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Eight-year-old Arsalan, navigates a large wok through floodwater to help other children get to a safe location in village Changan, Rajanpur district, South Punjab on 24th August 2024.



Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1

Reporting Period
1 January to 30 June
2025

Pakistan

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pakistan continues responding to the needs of most vulnerable women and children in high-risk districts, including ongoing support to marginalized Afghans and host communities.
- In high risk districts, 21,792 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (12,065 girls and 9,726 boys) were enrolled for treatment in UNICEF-supported centres.
- Through UNICEF-supported health facilities, 165,190 people benefitted from PHC services and 21,201 women received antenatal care under humanitarian and refugee programming.
- A total of 38,709 children supported to continue learning in safe and protective environment, 38,546 people gained access to safe drinking water.
- UNICEF supported 9,487 children and caregivers through mental health and psychosocial support and reached 79,756 women and children with interventions to prevent, mitigate, and respond to gender-based violence. Under winterization, 4000 blankets and 2800 warm clothing were provided for children in KP and Balochistan provinces.
- A funding gap of US\$116,790,637 (83%) remains, threatening ability of priority needs of children, women, vulnerable communities and Afghans in Pakistan.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

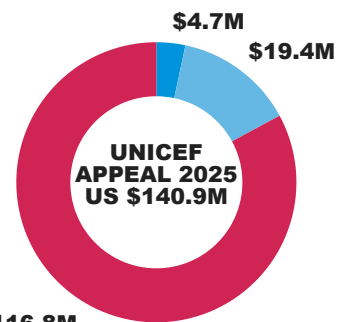


24,700,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance



38,200,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



- Humanitarian Resources
- 2024 carry over
- Funding gap

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

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

Sector	Indicator	Response %	Funding Status %
Health	Access to PHC	12%	
	Funding status		7%
Nutrition	SAM admission	8%	
	Funding status		4%
Child protection	PSEA	20%	
	Funding status		45%
Education	Education access	18%	
	Funding status		21%
WASH	Safe water access	5%	
	Funding status		50%
Cross-sectoral	Access to information	10%	
	Funding status		57%

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

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

In 2025, UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 140.903 million to sustain the provision of life-saving and humanitarian services for women and children in Pakistan. Funding from the Swedish International Development Cooperation (SIDA), the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), UK, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) - USA, Saudia Arabia, as well as private contributions through UNICEF's National Committees and unearmarked thematic emergency funding contributed significantly to UNICEF Pakistan's humanitarian response in 2025. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for their contributions this year.

UNICEF received US\$ 4,690,305 million towards the Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal and carried over US\$ 19,423,199 million from 2024. With a funding gap of 83%, UNICEF is facing a challenging funding environment due to donor assistance. To support vulnerable populations in Pakistan, flexible and multi-year donor funding for the 2025 HAC is essential. While UNICEF is diversifying its funding sources, it is also in the process of adopting cost-efficient measures such as re-prioritizing interventions and optimizing partnerships to ensure value for money, effective, equitable and impactful humanitarian action.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Pakistan faces complex humanitarian situations characterized by recurrent floods, heat waves, droughts, public health emergencies and earthquakes, social unrest, as well as an ongoing nutrition crisis. The country hosts one of the largest refugee populations globally, predominantly from Afghanistan. Economic challenges and limited access to basic services like healthcare, water, and sanitation exacerbate the vulnerabilities of millions. Humanitarian needs are immense, with millions requiring urgent assistance and protection.

During the first half of the year, Pakistan continued to face floods, heatwaves droughts, social unrest and UNICEF continues to engage to prepare and respond to most urgent needs. In addition social unrest and enforced Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan (IFRP) added cross border dimensions to address needs in basic services like healthcare, nutrition, water and sanitation as well as CP, education. UNICEF continued to support children and caregivers in the reporting period.

The Shia-Sunni conflict in District Kurram (of KP province) has been a longstanding issue, marked by frequent sectarian violence. Following consecutive attacks on convoys in Lower Kurram in January 2025, the Government launched a military operation in the area. The current situation in Kurram has improved, with sectarian clashes diminished and the government has re-established its writ. Local residents displaced during the clashes and Intelligence-Based Operations (IBOs) in February-March 2025 have now returned to their areas of origin and begun the rehabilitation activities, and are actively participating in the government's reconstruction process in their respective villages. However, a trust deficit persists among local communities.

Many parts of Pakistan particularly the northern region, including parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, Gilgit Baltistan and Pakistan Administered Kashmir are exposed to extreme cold winters/snowfall season. The temperatures go well below freezing point adding to the vulnerabilites of those who are impacted by

recurring disasters.

On May 7th, India launched strikes on Pakistan, following a terrorist attack in Indian Administered Jammu and Kashmir on April 22. This began a four-day conflict between India and Pakistan from May 7-10, which became the most serious military crisis in decades between the two nuclear states. While direct hostilities have stopped, continued tensions remain.

Pakistan has been experiencing increasing episodes of heatwaves each year, with maximum temperatures exceeding 45°C in June. High nighttime temperatures exacerbated heat-related stress, especially in urban areas like Karachi, Lahore, and Multan. The intense heat severely impacted vulnerable communities already facing poverty and energy shortages. The early and extreme onset of summer, marked by record-breaking heat in cities like Jacobabad and Turbat, signals a troubling shift in climate patterns, as confirmed by the Pakistan Meteorological Department's (PMD) report of temperatures 5–7°C above seasonal norms. Moreover, the significant increase in mean daily temperatures could lead to increased risk of drought-like conditions (if the pattern continues and if sufficient rains are not received in the drought-prone districts of the country post monsoon season).

Monsoon season this year started from 26th June and is expected to extend until 15th September. Within the first five days of this spell, NDMA on 30th June reported 57 deaths including 28 of children, 99 people got injured including 39 children, 122 houses damaged (of which 55 fully) across the country.

As of 30th June, there are 1,362,800 registered Afghan Refugees in Pakistan, which strains already limited resources and services. The Afghan Refugees repatriated from January to June 2025 were 18,806. The Ministry of Interior's (MoI) decision of 26 September 2023 to enact an "Illegal Foreigners' Repatriation Plan", leading to a response to which UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency and IOM, the UN Migration Agency, collate data on the arrest, detention, and deportation of Proof of Registration (PoR) holders, Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders, and undocumented Afghan nationals as well as on the outflows of Afghan nationals.

Overall priority humanitarian needs include access to nutrition, healthcare, water, sanitation, education, and protection services. For women and girls, there is an emphasis on protection from gender-based violence and access to reproductive health services. Children need nutrition support, education, and psychosocial care. Vulnerable individuals, such as the elderly and people with disabilities, require tailored assistance to ensure their safety and inclusion. UNICEF remains committed to reaching the most vulnerable and at-risk children, including those in emergency-prone or affected areas and internationally displaced children.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health (including public health emergencies)

UNICEF remains a key health cluster partner with MoH and WHO. During the Kurram crisis, 2.5 tons of essential medicines were delivered to support approximately 20,000 people in need. In response to severe heatwaves, over 25,000 ORS sachets were distributed in Sindh and KP, covering 12,000 people at risk of dehydration. Under the RRP, MNCH services continued for Afghan refugees and host communities in KP and Balochistan. As part of post-flood recovery, 114 health facilities in 26 flood-affected districts

across all provinces were equipped with critical furniture and equipment. Emergency preparedness was enhanced through training of 175 health managers including 26 females from all provinces, Pakistan-administered Kashmir (PAK), and Gilgit Baltistan (GB). DHIS2 rollout in 96 districts improved real-time disease surveillance. UNICEF-supported facilities (outreach and fixed) recorded 7,201 live births, reached 65,190 women and children with primary healthcare (PHC) services, and provided ANC to 21,201 women. In the first half of 2025, UNICEF supported emergency health preparedness and response across Pakistan. Prepositioned supplies for over 250,000 people were stocked to address acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), pneumonia, dengue, Congo fever, heatwaves, and floods. In Balochistan, contingency supplies are repositioned to support emergency response for 7–10 days.

Nutrition

Nutrition is a protracted emergency in Pakistan with very low humanitarian and public sector investment. With de-prioritization of Pakistan from global humanitarian focus, UNICEF and the Nutrition Sector faced difficulties in funding and hence, a marginal progress is observed against the HAC target by mid-2025. A total of 21,791 (9,726 boys and 12,065 girls) SAM children were admitted for treatment in 2,659 Nutrition facilities across Pakistan. 62,791 children (28,256 boys and 34,535 girls) were provided with multi-micronutrient powder. Moreover, 36,025 adolescent girls were reached with Iron and Folic Acid supplementation, and 407,784 caregivers were reached with IYCF and nurturing care messages.

UNICEF-led Nutrition Sector and National and Provincial Nutrition Working Groups remained active through the reporting period and provided leadership in the development of the interagency Monsoon contingency plan. UNICEF, also in collaboration with the Ministry of Health Services, Regulations and Coordination (MoHSR&C), supported the development and finalization of wasting management guidelines as well. UNICEF, in collaboration with FAO and WFP, is also facilitating Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Malnutrition (AMN) and Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (FSLA) surveys to generate the most updated evidence.

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

In the first half of 2025, UNICEF, in collaboration with the government and its implementing partners, expanded community-based child protection interventions. UNICEF provided case management services to 1,890 children (672 girls and 1,218 boys), including 396 children under the RRP (169 girls and 227 boys). A total of 9,487 children and caregivers (3,483 girls, 4,396 boys, 777 women, 831 men) received psychosocial support (PSS). This includes 5,315 people under the RRP (2,096 girls, 1,861 boys, 685 women, 673 men). UNICEF also provided Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and response services to 79,756 children and women (24,482 girls, 42,566 boys, 12,708 women).

In Punjab, three District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) are currently functional in flood-affected districts (D.G. Khan and Rajanpur) and refugee-hosting district (Attock). 15 staff members from these DCPUs were trained on child protection case management and referrals, while activities such as MHPSS sessions, street theatre, sports-based interventions, and awareness drives were carried out in both host and refugee communities.

In Sindh, UNICEF supported three DCPUs and collaborated with partners to strengthen case management, referral mechanisms, and awareness-raising through both digital and in-person community engagement initiatives.

In KP, community-based child protection monitoring systems were

supported in seven districts hosting Afghan refugees, including undocumented populations. A total of 294 government and frontline staff were trained in key child protection concepts to reinforce prevention and response. As co-lead of the Child Protection Sub-Working Group, UNICEF actively contributed to coordination and response planning, including monitoring recent flash floods across the province.

In Balochistan, 18 child-friendly police desks, one child-friendly space at the border and five hospital-based units were established. Training and community engagement activities were carried out, while high caseloads, lack of mental health professionals, and security barriers continued to pose challenges.

UNICEF Pakistan remains committed to its Zero Tolerance Policy on sexual misconduct. In the first half of 2025, a total of 1,116,931 community members were reached through SEA prevention and reporting awareness, including 298,068 children (151,826 girls, 146,242 boys) and 818,863 adults (455,585 women, 363,278 men), with 1,351 persons with disabilities. To strengthen frontline capacity, 12,897 workers (12,297 females, 600 males), including implementing partner staff, frontline workers, and other CSO personnel, were trained on preventing SEA and safeguarding affected populations.

Within UNICEF, 123 staff members (48 female, 75 male) received specialized training to enhance SEA prevention and response. As co-chair of the inter-agency PSEA Network, UNICEF collaborated with 161 personnel from the UN and NGOs (82 female, 79 male), promoting consistent safeguarding standards. Through the government engagement approach, 76 government staff (32 females, 44 males) were reached.

To protect the children and families from the intense cold weather UNICEF provided blankets (4000) and children's warm clothing kits (2800) to vulnerable families in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provinces during the months of January and February. In Balochistan province 1397 individuals and 189 Households benefited from the support and in KP province this support was provided in 8 districts. UNICEF also maintained 5000 additional blankets as part of its winters contingency plan to respond to potential needs.

Through community engagement, staff training, and inter-agency coordination, UNICEF continues to foster safe, protective environments for children and communities across Pakistan.

Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported a total of 38,707 children (21,776 girls and 16,931 boys) through both formal and non-formal education initiatives. Of these, 20,455 were children (12,849 girls and 7,606 boys) were reached under the Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2025 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, where Afghan populations are concentrated. In addition, 18,252 children were reached under recovery efforts in Sindh and Punjab's floods-affected areas.

UNICEF also rehabilitated 32 schools (15 girls, 15 mixed-gender and 2 boys) to ensure safe and conducive learning environments. Students received learning kits (school bags filled with essential stationery) and hygiene kits, which included personal care items such as toothpaste, toothbrush, comb, soap, nail clipper, and towel. A total of 126 teachers (112 women and 14 men) were trained in basic pedagogy, with a strong emphasis on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to address trauma and stress among learners affected by natural disasters. To ensure community engagement, 665 Parent-Teacher/School Management Committee (PT/SMC) members (651 women and 14 men) received training to strengthen community-based school governance and ensure

sustained educational support.

Additionally, catch-up classes were organized to help 15,319 children, including 8,078 girls, bridging learning gaps caused by prolonged school closures and disruptions. These coordinated efforts reflect a strong commitment to inclusive, gender-responsive, and disaster-resilient education for both host and refugee populations.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

UNICEF focused on delivering climate-resilient water services, basic sanitation, and hygiene education for refugees and hosting communities under RRP and communities affected by floods of 2022 and 2024. All interventions were designed to ensure sustainable access to WASH services in vulnerable communities. To strengthen resilience against climate-related shocks and risks, UNICEF adopted measures such as solar-powered systems, climate-adaptive design adjustments for water infrastructure, and capacity building of government partners, implementing agencies and communities. Emphasis was placed on basic sanitation and operation and maintenance of public water supply systems.

UNICEF supported 38,546 people (11,333 women, 11,795 men, 7,555 girls, and 7,863 boys) with access to safe drinking water this included 15,821 people under RRP in Baluchistan and KP and 22,725 people under flood recovery in Punjab. 30,212 people (7,905 women, 8,228 men, 6,899 girls, and 7,180 boys) with improved sanitation, including 21,000 people under RRP in Balochistan and 9,212 people under flood recovery in Sindh province. Also, UNICEF reached 105,506 people (27,607 women, 28,733 men, 24,091 girls and 25,075 boys) with messages on safe and hygienic practices. This included 81,006 people under RRP in KP and Balochistan and 24,500 people under flood recovery in Sindh. The RRP beneficiaries included both refugees and host communities in KP and Balochistan, and flood-affected communities are in Sindh and Punjab. During the reporting period, WASH infrastructure was improved in one school in district Buner, benefiting 504 children.

Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)

Social and behaviour change, community engagement interventions have reached vulnerable populations with key messages and call to actions to reduce their vulnerability in times of crisis.

UNICEF Pakistan has strengthened Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) through the development of a context-specific, evidence-based roadmap, informed by a qualitative needs assessment conducted across eight districts. To operationalize this roadmap, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) were developed and piloted in Balochistan, Punjab, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with key implementing partners. In parallel, Community Engagement (CE) guidelines were developed in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), officially endorsed, and published on NDMA's website, supporting the harmonization and institutionalization of AAP within national emergency preparedness and response frameworks. Looking ahead, UNICEF plans to scale up the CFM model nationally and further embed AAP across its programmes through provincial-level training, the rollout of digital feedback tools, and the contextual adaptation of CE/AAP guidelines tailored to each province.

In KP, 2,199 participants were engaged in community sessions, theatre performances and sports activities addressing the challenge of out-of-school girls across 17 refugee villages. In Sindh, 2,480 community sessions reached 53,281 individuals with integrated messaging on early childhood development, mental health, and

referral pathways, while 385,589 affected individuals were reached with timely and life-saving information on accessing available services in Balochistan. Whereas in Punjab, 10,585 people were reached with key messages on ECD, mother and child health and other lifesaving information.

A series of reflective dialogues enabled 23,659 people, including children, teachers, and parents, to receive essential sensitization on critical child protection issues such as child marriage, child sexual abuse, GBV in four provinces. While 7,866 have expressed concerns and shared their feedback through various feedback mechanisms,

UNICEF trained 96,992 people (53,257 in KP, 41,485 in Balochistan in Digital Financial Literacy. UNICEF and BISP launched Hybrid Social Protection Savings (HSPS) application an integrated platform that streamlines beneficiary registration for the people living below poverty line. A total of 200 youths, including 120 females, were provided with skill training in KP to enhance their livelihood earning opportunities; while 125 youth were enrolled for vocational training in Balochistan, targeting displaced populations to enhance their livelihood earning opportunities.

UNICEF in partnership with the Pakistan Girl Guides Association, and NDMA launched Disaster Risk Reduction Badge as part of its structured curriculum to equip young girls with essential knowledge, skills, and leadership opportunities in disaster risk reduction. This initiative is an innovative, low-cost, high-impact model for risk awareness/education empowering adolescent girls in becoming proactive, informed leaders in their communities, building resilience and fostering gender equality in disaster preparedness. Alongside, UNICEF also initiated collaboration with Pakistan Boys Scouts Association, to use the national young volunteers force across the country by empowering them with information and equipping them with trainings and tools to spread the key preventive messages to the wider communities.

For this 3 FGDs were conducted with 40 girls under the PGGA programme support. With Pakistan Boys Association 3 FGDs were conducted reaching 45 boys. The objective for engaging with the girls guides and boys scouts was to assess the knowledge, motivation, willingness, and activism of young people and adolescents on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) awareness raising, and to inform the design of targeted interventions. The FGDs with girl guides (14-18 years old) were conducted from all four provinces and regions of Pakistan, one FGD was conducted with teachers as well. The discussions revealed strong awareness, high motivation, and a clear interest among the girls in actively contributing to DRR efforts.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

The overall humanitarian response is led by the Government of Pakistan, National Disaster Management Authority being the Lead agency at the Federal level to deal with the whole spectrum of Disaster Management activities. UN level Coordination support is provided by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) supported by UN agencies, National and International Civil Society Organizations, national and international NGOs. At the provincial level, disaster response is coordinated by respective Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), with OCHA and humanitarian partners.

UNICEF has continued to bolster humanitarian leadership and coordination at both national and subnational levels, particularly in the WASH, Nutrition, and Education sectors, as well as the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. Collaborating with the government and other partners, UNICEF has also engaged actively in the Health

Sector. The Humanitarian Country Team, comprising heads of agencies, met monthly to discuss strategic issues and make decisions, while the Inter-Sector Coordination Group and Emergency Working Group held regular meetings to improve sectoral coordination on emergency preparedness and contingency planning.

In the refugee response, UNICEF has been a key participant in the Pakistan Refugee Consultative Forum meetings at both national and provincial levels, led by the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees and UNHCR. Additionally, UNICEF has ensured that the specific needs and priorities of women, adolescent girls, and other marginalized groups are addressed in humanitarian response efforts and resilience-building measures. Gender equity has been integrated as a central focus in response strategies, leadership structures, and coordination mechanisms.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA



The Advocacy & Communication Section has produced and published several human-interest stories, videos and social media content, highlighting UNICEF's humanitarian response in 2025, during the first half of the year. Links to some of this content are given below:

Hope After Harm: How Child Protection Services Rebuild Lives - UNICEF strengthen Child Protection Systems in Pakistan

Website: <https://bit.ly/4kIOZAS>

Facebook: <https://bit.ly/4iTAS9V>

Twitter/X: <https://bit.ly/41UXn7v>

Instagram: <https://bit.ly/4iu9K1u>

LinkedIn: <https://bit.ly/4iu8UBS>

Strengthening Primary Health Care for Flood-Affected Children and Women in Sindh - UNICEF strengthens crucial health and immunization services in flood-affected districts in Sindh.

Website: <https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/stories/strengthening-primary-health-care-flood-affected-children-and-women-sindh>

Facebook: <https://bit.ly/3DfBVlq>

Twitter: <https://bit.ly/4bFY71L>

Instagram: <https://bit.ly/3QKt6TX>

LinkedIn: <https://bit.ly/4inK32k>

Crafting Dreams. Building Resilience - UNICEF is empowering women across generations to achieve financial independence in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Website: <https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/stories/crafting-dreams-building-resilience>

Facebook: <https://bit.ly/42SfnkB>

X: <https://bit.ly/4ilZqaZ>

Instagram: <https://bit.ly/4ioxFPa>

LinkedIn: <https://bit.ly/4IGrngv>

How community-led solutions are strengthening immunization in Pakistan - UNICEF is strengthening the cold chain and boosting immunization services for flood-affected communities

Website: <https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/stories/how-community-led-solutions-are-strengthening-immunization-pakistan>

Facebook: <https://bit.ly/3Ga5aXT>

Twitter: <https://bit.ly/3Eoyutg>

Instagram: <https://bit.ly/43Wswue>

LinkedIn: <https://bit.ly/4jdueMw>

A Circle of Care from Birth to Immunity - UNICEF helps families give newborns a healthy start

Website: <https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/stories/circle-care-birth-immunity>

Facebook: <https://bit.ly/4klZdR9>

LinkedIn: <https://bit.ly/4kJ4JDj>

Instagram: <https://bit.ly/462VB81>

X: <https://bit.ly/444Z1V9>

Investment in Sick and Small Newborn Care is saving precious lives in Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Website: <https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/stories/saving-our-smallest>

Twitter: www.x.com/UNICEF_Pakistan

Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefpakistan

Instagram: www.instagram.com/unicefpk

LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/company/unicef-pakistan

Recognition

UNICEF Pakistan remains grateful for the generous support of our donors that allows us to prepare and respond urgently to the needs of children and families, particularly in crises. Recognition of major partners was acknowledged in key moments and communication products including campaigns, major events, press releases, representative speeches and external publications including the UNICEF Pakistan Annual Report 2024. Partners were acknowledged in a dedicated #ThanksAMillion Campaign, during World Children's Day campaign and in an Emergency Preparedness Video shared on UNICEF Pakistan and global UNICEF social media channels.

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Pakistan Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/pakistan>
- Pakistan Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/pakistan/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: JANUARY 2026

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health (including public health emergencies)								
Live births that were delivered in health facilities in UNICEF-supported areas	Total	113,777	113,777	7,201	▲ 6%	-	-	-
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	1.4 million	1.4 million	165,190	▲ 12%	-	-	-
Pregnant women receiving ANC	Total	284,444	284,444	21,201	▲ 7%	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	256,504	256,504	21,792	▲ 8%	-	-	-
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder	Total	529,380	529,380	62,791	▲ 12%	-	-	-
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Total	1.1 million	1.1 million	407,784	▲ 36%	-	-	-
Adolescents reached with Iron and Folic Acid supplementation	Total	2.1 million	2.1 million	36,025	▲ 2%	-	-	-
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA								
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	143,536	143,536	9,487	▲ 7%	-	-	-
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	1.3 million	1.3 million	79,756	▲ 6%	-	-	-
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	Total	5.5 million	5.5 million	1.1 million	▲ 20%	-	-	-
Children who have received individual case management	Total	2,871	2,871	1,890	▲ 66%	-	-	-
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	220,000	220,000	38,707	▲ 18%	-	-	-
Teachers and facilitators trained in basic pedagogy and/or mental health and psychosocial support	Total	5,500	5,500	126	▲ 2%	-	-	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene								
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	760,967	760,967	38,546	▲ 5%	-	-	-

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	312,387	312,387	30,212	▲ 10%	-	-	-
Children using safe and appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces	Total	38,731	38,731	504	▲ 1%	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)								
People reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services	Total	4.5 million	4.5 million	451,654	▲ 10%	-	-	-
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	26,882	26,882	7,866	▲ 29%	-	-	-
People engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms	Total	1.3 million	1.3 million	23,659	▲ 2%	-	-	-

*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 30 June 2025

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

Sector	Requirements	Funding available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2025	Other resources used in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health (including public health emergencies)	36,121,657	969,722	-	1,728,600	33,423,335	93%
Nutrition	48,897,136	778,320	-	1,216,383	46,902,433	96%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	9,780,174	734,648	-	3,623,724	5,421,802	55%
Education	20,759,922	394,026	-	4,056,254	16,309,642	79%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	18,303,822	1,727,098	-	7,377,782	9,198,942	50%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	2,041,160	86,221	-	1,070,994	883,945	43%
Preparedness and DRR	5,000,000	-	-	349,462	4,650,538	93%
Total	140,903,871	4,690,035	0	19,423,199	116,790,637	83%

Funding available - funding available in the current appeal year to respond in line with the current HAC appeal.

Humanitarian resources - humanitarian funding commitments received from donors in the current appeal year.

Other resources - non-humanitarian funding commitments received from donors and/or funding repurposed in the current appeal year

Resources available from 2024 (carry over) - funding received in the previous appeal year that is available to respond in line with the current HAC appeal

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