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Pakistan Humanitarian Situation Report No.6



Reporting: 14th November 2022

Highlights

- The revised UN flood appeal was launched, with UNICEF requirements totalling US\$173.5 million for 2022 and 2023, to provide life-saving responses to the most vulnerable people affected by floods, including children.
- Under the nutrition programme, a total of 30,602 severely wasted children (12,436 new) have been enrolled for treatment.
- UNICEF has reached 815,589 people (352,612 new) with access to safe drinking water.
- Through UNICEF health programme, 712,674 people (201,683 new) benefitted from outreach camps services by 78 mobile health teams. 100,214 (49,399 new) children were immunized against measles.
- UNICEF education programme has established 624 Temporary Learning Centers in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh, supporting 51,053 students (21,700 girls).

Situation in Numbers



33 million
People affected by heavy rains and floods



9.6 million
Children in need of humanitarian assistance



20.6
People in need of humanitarian assistance

Pakistan Floods Response Plan 2022

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs¹

The humanitarian situation in Pakistan has deteriorated over the past months due to unprecedented flooding, impacting an already highly vulnerable population. Compounded by the political volatility, economic deterioration, the residual impact of COVID-19 and the protracted nutrition emergency, with high rates of global acute malnutrition (on average 23 per cent in the districts most affected by floods), children have been pushed to the brink. During the monsoon season, rainfall was equivalent to nearly 2.9 times the national 30-year average, causing widespread flooding and landslides with severe repercussions for human lives, property, and infrastructure. An estimated 20.6 million people, including 9.6 million children, need humanitarian assistance. To date, 90 districts have been declared 'calamity hit' by the Government of Pakistan.

Many of the hardest-hit districts are amongst the most vulnerable districts in Pakistan, where children already suffer from high malnutrition, poor access to water and sanitation, low school enrolment, and other deprivations.

The UN launched the revised Pakistan Floods Response Plan, supported by the findings of the Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment, adjusted targets and budgets to better align with overall needs (September 2022). The Government

**UNICEF Floods
Response requirement
US\$ 173.5 million**



¹ Front page picture "September 26, 2022: UNICEF-supported mobile health unit arrives in a village in Johi taluka, Dadu district, Sindh province, Pakistan"

of Pakistan has established a National Flood Response and Coordination Centre² to support a coordinated approach to providing flood relief and response.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF requires US\$ 173.5 million to provide life-saving support to women and children affected by the floods, but the appeal is only 22 per cent funded, with a gap of US\$ 135.5 million. In addition to the re-purposing of regular resources, funds from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), USA, Sweden, Japan, Germany, Education Cannot Wait (ECW), Norway, Korea, Romania, Telenor, Unilever and flexible thematic funding have been critical to the initial response. UNICEF is grateful to donors for the much needed resources and to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), as these have been critical for the first wave of response. Proposals and pledges totalling up to US\$ 20.82 million are under various stages of negotiation from bilateral donors, the private sector, and UNICEF National Committees worldwide.

Summary of Programme Response

UNICEF Pakistan has pre-existing field offices in all four affected provinces and has been working with the Government of Pakistan, UN agencies and NGO partners to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable populations, in 54 of the government declared 90 calamity affected districts (60 per cent), both displaced and those returning to their communities. Four operation hubs (Sukkur and Hyderabad in Sindh, Sibbi in Balochistan and Multan in Punjab) are being set up to bring our operations and programme delivery closer to the hardest hit areas. The flood response has been boosted by UNICEF's surge capacity, drawing on expertise within the country office, the regional office and globally. While mounting an initial response, UNICEF has participated in rapid needs assessments and is leading sectoral coordination in the WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors and Child Protection sub-sector.

Nutrition

UNICEF continued to support the implementation of activities aimed at preventing and treating malnutrition in flood-affected districts. Multiple micronutrient powders (MNP) have been provided for 81,397 children aged 6 to 59 months (39,453 boys and 41,944 girls) and 432,742 primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months have been provided with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling. A total of 531,168 children were screened for malnutrition across the flood-affected districts, out of which about 6 per cent (31,228) have been identified as Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM). A total of 30,602 SAM children (13,744 boys and 16,858 girls) have been admitted for treatment with Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) across 356 UNICEF supported Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) sites found in 38 of the Government's calamity declared districts.

UNICEF is currently working with Government and all partners on simplified protocols for the treatment of SAM to allow for a rapid scale-up of response across the 84 (recently increased to 90) Government's calamity declared districts. An estimated 1,568,846 SAM boys and girls (98 per cent of the target) need to be reached with treatment services. Bridging the nutrition budget gap for an aggressive sector-wide response approach is most urgent.

WASH

UNICEF WASH is scaling up its WASH response, with additional partnerships under development in Sindh and Balochistan. This scale up includes support for communities as they move back to their homes and transition to early recovery. The WASH response currently spans 29 districts and includes service provision through CSO partners, government counterparts and private sector. To date 815,589 people, including 184,540 girls, 191,727 boys, 215,919 women and 223,403 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, 530,216 including 121,607 girls, 126,512 boys, 138,293 women and 143,804 men, have been reached with hygiene promotion messages, with 572,581 people receiving hygiene kits, which cater to the menstrual hygiene needs of women and adolescent girls, soap and/or

² <https://nfrcc.gov.pk/>

additional WASH Non-Food Items (NFIs). 51,482 people (including 11,535 girls, 11,970 boys, 13,725 women and 14,252 men) have benefited from temporary gender-segregated latrines.

In support of WASH Sector coordination, UNICEF has active sector coordination in all provinces and in three hubs. Technical guidelines and standards for sanitation and hygiene have been finalized. UNICEF is working with sector partners to define a sector transition/early recovery strategy to guide the next few months of the response.

Health

A total of 712,614 people (175,505 girls, 147,104 boys, 224,199 women and 165,866 men) have benefitted from the primary health services through mobile health camps by 78 functional teams. Moreover, 100,215 children, including 57,557, girls received immunization against measles and 21,043 pregnant women have been provided antenatal care services. UNICEF conducted supply monitoring to facilitate the implementing partners in Sindh and Balochistan in improving management and distribution of health supplies in district warehouses and supported health facilities. UNICEF, in partnership with WHO and UNFPA, is planning repair/rehabilitation of over 100 health facilities. Sample BOQs and standardized list of equipment and supplies has been prepared. UNICEF Sindh has conducted an inception meeting for district health officers and Director General Health Office to kick start a partnership with Shifa foundation for 16 health facilities in Sanghar, Umerkot, Naushero Feroze and Mirpurkhas with BHA-USAID support. UNICEF Baluchistan has supported installation of 14 out of 30 planned tented health facilities as an interim measure until full functionality of static health facilities is restored. UNICEF has procured basic equipment and medicines for 3000 Lady Health Workers (LHWs) and plans to order for 10,000 more to strengthen community-based services. This support will be coupled with refresher trainings for Lady Health Supervisors and LHWs.

Education

UNICEF continues to provide support for continuity of learning in safe and protective environments, while also planning for early recovery. With UNICEF support, 624 TLCs have been established, supporting 51,053 students, including 21,700 girls, in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh. In Balochistan, UNICEF has supported the dewatering of over 60 schools, allowing 30,614 students, including 11,659 girls, to resume education. In addition, educational supplies have been provided to 7,605 students (2,280 girls).

To support mitigation of the flood's impact on students, 142 female and 98 male teachers have been trained on psychosocial support and teaching in emergencies. Social media and mass-communication have reached over 51,000 people (21,147 girls and women). In leading coordination of the ESWG, UNICEF conducted two meetings of District Education Groups in Sindh on flood related needs and responses, attended by key stakeholders.

Child Protection

UNICEF and partners are providing children, families and communities with interventions to prevent and respond to psychosocial distress, violence, abuse and exploitation. To date, UNICEF has activated 9 partnerships with civil society organisations to bring child protection services to flood-affected children and families, covering 24 districts in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and KP. UNICEF is also working in partnership with Social Welfare Departments to replicate or expand the government's district Child Protection Unit (CPUs) to support children at risk and survivors of protection violations, and has so far supported 332 child victims (207 boys, 125 girls). A total of 91,315 children (44,356 girls, 36,264 boys, 5,375 women, 5,323 men) have received Psychosocial Support through fixed and mobile modalities to help cope with the impact of the floods.

UNICEF has developed a comprehensive communications kit in multiple local languages covering key child protection risks for outreach with affected children and families, and to date 74,326 people (25,949 girls, 27,025 boys, 9,672 women, 11,680 men) have been directly reached, this also includes 13,540 people (5,319 girls, 5,530 boys, 1,373 women, 1,318 men) during the reporting period. A total of 662,190 people (55,280 girls, 58,235 boys, 389,287 women, 159,428 men) have been reached via radio, TV and social media platforms. UNICEF continues to support partners with frequent trainings and orientation workshops on CPIE and GBViE-related topics. A total of 51 (17 women and 34 men) UNICEF and partner staff, including staff from the social welfare department, were trained in Balochistan to scale up GBV response, risk mitigation and prevention in the flood affected communities. UNICEF's work on promoting birth registration continues, with 14,580 children registered in 5 districts in Balochistan. Child Protection sub-sector

coordination occurs under the leadership of UNICEF and provincial working groups are implementing sectoral operational plan and the coordination plan following a recently completed support mission from the Global CP AOR.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) is unacceptable breach of fundamental human rights and a deep betrayal of UNICEF's core values. UNICEF continued to support CSO partners to design and implement safe programmes to mitigate the risk of SEA. 15 CSO partners were supported to design safe programmes that have fully integrated measures for reducing the risk of SEA. 10 CSO partners have been screened to identify and mitigate risks of SEA prior to signing of Programme Cooperation Agreements, with two rated as High Risk. Since then, UNICEF has been providing technical support to increase their PSEA capacity to achieve Low Risk rating.

During the reporting period, 20,079 people (4,748 girls, 4,959 boys, 4,748 women; 5,620 men) have had access to a channel for safe and accessible reporting of SEA. UNICEF partners with specialized expertise have commenced implementation to accelerate PSEA. 20 CSO partners participated in the long-term capacity building initiative which has helped to strengthen capacities of partners to investigate SEA allegations promptly and safely without exposing survivors to further harm. 52 frontline workers received PSEA training and are now fully aware of what constitutes SEA, the prohibited standards of behaviour and how to report SEA. 43 UNICEF staff deployed for surge support have received mandatory orientation on PSEA. Some notable PSEA challenges that UNICEF and other UN agencies have prioritized to urgently address include weak inter-agency coordination, absence of a collective mechanism and a channel for safe and accessible reporting of SEA, and facilitating provision of assistance to survivors.

Social Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability

UNICEF's Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) teams continue to play a critical role in the post-flood response and early recovery phase, helping communities resettle with relevant, contextualized, and timely communication on services and preventative behaviours. To ensure that messages reflect concerns and needs of the population, SBC teams conduct quantitative and qualitative assessments with the affected population. Recent insight confirms that the movement of these communities from camps back to their villages do not represent a corresponding shift from relief to recovery, but instead, they move because of the difficult living conditions in camps, including limited access to services, security, and fear of local squatters who may occupy their abandoned homes and lands.

To date, face-to-face participatory sessions in communities have reached over 2.1 million people, (54 per cent females). In all provinces, UNICEF continues to train social mobilisers, community resource persons, and peer support groups to help families make more informed decisions about relief and recovery. Broadcasts through mass-media communication reached over 13 million (over 8.8 m during the reporting period) people. This includes guidance through social and digital media to promote preventive behaviours and access to essential services. Additionally, 35,173 people (55.3 per cent males and 44.7 per cent females) were engaged through community feedback mechanisms, which highlighted the need to deliver timely and adequate emergency obstetric care (EmOC) services to flood-affected families. In Baluchistan, UNICEF conducted a consultative workshop with religious leaders with special emphasis on supporting flood-affected communities. This workshop finalised a booklet on Key Family-Care Practices intended to provide agreement and unity among provincial faith leaders and religious institutions.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF is shifting its humanitarian priorities to scale up its response to the floods and is targeting 6.4 million people, including nearly 4.4 million children with critical life-saving interventions, aligned to the Interagency 2022 Flood Response Plan and sector priorities therein. UNICEF will reach the most vulnerable children and women with an integrated package of life-saving services across health, nutrition, WASH, education, and child protection (including gender-based violence) and leverage its development program and resources. Key cross-cutting actions, such as protection against sexual abuse and exploitation, social behavioural change and community engagement, and accountability to affected populations, will be strengthened and streamlined across all sectors. UNICEF commits to strengthening humanitarian leadership and coordination at national and subnational levels through its co-leadership of the WASH, education and nutrition sectors and the child protection area of responsibility and its engagement in the health sector.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

During the reporting period, UNICEF Pakistan continued to highlight the nutrition and child survival crisis in flood-affected areas, two months after the Government of Pakistan declared a national emergency, while highlighting the links with climate change and the impact of children's mental health. The Director of Global Communication & Advocacy, the Director of Global Education UNICEF ROSA Director and UNICEF ROSA Chief of Communication came on missions to the field in support of advocacy and fundraising for the emergency response.

Advocacy around the Nutrition crisis

Press release:

[More than 1 in 9 children in flood-affected areas of Pakistan suffering from severe acute malnutrition](#)

Video: [Link](#)

Advocacy around child survival & climate change

1- Visit of Ms. Paloma Escudero Director of Global Communication & Advocacy:

[Geneva Palais Briefing](#)

Press release: [English](#), [Urdu](#)

[Piece to Camera](#)

2 - Visit of Mr. George Laryea-Adjei, UNICEF ROSA Director

[Press release](#)

[Piece to Camera:](#)

Key media coverage:

[PTV](#)

DAWN: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#), [Link 3](#), [Link 4](#)

Associated Press of Pakistan

Advocacy around mental health & the learning crisis

[Story: Helping children overcome post-flood distress in Pakistan](#)

Visit of Mr. Rob Jenkins, Director of Education

Press release: [English](#), [Urdu](#)

Piece to camera: [Link](#)

Pieces to Camera supporting UNICEF's advocacy & fundraising efforts:

[Ms. Eliane Luthi, Regional Chief of Communication](#)

[Ms. Catherine Weibel, Chief of Advocacy & Communication](#)

[Ms. Sabahat Ambreen, WASH Specialist](#)

[Ms. Rubina Nadeem, Education Specialist](#)

Funding Requirement

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Total	\$	%
Health	35,000,000	3,436,338	4,349,410	7,785,748	27,214,252	78%
Nutrition	34,669,042	8,833,960	2,072,184	10,906,144	23,762,898	69%
Education	23,290,028	2,829,905	4,869,564	7,699,469	15,590,559	67%
Child Protection	11,262,494	1,536,218	770,372	2,306,590	8,955,904	80%
WASH	58,320,324	4,964,116	1,725,000	6,689,116	51,631,209	89%
Emergency Preparedness	11,000,000	2,680,668	4,000	2,684,668	8,315,332	76%
Total	173,541,888	24,281,204	13,790,530	38,071,734	135,470,154	78%

Next SitRep: 30th November 2022

Who to contact for further information:

Mr. Abdullah Fadil
Country Representative
Pakistan
Tel: +92 301 851 1848
Email: afadil@unicef.org

Mr. Innousa Kabore
Deputy Representative
Pakistan
Tel: +92 345 500 6578
Email: ikabore@unicef.org

Mr. Scott Whoolery
Chief Field Operations
Pakistan
Tel: +92 302 8612189
Email: swhoolery@unicef.org

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Results Matrix Floods 2022				
Sector	UNICEF and Operational partners			
	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	2,000,000	Men	223,403	96,931▲
		Women	215,919	89,515▲
		Boys	191,727	82,935▲
		Girls	184,540	83,231▲
		Total	815,589	352,612▲
People accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	440,000	Men	34,945	23,497▲
		Women	33,644	22,282▲
		Boys	30,002	20,339▲
		Girls	28,824	19,817▲
		Total	127,415	85,935▲
People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	2,400,000	Men	160,458	40,778▲
		Women	154,413	35,349▲
		Boys	131,556	29,316▲
		Girls	126,154	31,591▲

		Total	572,581	137,034▲
Health				
Children, women and adolescents equitably access essential health services with sustained coverage of high impact preventive and curative interventions.	3,200,000	Men	224,198	76,112▲
		Women	165,864	63,648▲
		Boys	147,107	26,420▲
		Girls	175,505	35,503▲
		Total	712,674	201,683▲
Children (6 to 59 months) vaccinated against measles	736,000	Boys	42,657	14,544▲
		Girls	57,557	34,855▲
		Total	100,214	49,399▲
Children (0 to 59) months vaccinated against Polio*	2,543,121	Boys	5,929,833	5,929,833▲
		Girls	5,663,193	5,663,193▲
		Total	11,593,027	11,593,027▲
Nutrition				
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	1,599,448 ³	Boys	13,744	3,725▲
		Girls	16,858	8,711▲
		Total	30,602	12,436▲
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	6,651,443	Total	432,742	269,506▲
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	10,224,656	Boys	39,453	14,450▲
		Girls	41,944	16,870▲
		Total	81,397	31,320▲
Child Protection				
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	300,914	Men	5,323	5,323 ▲
		Women	5,375	5,375 ▲
		Boys	36,264	3,147 ▲
		Girls	44,356	4,841 ▲
		Total	91,318	18,686 ▲
Girls and boys receiving individual case management and specialized services.	3,143	Boys	207	133 ▲
		Girls	125	37 ▲
		Total	332	170 ▲
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (PSEA)	3,697,379	Men	4,748	2,739 ▲
		Women	5,620	3,031 ▲
		Boys	4,959	1,305 ▲
		Girls	4,752	1,394 ▲
		Total	20,079	8,469 ▲
Boys, girls, women, men reached through awareness activities and UNICEF-supported community mobilization interventions on key child protection risks and available services.	3,106,817	Men	171,108	5,907 ▲
		Women	398,919	3,046 ▲
		Boys	85,260	6,247 ▲
		Girls	81,229	5,591 ▲

³ The HAC includes resource requirements to cover a portion of the needs (e.g. 331,340 SAM children) as per this overall SAM target of 1,599,448 (NNS 2018); noting that the sector targets for SAM treatment is 414,175 as per the revised IA 2022 Flood Response Plan; the remaining target caseload of 1.27 million children will be reached through other resources outside of the HAC appeal with the financial difference funded through development resources mobilized and leveraged as part of the PDNA and general development agenda; as well as taking into account the coverage of other partners.

		Total	736,516	20,791 ▲
Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.*	617,500	Women	0	0
		Boys	0	0
		Girls	0	0
		Total	0	0
Education				
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	383,000	Boys	48,308	5,600 ▲
		Girls	33,359	3,502 ▲
		Total	81,667	9,102 ▲
Children received education supplies including	383,000	Boys	5,325	1,860 ▲
		Girls	2,280	1,738 ▲
		Total	7,605	3,598 ▲
Social Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability				
People reached (one-way comms) with messages on prevention and access to services	25,000,000	Men	6,781,203	4,581,963▲
		Women	6,515,273	4,300,776▲
		Total	13,296,476	8,882,739▲
People participating in 2-way engagement events	2,500,000	Men	1,103,188	1,084,026▲
		Women	1,059,925	1,044,539▲
		Total	2,163,113	2,128,565▲
People who shared their concerns and received clarification through established feedback mechanisms	3,500,000	Men	19,457	19,457
		Women	15,716	15,716
		Total	35,173	35,173

* Addressing GBViE remains a high priority for UNICEF Pakistan Office. Prior to the recent flooding, partners including the social welfare department had limited capacity to address GBV. UNICEF Pakistan Office is currently scaling up its GBViE programming and capacity to start measuring GBViE results.