	-	250,413	139,993	▲ 56%
Social protection					

Households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support	Total	-	1.3 million	-	0%
Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	Total	-	75,000	-	0%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)					
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Total	-	8.5 million	127,633	▲ 1%
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	72,000	744	▲ 1%

Bhutan

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2024 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health					
Children vaccinated against measles	Total	-	50,000	-	0%
Nutrition					
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder	Total	-	17,000	-	0%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA					
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	15,000	-	0%
Education					
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	8,000	-	0%
Water, sanitation and hygiene					
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	180,000	-	0%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)					
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Total	-	130,000	-	0%

India

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2024 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health					
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	4.8 million	-	0%
Nutrition					
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	-	132,000	-	0%
Pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation	Total	-	378,000	-	0%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA					

Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	76,600	-	0%
Unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified	Total	-	3,430	-	0%
Education					
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	480,000	-	0%
Water, sanitation and hygiene					
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	116,845	53,308	▲ 46%
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	-	59,550	3,493	▲ 6%
People reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Total	-	180,653	8,643	▲ 5%
Social protection					
Households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support	Total	-	1.3 million	-	0%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)					
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services ¹⁰	Total	-	6.9 million	-	0%

Maldives

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2024 targets	Total results	Progress*
Education					
Teachers and officials trained on school-based emergency preparedness and response	Total	-	-	-	-

Nepal

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2024 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health					
Children vaccinated against measles	Total	-	204,000	-	0%
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	264,000	1,218	0%
Nutrition					
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	-	1,650	76	▲ 5%
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder	Total	-	31,733	5,383	▲ 17%
Pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation	Total	-	63,467	3,966	▲ 6%

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA					
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	9,600	6,831	▲ 71%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	3,000	1,426	▲ 48%
Children who have received individual case management	Total	-	612	589	▲ 96%
Education					
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	35,824	8,240	▲ 23%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	10,250	1,738	▲ 17%
Children and adolescents accessing skills development programmes	Total	-	2,149	-	0%
Water, sanitation and hygiene					
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	180,000	13,885	▲ 8%
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	-	72,000	10,390	▲ 14%
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	180,000	11,690	▲ 6%
Social protection					
Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	Total	-	75,000	-	0%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)					
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Total	-	600,000	105,199	▲ 18%
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	72,000	744	▲ 1%

Sri Lanka

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2024 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health					
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities ¹¹	Total	-	1.1 million	-	0%
Nutrition					
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment ¹²	Total	-	15,000	-	0%
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting ¹³	Total	-	1.2 million	-	0%
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder ¹⁴	Total	-	631,634	-	0%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA					

Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	20,000	3,925	▲ 20%
Unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified	Total	-	1,000	286	▲ 29%
Children who have received individual case management	Total	-	2,000	162	▲ 8%
Education					
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	20,000	-	0%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	12,000	-	0%
Water, sanitation and hygiene					
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs ¹⁵	Total	-	96,360	-	0%
People reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Total	-	69,760	131,350	▲ 188%
Social protection					
Households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support	Total	-	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)					
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Total	-	910,000	22,434	▲ 2%

*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 31 March 2024

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	2,282,400	-	1,077,973	1,204,426	53%
Nutrition	3,820,327	-	1,178,705	2,641,621	69%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	2,061,600	20,000	277,836	1,763,763	86%
Education	3,475,293	20,000	331,789	3,123,503	90%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	8,197,835	84,228	749,788	7,363,818	90%
Social protection	3,344,512	35,127	351,612	2,957,771	88%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	2,066,000	453,715	618,374	993,910	48%
Emergency response	1,247,183	-	357,210	889,973	71%
Emergency preparedness	1,158,118	122,899	228,118	807,101	70%
Technical support	9,970,409	-	1,642,758	8,327,651	84%
Total	37,623,677	735,970	6,814,167	30,073,539	80%

Bhutan

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	150,000	-	-	150,000	100%
Nutrition	150,000	-	-	150,000	100%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	200,000	-	-	200,000	100%
Education	250,000	-	-	250,000	100%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	250,000	-	-	250,000	100%
Social protection	-	-	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	260,000	-	-	260,000	100%

Emergency response	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency preparedness	-	-	-	-	-
Technical support	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,260,000	0	0	1,260,000	100%

India

Sector	Requirements	Funding available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	1,000,000	-	1,057,103	-	0%
Nutrition	2,000,000	-	2,621	1,997,379	100%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	766,000	-	87,761	678,239	89%
Education	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	100%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	4,461,835	-	729,468	3,732,367	84%
Social protection	1,219,512	-	19,056	1,200,456	98%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	800,000	-	376,065	423,935	53%
Emergency response	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency preparedness	-	-	-	-	-
Technical support	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11,247,347	0	2,272,074	8,975,273	80%

Maldives

Sector	Requirements	Funding available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition	-	-	-	-	-

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	-	-	-	-	-
Education	21,000	-	-	21,000	100%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	-	-	-	-	-
Social protection	-	-	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency response	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency preparedness	-	-	-	-	-
Technical support	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21,000	0	0	21,000	100%

Nepal

Sector	Requirements	Funding available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	632,400	-	8,701	623,698	99%
Nutrition	670,327	-	130,000	540,327	81%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	495,600	-	17,000	478,600	97%
Education	1,404,293	-	141,600	1,262,693	90%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	2,736,000	84,228	20,320	2,631,451	96%
Social protection	1,875,000	-	177,998	1,697,001	91%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	606,000	433,715	213,280	-	0%
Emergency response	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency preparedness	-	-	-	-	-
Technical support	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,419,620	517,943	708,900	7,192,775	85%

Sri Lanka

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	500,000	-	12,169	487,830	98%
Nutrition	1,000,000	-	1,046,084	-	0%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	600,000	20,000	173,075	406,924	68%
Education	800,000	20,000	190,189	589,810	74%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	750,000	-	-	750,000	100%
Social protection	250,000	35,127	154,558	60,313	24%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	400,000	20,000	29,029	350,970	88%
Emergency response	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency preparedness	-	122,899	-	-	-
Technical support	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,300,000	218,026	1,605,106	2,476,866	58%

Regional Office

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry over) ¹⁶	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition	-	-	-	-	-
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene	-	-	-	-	-
Social protection	-	-	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	-	-	-	-	-

Emergency response	1,247,183	-	357,210	889,973	71%
Emergency preparedness	1,158,118	-	228,118	930,000	80%
Technical support	9,970,409	-	1,642,758	8,327,651	84%
Total	12,375,710	0	2,228,086	10,147,624	82%

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ENDNOTES

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2. <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Climate-Change>
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<https://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/afghanistan/Outbreak-Situation-Report-Week-13-2024.pdf?ua=1>
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5. <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/emergency-response-fire-rohingya-refugee-camps-coxs-bazar-bangladesh-7-january-2024>
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7. <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/bhutan/vulnerability>
8. https://research-information.bris.ac.uk/ws/portalfiles/portal/248912001/Seismic_hazard_and_risk_in_Bhutan.pdf
9. Cumulative Storm Damage Report by Assam State Disaster Management Authority published on 3 April (1 PM)
https://asdma.gov.in/download/storm_2024/31-03-2024.pdf
10. This also includes messaging on preparedness and promotion of and access to Accountability to Affected People mechanisms
11. Indicator will be reported annually. Quarterly reporting is not possible
12. Target revised and will be reported annually.
13. Target revised and will be reported annually.
14. Target revised and will be reported annually.
15. Indicator will be reported annually, if SLCO conducts response to a rapid-onset emergency
16. Funding carried over from 2023 includes GHT allocations received in late December 2023 intended for use in 2024