



Muqadas Zahra (12) can continue her education thanks to a UNICEF-supported accelerated learning programme centre in Dera Ghazi Khan, a flood-affected district in Punjab province.

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for every child

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4

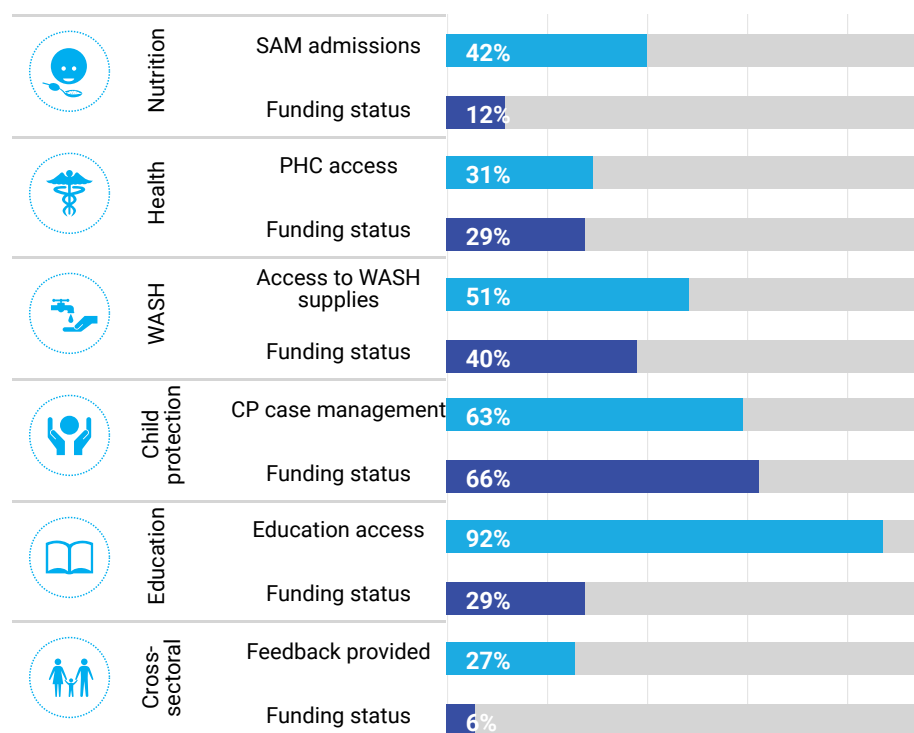
Reporting Period
1 January to 31
December 2024

Pakistan

HIGHLIGHTS¹

- The 2024 monsoon season resulted in 357 lives lost (over 50 per cent children), 143,101 displaced people, damaged critical infrastructure, and submerged farmland, threatening food security and livelihoods.
- Support for Afghans residing in Pakistan remained complex, with the Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan creating uncertainty. Some 315,100 Afghans returned in 2024.
- UNICEF continued to support access to critical nutrition services to reduce acute malnutrition as one in five children in Pakistan are acutely malnourished, UNICEF admitted 92,287 children (50,719 girls) for severe acute malnutrition treatment.
- UNICEF's response ensured access to education in emergencies for at least 165,858 children (76,200 girls).
- UNICEF's 2024 Humanitarian Appeal for Children totaled \$135.6 million. Despite generous contributions from donors, a 72 per cent funding gap severely strained implementation of life-saving humanitarian and risk reduction support.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

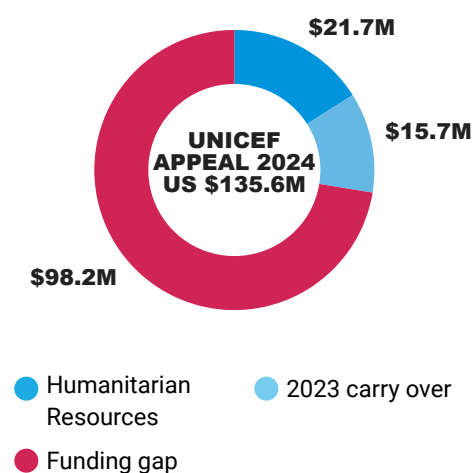


24,400,000
Children in need of
humanitarian assistance



35,700,000
People in need of
humanitarian assistance

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

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

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

In 2024, UNICEF's appeal totaled US\$135.6 million to sustain the provision of life-saving services for women and children in Pakistan in response to emergencies. Funding from Australia, the European Union, France, Gavi the Vaccine Alliance, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, the United States of America, as well as private contributions through UNICEF's National Committees and unearmarked thematic emergency funding contributed significantly to UNICEF Pakistan's humanitarian response in 2024. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions throughout the year. UNICEF received US\$21.7 million towards the Humanitarian Action for Children appeal and carried over US\$15.7 million from 2023. By the end of 2024, this amounted to US\$37.4 million, covering only 28 per cent of the appeal – leaving a severe and restrictive funding gap.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS^{2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}

Pakistan's susceptibility to natural hazards is growing due to its distinct geophysical characteristics and the intensifying effects of climate change, positioning it first on the Global Climate Risk Index. Since 2005, the nation has experienced over ten significant disasters, severely impacting Pakistan financially, economically, socially, and environmentally. The 2022 floods, which resulted in loss and damages amounting to over US\$ 30 billion, underscore the critical need for proactive disaster management approaches.

The 2024 monsoon season brought severe rains from July to September, with localized heavy rains and flash flooding, causing loss of life and damage to houses and crops particularly in Balochistan and Sindh provinces, where a total of 38 districts were affected. Rainfall was above average during the entire monsoon season, and it ranked the eighth wettest monsoon in 64 years. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), 357 lives were lost, 668 people got injured, and about 501km of roads, 42 bridges, 58,191 houses and 2,282 livestock were affected or damaged during the monsoon from 1 July to 13 September 2024. The flooding further displaced 143,101 people, damaged critical infrastructure and submerged farmland threatening already vulnerable food security and livelihoods.

Pakistan's ongoing nutrition crisis continues to exacerbate vulnerabilities among children and is further intensified during emergencies. Key drivers of acute malnutrition include poor maternal nutrition, deficient sanitation and hygiene facilities, inadequate childcare and feeding practices, food price inflation, food insecurity, and limited access to essential nutrition services. In October 2023, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in Pakistan reported 2.14 million children acutely malnourished. Out of these, nearly 600,000 were children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), requiring immediate treatment. The SAM rate in the country is twice that of the South Asia region and four times higher than the global average. High inflation has further made nutrient-rich food less accessible, significantly increasing the cost of healthy diets. The situation is further aggravated by flood-induced emergencies. Acute food insecurity has risen, driven by shocks such as droughts and floods.

UNICEF's report on Child Food Poverty highlighted that 38 per cent of all children under five in Pakistan live in severe food poverty and 47 per cent live in moderate food poverty. The IPC food insecurity report published in May 2024 indicated that in Pakistan 24 per cent of the population analyzed faced high levels of acute food insecurity.

Consequently, inadequate diets are prevalent. Nearly 60 per cent of Pakistan's population is unable to afford a healthy diet which can lead to various forms of malnutrition, including anemia. The National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 2018 confirms that micronutrient deficiencies and anemia have been significant public health issues in Pakistan. Anemia was common among women of reproductive age (43 per cent) and children aged 6-59 months (overall 53.7 per cent; 54.2 per cent in boys and 53.1 per cent in girls). Additionally, 49.1 per cent of children were found to be iron deficient.

Pakistan also has one of the highest burdens of low birthweight globally, with a national average of 22.7 per cent and up to 50 per cent in some provinces, indicating poor maternal nutrition. Gender inequalities in access to resources, decision-making power, and opportunities further exacerbate vulnerability to malnutrition among women, adolescent girls, and children.

At the same time, Pakistan hosts a large number of refugees, many of whom reside among their host populations. Particularly Afghan refugees are vulnerable to political instability and live in constant fear and danger of deportation. Following the announcement of the "Illegal Foreigners' Repatriation Plan" (IFRP) by the Government of Pakistan (GoP), over 805,991 individuals returned to Afghanistan between 15 September 2023 and 31 December 2024, 39 per cent of whom returned since 1 January 2024. The IFRP has effectively been on hold and the Government of Pakistan extended the validity of Proof of Registration (PoR) cards by a year, until 30 June 2025. However, in November, following a protest organized on the 24th by Pakistan's Tehreek-e-Insaf party (PTI) in which Afghans reportedly participated, the Ministry of Interior announced that Afghans would require a no-objection certificate (NOC) to reside in Islamabad Capital Territory after 31 December 2024. IOM reports that "hundreds of Afghan nationals, including those trying to process their NOC applications, were arrested and detained". Led by UNHCR and IOM, a contingency plan was developed to ensure readiness to respond in case a protection and/or humanitarian crisis would arise.

Ongoing violence continues to cause risks in Pakistan. In 2024, the country experienced a significant rise in violence, with 852 fatalities and 1,092 injuries resulting from 521 incidents of terror attacks. This marked a 70 per cent increase from 2023.

UNICEF remains committed to reaching the most vulnerable and at-risk children, which includes those in emergency-prone or -affected areas and internationally displaced children. The latter are targeted through an inter-agency refugee response plan (RRP).

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health¹⁰

In 2024, UNICEF provided support to populations affected by monsoon floods and disease outbreaks in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), and Sindh provinces. Despite funding shortages in 2024, UNICEF-supported health care workers provided access to primary health care to 439,760 beneficiaries (92,358 girls, 52,764 boys, 171,523 women, 123,115 men), including 70,059 under the RRP. This significantly increased coverage of the targeted population from nine per cent at mid-year to 31 per cent by year end. Additionally, 126,713 pregnant women received antenatal care services, of whom 38,090 under the RRP.

UNICEF further provided life-saving support during local outbreaks of diphtheria, leishmaniasis malaria, measles and mpox from emergency- and non-emergency resources to cover the funding gap. In 2024, UNICEF vaccinated 1,315,325 (683,969 girls, 631,356 boys) children in total against measles, of whom 96,367 (46,716

girls, 49,651 boys) through emergency funding, during targeted measles outbreak campaigns and the big catch-up campaign in the last four months of 2024. The 1,800 vials of anti-diphtheria serum procured in the second quarter were distributed to District Health Officers of outbreak-affected districts to cure over 700 children with life-threatening diphtheria. During the monsoon season in the third quarter of 2024, essential medical supplies were prepositioned in the provincial warehouses for immediate release to the districts during flash floods. In response to the malaria outbreaks in Pakistan, UNICEF worked closely with the directorate of malaria and provided anti-malarial medications which saved more than 200,000 lives in high burden districts across Pakistan. Dengue and malaria testing kits were also provided to medical health camp teams for early detection and response to malaria outbreaks.

In line with UNICEF's commitment to strengthening implementation across the humanitarian-development nexus, UNICEF trained 17,115 Lady Health Workers on the use of counselling cards through cascaded trainings with master trainers to strengthen outreach services through non-emergency resources. UNICEF also organized trainings for 270 district level health care professionals on "Disaster Risk Reduction and Response in Health care" in Balochistan, GB, KP, PAK, and Punjab. These trainings enabled health care workers to rapidly reach beneficiaries with primary health care services during emergencies.

Nutrition¹¹

In response to Pakistan's ongoing nutrition emergency, in 2024, UNICEF strengthened the prevention, early detection, and management of services. Despite a nearly 90 per cent funding shortfall for nutrition interventions, in the last quarter of 2024, UNICEF was able to significantly expand its mass Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement campaigns, implementing simplified SAM protocols for emergencies, from 981,285 in Q3 to 1,945,435 (989,125 girls, 47,987 boys) by the end of the year as additional funding was made available in the second half of 2024. Of these, 107,969 children (59,982 girls, 47,987 boys) were screened under the RRP. Mass MUAC screening increased admissions for SAM treatment from 27 per cent to 45 per cent of the target, as 92,287 children (50,719 girls, 41,568 boys) were identified as severely acute malnourished (SAM) and were admitted for treatment for SAM with ready-to-use therapeutic food, including 13,567 children under the RRP (7,055 girls, 6,512 boys). However, funding restrictions meant that an additionally targeted 125,604 children were not reached and hence likely remained untreated for life-threatening SAM.

Of the children screened that were not SAM, 430,858 children aged 6-59 months (216,533 girls, 214,325 boys) of whom 56,439 under the RRP (28,784 girls, 27,655 boys) received micronutrient powders (MNP), increasing MNP supplementation from 28 per cent to 99 per cent of the target by the end of the year. Likewise, the counseling of parents and caregivers on infant and young child feeding saw an upsurge from 17 per cent to 45 per cent of the target in the last quarter, allowing to reach 729,079 primary caregivers and mothers of children aged 0-23 months of whom 116,309 under the RRP in 2024. Moreover, addressing the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anemia caused by iron deficiency, 419,744 adolescent girls including 114,974 girls under the RRP received iron-folic acid (IFA).

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

In 2024, UNICEF provided child protection case management services to 3,431 children (1,588 girls, 1,843 boys), including 614 children under the RRP (270 girls, 344 boys). In total, 53,487 children and caregivers (24,757 girls, 17,514 boys, 8,832 women, 2,384 men) received psychosocial support, this includes 10,342

people under the RRP (3,973 girls, 3,705 boys, 1,417 women, 1,247 men). Additionally, 2,194,691 people (509,062 girls 476,907 boys, 630,501 women, 578,221 men) were reached through awareness activities and community mobilization interventions on key child protection risks and available services, this included 75,830 people under the RRP (13,180 girls, 13,762 boys, 26,125 women, 22,764 men). Beneficiaries were reached directly through face-to-face interventions and indirectly through radio, TV and social media platforms. UNICEF also provided gender-based violence in emergencies (GBViE) risk mitigation, prevention, and response services to 58,632 children and women (23,591 girls, 20,756 boys, 14,285 women).

Key achievements also included strengthening case management systems—such as the district child protection units and information management systems—through enhancing technical guidance and staff training. Examples of targeted support for refugee children included community-based child protection models and innovative mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) initiatives to address stigma, encourage help-seeking, and promote peer support. These initiatives were key in reaching children with case management and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services.

Moreover, to prepare for the harsh winter in the colder areas of Balochistan, GB, KP, and PAK, UNICEF procured 27,799 blankets and 10,500 comprehensive winters kits for children under the ages of 0-12 years which included inner and outer wear (jackets), shoes, caps, scarfs, and socks.

Pakistan is a high-risk country for sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA), resulting from harmful social norms and practices and high levels of gender inequality, emphasizing the importance of strong policies and protocols to prevent SEA (PSEA).

Rolling out the UN-wide implementing partners protocol on PSEA, UNICEF organized mandatory trainings for all its partners. This initiative trained 135 CSO partners, network members, and UNICEF staff (42 women, 65 men). In 2024, UNICEF partners further trained 35,735 frontline workers (19,800 women, 15,935 men). Another 728 network members (346 women, 382 men) were trained on preparing safe reporting channels, referral systems, and other PSEA protocols and standards through capacity-building initiatives on safeguarding, PSEA, and sexual harassment for UNICEF staff, government officials, implementing partners, and PSEA Network members (consisting of all UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs).

UNICEF also disseminates information on the channels available to report sexual exploitation and abuse to all its beneficiaries and creates awareness in this way. This includes behavior change communication to end tolerance towards all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse. In doing so, UNICEF initiatives created safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who assisted 2,580,644 beneficiaries (508,101 girls, 443,480 boys, 956,651 women, 672,502 men), including 3,352 persons with disabilities in 2024. At the same time, UNICEF supports the victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. Once victims have reported their case through UNICEF's safe channels, UNICEF provides referrals to relevant services, including legal, medical, and mental health and psychosocial support.

Implementing the UN-wide victim assistance protocol, UNICEF Pakistan trained a total of 40 personnel (31 women, 9 men) from UN, INGOs, and NGOs on the protocol, improving their understanding of coordinated assistance for victims of SEA and contributing to the drafting of comprehensive victim assistance standard operating procedures for the PSEA Network.

Education

In 2024, UNICEF reached 165,858 children (76,200 girls, 89,658 boys), out of whom 19,521 were Afghan refugees (10,290 girls, 9,231 boys) with formal and non-formal education, as well as education supplies through immediate emergency response efforts for the 2024 monsoon season and continued recovery from the 2022 floods. UNICEF was able to reach 92 per cent of its target under the appeal for children in formal and non-formal education through effective community mobilization efforts, and the recovery and construction of school structures. The 2024 monsoons caused significant damage to many schools, affecting 183 temporary learning centers and 129 non-formal centers which were installed in response to the 2022 floods. Major damages were reported in Balochistan, KP, Punjab, and Sindh, impacting the education of over 200,000 children. The schools affected by the 2024 monsoon were de-watered, cleaned and rehabilitated to ensure the continuation of learning of affected children (77,266 girls). In total, in 2024, UNICEF supported the rehabilitation and repair of 855 schools, including both those damaged in 2024, and schools that had not yet been rehabilitated after the 2022 floods. In a joint effort, UNICEF and sector partners rehabilitated and repaired a total of 1,444 schools, benefiting 181,675 children (87,625 girls, 94,050 boys).

Where school structures had become completely uninhabitable, alternative structures were established. In 2024, UNICEF supported the construction of 160 transitional school shelters (over 30 per cent during the final quarter of 2024), and the provision of 103 low-cost temporary learning centers in flood affected areas. Moreover, 626 schools were solarized with the support of both emergency and non-emergency funds to ensure continuity of education, mitigating the frequent power outages. UNICEF trained 2,210 teachers (1,180 women, 1,030 men) on MHPSS, multi-grade teaching and teaching in emergencies. Furthermore, 4,665 parent-teacher/school management committee members (2,032 women, 2,633 men) were trained in MHPSS, safe re-opening and functioning of schools. This support saw a particular upsurge in the last quarter, as the committees resumed their work after school summer vacations.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

In 2024, UNICEF provided basic and safe water in emergencies to more than 745,775 people (170,290 girls, 177,242 boys, 195,139 women, 203,104 men), of whom 48,672 under the RRP, sanitation to more than 210,155 people (47,986 girls, 49,944 boys, 54,988 women, 57,237 men) of whom over 70 per cent under the RRP, and reached more than 688,582 people (157,230 girls, 163,648 boys, 180,176 women, 187,528 men) of whom 10,126 under the RRP with messages on good hygiene practices. The achievement on the emergency provision of basic and safe water, as well as sanitation was high in 2024 (118 and 132 per cent respectively as compared to the target) as some of the rehabilitation and construction were initiated in 2023 and finalized in 2024. Support included the provision of climate-resilient water services, access to basic sanitation, improved knowledge and practice of good hygiene, and WASH infrastructure in schools and health care facilities. All the rehabilitation and improvement works were undertaken with the aim of restoring access to life-saving WASH services with a sustainable lens. To ensure that WASH interventions including WASH infrastructure, services and behaviors are resilient to climate related risks, various strategies such as the use of alternative energy sources (solarization), adjustment of designs for the rehabilitation of damaged water supply systems to ensure their safety and accessibility during floods were adopted, as well as capacity enhancement of government counterparts, implementation partners and communities on sanitation interventions and operation and maintenance of public water supply systems.

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

UNICEF's first and foremost responsibility in emergencies is to serve the children and their families affected by the catastrophe. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) is the commitment to provide this support in a responsible manner. This includes taking account of the needs, vulnerabilities, and capacities of affected people, transparently sharing relevant and actionable information, and most importantly, being held to account by the people UNICEF seeks to assist, ensuring their participation and leadership in decision-making processes during emergency responses. While affected communities have always been at the center of UNICEF's response planning, in 2024, UNICEF developed an Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Roadmap, aiming to strengthen the integration of AAP as a core organizational approach in both emergency and development efforts. The roadmap was developed based on findings from a qualitative needs assessment, which included nine focus group discussions and 43 in-depth interviews with 130 community members and key stakeholders across four provinces. The primary objective of the assessment was to understand the communication and community engagement landscape of UNICEF and its partners, as well as the existing status of AAP and community feedback mechanisms to inform the development of the roadmap. Following this, the AAP initiative was rolled out in Islamabad, the four provinces, GB, and PAK to introduce key AAP concepts and principles, with a focus on integrating AAP at every stage of the programme cycle. This initiative strengthened the capacity of 215 participants from government authorities, UN agencies, NGOs and implementing partners.

To further ensure preparedness for emergencies, UNICEF Pakistan built the capacity of the 215 key partner staffs to incorporate community voices into decision-making processes at all levels, and mainstream community engagement into humanitarian action and country response plans. This included sectoral programme- and cluster strategies.

UNICEF partners conducted community dialogues which enabled 12,094 affected people to express their concerns and provide their feedback on routine immunization, education, maternal and child health, severe- and moderate acute malnutrition, breastfeeding, and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in all provinces. An all-of-community approach is engaged to ensure refugees are also reached with essential services.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF continued to strengthen humanitarian leadership and coordination at national and subnational levels through leadership in the WASH, nutrition and education sectors and the child protection area of responsibility and through its engagement in the health sector, with the government and other partners. The Humanitarian Country Team, consisting of heads of agencies, convened monthly to engage in strategic discussions and take decisions, with regular meetings of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group and Emergency Working Group to enhance sectoral coordination on emergency preparedness and contingency planning. For the refugee response, UNICEF has been an active participant in national and provincial level Pakistan Refugee Consultative Forum meetings, led by the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees and UNHCR. Furthermore, UNICEF ensured that the unique needs and priorities of women, adolescent girls, and other marginalized groups were adequately addressed in humanitarian response efforts and resilience building measures. UNICEF also aimed to integrate gender equity as a central focus in response, leadership structures and coordination mechanisms.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- [Girl power - Flood survivor turned youth champion](#)
- [A bag full of hope](#)
- [A conducive learning environment for girls in Balochistan](#)
- [Learning resilience in rural Balochistan](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Access to clean water gives girls freedom to learn](#)
- [Learning resilience in rural Balochistan](#)
- [Creating sustainable primary healthcare solutions for mothers and children](#)
- [Ensuring child survival through oxygen therapy](#)
- [Over 6 million children at risk as deadly floods lash across South Asia](#)
- [Education on hold for 230,000 children in Pakistan's flood-affected Sindh](#)

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: APRIL 2025

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2024 targets	Total results	Progress*
Nutrition					
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment ¹²	Total	-	217,891	92,287	▲ 42%
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder ¹³	Total	-	435,779	430,885	▲ 99%
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding and nurturing care counselling	Total	-	1.6 million	729,079	▲ 45%
Adolescents reached with Iron and Folic Acid supplementation ¹⁴	Total	-	2.3 million	419,744	▲ 18%
Health (including public health emergencies)					
Children vaccinated against measles, supplemental dose ¹⁵	Total	-	1.3 million	96,367	▲ 7%
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	1.4 million	439,760	▲ 31%
Pregnant women receiving ANC	Total	-	142,222	126,713	▲ 89%
Water, sanitation and hygiene					
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs ¹⁶	Total	-	669,675	745,775	▲ 111%
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	-	304,850	210,155	▲ 69%
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	1.3 million	688,582	▲ 51%
Children accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces ¹⁷	Total	-	41,250	48,634	▲ 118%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA					
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support ¹⁸	Total	-	273,864	53,487	▲ 20%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions ¹⁹	Total	-	1.3 million	747,214	▲ 55%
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations ²⁰	Total	-	2 million	2.6 million	▲ 132%
Children who have received individual case management ²¹	Total	-	5,478	3,431	▲ 63%
Men, women, boys and girls reached with information on key child protection risks and available services ²²	Total	-	3.8 million	2.2 million	▲ 59%
Education					
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	180,000	165,858	▲ 92%
Teachers and facilitators trained in basic pedagogy and/or mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	4,950	2,210	▲ 45%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2024 targets	Total results	Progress*
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)					
Affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services ²³	Total	-	15 million	27 million	▲ 180%
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms ²⁴	Total	-	45,000	12,094	▲ 27%
People engaged in RCCE actions ²⁵	Total	-	2.3 million	2 million	▲ 89%

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

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements ^{26,27}	Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health (including public health emergencies)	35,033,417	3,358,789	6,769,034	24,905,594	71%
Nutrition	46,451,455	4,168,306	1,630,071	40,653,078	88%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	10,818,343	4,686,798	2,500,801	3,630,744	34%
Education	20,365,560	4,685,324	1,276,128	14,404,108	71%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	20,671,550	4,751,177	3,430,573	12,489,800	60%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	2,214,137	58,012	79,453	2,076,672	94%
Total	135,554,462	21,708,406	15,686,060	98,159,996	72%

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.
Resources available from 2023 (carry over)– funding received in the previous appeal year that is available to respond in line with the current HAC appeal

Who to contact for further information:

ENDNOTES

1. As per the Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan, foreigners, mainly Afghans, without a valid visa or with an expired visa are to be repatriated to their country of origin.
2. Pakistan: Flood damages and economic losses over USD 30 billion and reconstruction needs over USD 16 billion Pakistan: Flood Damages and Economic Losses Over USD 30 billion and Reconstruction Needs Over USD 16 billion - New Assessment
3. Global report on food crises 2024, Global Network Against Food Crises and Food Security Information Network GRFC2024-full.pdf
4. UNICEF. Child Food Poverty - Nutrition deprivation in early childhood. 2024. Child Food Poverty: Nutrition deprivation in early childhood - UNICEF DATA
5. Pakistan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for March – June 2024 and Projection for July – November 2024. Pakistan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for March - June 2024 and Projection for July - November 2024 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
6. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, FAO and IFAD 2024. THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD
7. Understanding the Links between Diet Quality, Malnutrition, and Economic Costs" published by the World Bank in April 2024. World Bank Document
8. Pakistan security report 2024, Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies, January 2025. Overview_PIPS-Security-Report-2024.pdf
9. Climate Risk Index 2025, Who suffers most from extreme weather events?, German Watch, February 2025 (covering 1993-2022) <https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/2025-02/Climate%20Risk%20Index%202025.pdf>
10. The Big Catch-up Campaign is a global initiative led by WHO, UNICEF, and other partners to restore and exceed pre-pandemic vaccination levels among children, addressing the immunization gaps caused by COVID-19 disruptions
11. Wasting means that a child is too thin for their height
12. Mass MUAC screening enabled efficient identification of SAM children, while RUTF supplies procured in 2023 supported the treatment of a relatively high number of children.
13. Quarter 4 saw an upsurge in the number of children reached with micronutrient supplementation as mass MUAC screening was scaled up in the last quarter.
14. The number of adolescent girls reached with IFA supplementation remains relatively low due to a shortage of funding.
15. The coverage of measles vaccines includes boys and girls aged 6 months to 15 years old. Measles vaccination is conducted through campaigns when there is an outbreak, while target numbers are estimates to prepare for outbreaks, which explains the variance.
16. The achievement reflects water supply rehabilitation initiated (and financially covered) in 2023 and completed in 2024, resulting in over achievement against this target.
17. The achievement reflects WASH in schools rehabilitation initiated in 2023 and completed in 2024, resulting in over achievement against this target. Additionally, providing access to appropriate WASH facilities in schools was prioritized in 2024, while the target initially was set low.
18. Targets for 2024 were set based on 2023 achievements, driven largely by flood response. With the flood response discontinued in 2024, achievements are lower in 2024.
19. This includes beneficiaries reached with critical WASH supplies, as those are combined with awareness raising on GBV. Targets for 2024 were set based on 2023 achievements, driven largely by flood response. With the flood response discontinued in 2024, achievements are lower in 2024.
20. All beneficiaries reached through any UNICEF interventions should have access to safe and accessible channels to report. The target for this indicator therefore should be equal to the total number of beneficiaries reached through HAC, which has been adjusted in the HAC 2025.
21. Targets for 2024 were set based on 2023 achievements, driven largely by flood response. With the flood response discontinued in 2024, achievements are lower in 2024.
22. Targets for 2024 were set based on 2023 achievements, driven largely by flood response. With the flood response discontinued in 2024, achievements are lower in 2024.
23. A higher number of people were reached than the planned target, as a special mass media campaign was run on PTV, the national broadcaster which has reach all across Pakistan
24. 125,150 people (69% women) expressed their concerns and provide their feedback on Routine Immunization, Maternal and Child Health, Severe Acute Malnutrition and Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Breastfeeding, PSEA in all provinces
25. Fifteen per cent of people reached with life-saving information are engaged through community engagement and direct interpersonal engagement.
26. The funding requirements include \$35 million for the Afghan refugee response.
27. The funding requirements include humanitarian coordination and emergency preparedness.