



Reporting Date: 28 September 2022


Pakistan

Humanitarian Situation Report No.4

Highlights

- Floods waters are receding in some areas, however large parts of Sindh and eastern Balochistan province remain underwater; water-borne diseases, unsanitary conditions, and rising malnutrition rates.
- The hardest hit districts report a threefold increase in malaria cases and alarming increases in acute watery diarrhea.
- Around 23,900 schools, 1,460 health facilities and 13,000 km of roads have also reportedly been damaged. More than 5,000 schools are being used as temporary relief camps.
- UNICEF continues to focus efforts on scaling up lifesaving assistance; 224,000 people have been reached through 86 mobile health camps and outreach services ,40,000 women and children have been reached with nutrition interventions and more than 265,000 people have been reached with safe drinking water.

Situation in Numbers

-  **33 million**
People affected by heavy rains and floods
-  **3,400,000**
Children in need of assistance
-  **Over 7,900,000**
Displaced people in need of assistance

UNICEF Floods Response requirement
US\$ 39.16 million

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The stagnant water around the camps and ad hoc settlements of displaced families are a fertile breeding ground for vector-borne and water-borne diseases including malaria and dengue fever. In Sindh and Balochistan, the two most-affected provinces, acute watery diarrhoea and malaria are the most reported diseases. In Sindh, one in every five health consultations have been for diarrhoeal disease while one in ten patients have been treated for malaria. In Balochistan, a quarter of consultations have been for diarrhoea while 8 per cent of patients have been reported with malaria. In addition to the destroyed and damaged homes and displacement of millions, basic facilities like schools and health structures have been damaged by the flood. This has impeded services that are needed to save lives and protect children. Over 23,900 schools and 1,460 health facilities have been damaged by flooding. More than 5,000 schools are being used as temporary relief camps.

Loss and displacement have profoundly impacted the psychosocial well-being of children and their caregivers, with an estimated 50 per cent reporting signs of distress as per the preliminary findings of the inter-agency rapid needs

Calamity Hit Districts	84
People in Camps	598 K
Deaths People	1.6 K
Deaths (Children)	588*
Injured (People)	12.9 K
Injured (Children)	4,006*
Houses Damaged and Destroyed	>2M
Houses Destroyed	805 K
Houses Damaged	1.2 M
Livestock Lost	1.1 M
Roads Damaged (in km)	13.1 K
Bridges Damaged	410*
Schools Damaged	23.9 K
Schools used as temporary relief camps	5,000
Health Facilities Damaged	1,460
Crops Damaged (in acres)	4.4 M**

OCHA sitrep, 23rd Sept, 2022
*NDMA Sitrep 26th Sept, 22
**FAO sitrep 12th Sept, 22

assessment¹. Children have lost their houses and schools leaving them without a routine and vulnerable to psychological and other protection issues.

Families have lost their livelihood sources and depend on scarce humanitarian aid. Families are resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage and child labour. Mental health and welfare systems do not generally provide adequate services and child protection services were non-existent in many affected areas.



Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF has appealed for US\$ 39.16 million to provide urgent life-saving support to women and children affected by the flood but is only 37 per cent funded so far out of the overall requirement. To meet the immediate response needs, UNICEF has re-purposed over US\$ 6.5 million from regular resources, 500,000 in other grants, and has delivered US\$ 1 million in pre-positioned supplies, with an additional US\$ 5 million of supplies delivered and being dispatched to the worst affected districts. In addition to the re-programming of internal funds, resources from Sweden, Japan, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, and internal loans have been critical to the initial response. UNICEF is grateful for donor support to our core resources, new grants, thematic funds and to the UN CERF. Proposals and pledges totalling up to US\$ 12.5 million are under various stages of negotiation from bilateral donors, the private sector, and UNICEF national committees worldwide - these proposals and pledges need to translate into much-needed cash in the coming weeks to save lives.

Summary of Programme Response

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Government of Pakistan is leading the humanitarian response at national and subnational levels including humanitarian coordination. UNICEF provides humanitarian leadership for the sectors national and subnational levels in the areas of WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection sub-sector, and Education and is an active member in Health and GBV sub-sector. UNICEF Pakistan had pre-existing field offices in all four affected provinces and has been working with the government, other UN agencies and NGO partners to respond by repurposing existing resources and drawing on lifesaving stockpiles of supplies. Four new operation hubs are being set up in Sukkar, Sibi, Hyderabad and Multan which are in or in close proximity to the hardest hit areas so that UNICEF teams are better able to access the affected populations. In addition, the response has been boosted by UNICEF's surge capacity drawing on organisational emergency expertise from within the country office, the regional office and from HQ. UNICEF has participated in interagency rapid needs assessments; the findings are being reviewed and validated. An inter-agency UN flash appeal to respond to the flood was launched on 30th August 2022. UNICEF is part of this appeal and requires US\$ 39.16 million to provide immediate lifesaving support to address the urgent needs of 3.4 million children in the most affected areas. The interagency appeal is currently under revision as well as UNICEF requirements therein.

Nutrition



Key Indicator: Children screened for malnutrition

Result: 20,533
Target: 301,289



UNICEF continued to expand nutrition services through static sites, mobile teams, and camps in 27 flood-affected districts of Sindh, Balochistan, KP, and Punjab to address malnutrition (see table for details).

¹ The interagency multi-sector rapid needs assessment was carried out throughout the month of September in 25 districts (representative sampling) in Sindh, Punjab in KP. Findings are being reviewed and validated and report to be officially released shortly. A separate inter-agency multi-sector rapid needs assessment was already carried out in August in 10 districts in Balochistan.

During the reporting period, 12,010 (boys: 5,699; girls: 6,311) children 6-59 months have been screened and 1,138 (boys: 510; girls: 628) children have been admitted for SAM treatment. 4,365 (boys: 2,029; girls: 2,336) children have been provided with multi-micronutrient powder (MNPs) to moderately acute malnourished children. 12,654 mothers and caregivers have been reached through Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergency (IYCF-E) messages. Weekly coordination continued at national and provincial levels with the government for the nutrition response.

Nutritional Services Modality			
Province	Static Sites	Mobile Teams	Camps
Balochistan	54	3	20
KP	50	0	0
Punjab	186	8	76
Sindh	113	26	8
Total	403	37	104

WASH

Key Indicator: People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene

Result: 265,747

Target: 750,000



The WASH response is expanding to reach the needs of an estimated 1.5 million people who need of WASH services across the four provinces. The WASH response currently spans 14 districts and includes service provision in 49 informal camps in Sindh. To date 265,747 people, including 62,851 girls, 60,562 boys, 72,445 women and 69,889 men, have been reached with access to safe drinking water through water tankering, installation of water filtration plants, and restoration of water systems. In addition, 161,141 people including 38,172 girls, 36,745 boys, 43,914 women and 42,310 men, have been reached with hygiene promotion messages, with 49,428 people (including 11,577 girls, 11,225 boys, 13,506 women and 13,120 men) receiving hygiene kits that cater to the menstrual hygiene needs of women and adolescent girls. To date, 15,473 people (including 3,570 girls, 3,497 boys, 4,242 women and 4,164 men) have access to sanitation through UNICEF supported appropriately designed and managed latrines.



In support of WASH sector coordination, WASH government counterparts and UNICEF continue to co-lead the sector at national and sub-national levels. National level Technical Working Groups (TWGs) have been established on sanitation and hygiene to reach a consensus on the minimum standards of service provision. UNICEF is increasing its internal capacity on WASH programming and coordination.

Health

Key Indicator: Children women and adolescents equitably access essential health services with sustained coverage of high-impact preventive and curative interventions.

Result: 224,514

Target: 500,000



UNICEF is responding to health needs through 86 mobile health camps in collaboration with provincial health departments. UNICEF is closely collaborating with supply division to get anti-malaria medicine in the country as the supplies are depleting. In response to the rising malaria cases, the Global Fund has also announced an additional 10 million grant for Pakistan as an emergency response.



UNICEF has accelerated training of health teams on the management of diarrhoea. 80 Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) Centers have been established and social mobilization messages are targeted on hand washing, use of safe drinking water, and use of ORS and Zinc for childhood diarrhoea. UNICEF health staff has participated in provincial rapid needs assessment exercise for health. The preliminary reports highlight the acute shortage of medical services especially for

Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH). Approximately 10% (close to 2,000) of all of Pakistan's health facilities have been damaged in the flood affected areas (source; NDMA); while facility vaccination services are reported to be resumed in most places.

People are relying on mosque announcements, community leaders and social media for access to the information. Field monitoring is showing a high need of clean delivery kits at the Primary Health Care (PHC) level facilities while midwifery kits are preferred for the district hospitals. Mothers who recently delivered have expressed gratitude for the new-born kits provided by UNICEF which contain a blanket, cloth nappies and baby garments. A mother in district DG Khan said, "I had nothing but a little duster to wrap the baby but now she has wonderful new clothes from the kit received as part of the post-natal care visit by mobile health team."

Through health outreach camps and activities UNICEF has reached 224,514 people (male: 41,766, female: 66,770, boys: 49,873 girls: 66,105) with primary health care services. 14,254 children have been vaccinated for measles (8,159 girls, 6,095 boys). 4,188 women have received Antenatal Care (ANC) services. For routine immunization Thyroid Conjugate Vaccine (TCV) and Measles Rubella (MR) stocks in country will be used for rapid coverage in flood affected areas and will be replaced later.

Education

Key Indicator: Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning

Result: 31,565
Target: 153,000



UNICEF collaborates with education departments at provincial and district levels to ensure continuity of learning for children and adolescents affected by the flood emergency. So far, UNICEF has established 127 Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) in Sindh, Balochistan and KP, reaching 10,380 children of which 4,457 are girls. In addition, UNICEF has engaged with partners to dewater and clean school buildings, so they become safe for children to resume learning. To date, 40 schools have been rendered safe and clean in Balochistan, benefiting 21,185 children of which 9,566 are girls. In Balochistan and Punjab, UNICEF in collaboration with the Education Departments conducted training on use of recreational kits and MHPSS sessions for 107 teachers and assistants. Furthermore, Education and Child Protection sections are working together in the established TLCs and Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS), to ensure that children are participating in learning and recreational activities that will promote normalcy and continuation of education, in a safe and protective environment.

Child Protection

Key Indicator: Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support

Target: 134,000
Result: 25,010



UNICEF has initiated seven partnerships with civil society organisations to provide child protection services to flood affected children and families expanding coverage to 22 districts in the 4 affected provinces. UNICEF is also working in partnership with Social Welfare Departments to expand the government's district Child Protection Unit (CPUs) to support children at risk and survivors of protection violations this includes the deployment of case workers and psychologists. To date, 14 district CPUs are engaged in Balochistan, Sindh and KP. During the reporting period these structures responded to 83 child victims (56 boys, 27 girls). So far, a total of 25,010 children and caregivers (9,214 girls, 9,099 boys, 3,450

women, 3,247 men) have received Psychosocial Support and Services (PSS), this includes 15,455 people (5,876 girls, 5,658 boys, 2,286 women, 1,635 men) during the reporting period.

10,800 people have benefited from the distribution of recreational kits and 2,775 people from the PSS Kits for self-directed activities. UNICEF has also developed a comprehensive communications kit with key messages, brochures and recorded audios on key child protection risks for outreach with affected children and families, and to date 29,338 people (18,112 girls, 6,218 boys, 1,613 women, 3,395 men) have been directly reached, this also included 24,390 people (16,943 girls, 4,843 boys, 1,210 women, 1,394 men) during the reporting period. A total of 626,579 people (48,692 girls, 49,098 boys, 381,849 women, 146,940 men) have been reached via radio, TV, and social media platforms. This includes 8,961 people (2,723 girls, 3,103 boys, 1,535 women, 1,600 men) during the reporting period. The Child Protection sub sector working groups are regularly meeting under the leadership of UNICEF at provincial and national levels and are undertaking rapid country-wide mapping of child protection actors responding to the flood to strengthen coordination and responses.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

UNICEF continues to scale up action to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse. Six National PSEA officers are being deployed to the provinces that have been heavily affected by floods. Since commencing the response, UNICEF partners have deployed various channels for safe and accessible reporting of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Channels for the community-based complaints mechanisms include hotlines, lockable complaints boxes, sharing contacts of trained PSEA Focal Points, special email account, and face to face interaction with frontline staff who have been trained on PSEA. UNICEF is also working to strengthen internal systems for prevention, reporting and response. All International Staff who have joined Pakistan Country Office for the surge support are undergoing pre-deployment briefings to enhance compliance to PSEA and Child Safeguarding standards. 12 International Professionals have been briefed on PSEA and will also complete mandatory online PSEA and Child Safeguarding training.

UNICEF also organized meetings with members of the Inter-agency PSEA Taskforce and AAP to deliberate on strategies for strengthening mechanisms for Accountability to Affected Populations. A decision has been reached to create a joint mechanism for reporting SEA allegations across all emergency affected areas. UNICEF will provide both technical and financial support to operationalize the joint reporting mechanism.

Funding Requirement:

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Total	\$	%
Health	6,500,000	1,250,000	1,944,410	3,194,410	3,305,590	51%
Nutrition	3,980,000	2,769,261	911,184	3,680,445	299,556	8%
Education	6,120,000	-	2,403,044	2,403,044	3,716,956	61%
Child Protection	3,260,000	325,000	272,572	597,572	2,662,428	82%
WASH	17,300,000	3,278,042	1,005,000	4,283,042	13,016,959	75%
Emergency Preparedness	2,000,000	280,000	-	280,000	1,720,000	86%
Total	39,160,000	7,902,302	6,536,210	14,438,512	24,721,488	63%

* EPF loan (US\$ 4.1M) is not reflected in the table above.

Next SitRep: 30th September 2022

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Summary of Programme Results

Results Matrix Floods 2022				
	UNICEF and Operational partners			
Sector	Target*	Gender	Results	Change since last report ▲▼
Water Sanitation and Hygiene				
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	750,000	Males	69,889	19,127▲
		Female	72,445	19,611▲
		Boys	60,562	16,264▲
		Girls	62,851	16,745▲
		Total	265,747	71,747▲
People accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	225,000	Males	4,164	501▲
		Female	4,242	429▲
		Boys	3,497	300▲
		Girls	3,570	243▲
		Total	15,473	1,473▲
People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	1,500,000	Males	42,310	30,012▲
		Female	43,914	31,114▲
		Boys	36,745	26,013▲
		Girls	38,172	27,002▲
		Total	161,141	114,141▲
Health				
Children women and adolescent equitably access essential health services with sustained coverage of high impact preventive and curative interventions.	500,000	Males	41,766	30,503▲
		Females	66,770	42,936▲
		Boys	49,873	36,561▲
		Girls	66,105	50,211▲
		Total	224,514	160,211▲
6 to 59 months children vaccinated against measles	96,000	Boys	6,095	4,757▲
		Girls	8,159	6,815▲
		Total	14,254	11,572▲
Pregnant women provided antenatal care services (ANC)	25,600	Total	4,188	1,311▲
Functional Mobile Health Units providing community-based outreach primary healthcare services.	70	Total	101	30▲

Nutrition					
Children screened for malnutrition (disaggregated by gender)	104,530	Boys	9,732	5,699▲	
		Girls	10,801	6,311▲	
		Total	20,533	12,010▲	
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	31,990	Boys	1,230	510▲	
		Girls	1,358	628▲	
		Total	2,588	1,138▲	
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	96,720	Total	12,654	5,113▲	
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	72,540	Boys	6,177	2,029▲	
		Girls	6,851	2,336▲	
		Total	13,028	4,365▲	
Child Protection					
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	134,000		3,247 ▲	1,635 ▲	3,247 ▲
			3,450 ▲	2,286 ▲	3,450 ▲
			9,099 ▲	5,658 ▲	9,099 ▲
			9,214 ▲	5,876 ▲	9,214 ▲
			25,010 ▲	14,022 ▲	25,010 ▲
Girls and boys receiving individual case management and specialized services.	8,200	Boys	56	53▲	
		Girls	27	26▲	
		Total	83	79▲	
Boys, girls, women, men reached through awareness activities and UNICEF-supported community mobilization interventions on key child protection risks and available services.	1,900,000	Males	146,940	1,600▲	
		Female	381,849	1,535▲	
		Boys	49,098	3,103▲	
		Girls	48,692	2,723▲	
		Total	626,579	8,961▲	
People with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)	2,500,000	Males		0	
		Female		0	
		Boys		0	
		Girls		0	
Women, girls, and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.	700,000	Total		0	
		Female		0	
		Boys		0	
		Girls		0	
Education					
Children enrolled in the TLCs/schools from ECE up to secondary school level.	153,000	Boys	12,782	7,030▲	
		Girls	11,140	4,739▲	
		Total	23,922	11,769▲	
TLCs / schools established for 3-16 years children in flood affected districts to provide safe and secure learning environment.	1,275	Total	119	50▲	
Children received education supplies including SIB and SLK	153,000	Boys	12,782	10,982▲	
		Girls	11,140	9,340▲	
		Total	23,922	20,322▲	

Teachers trained on MHPSS and multigrade teaching methodologies	3,825	Males		0
		Females		0
		Total		0
PT/SMCs (male/female) mobilized and trained on their roles and responsibilities for school improvement/development.		Males		0
		Females		0
		Total		0