



Reporting Period: March 2023

Pakistan Humanitarian Situation Report: 11



Situation in Numbers

33 million
People affected by heavy rains and floods

9.6 million
Children in need of humanitarian assistance

20.6 million
People in need of humanitarian assistance

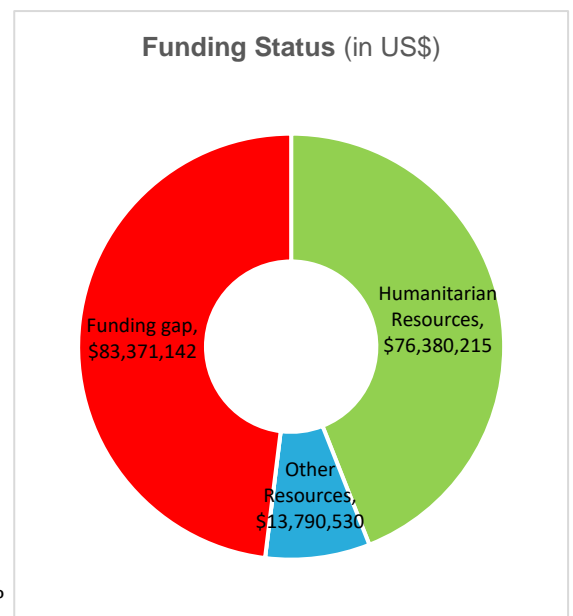
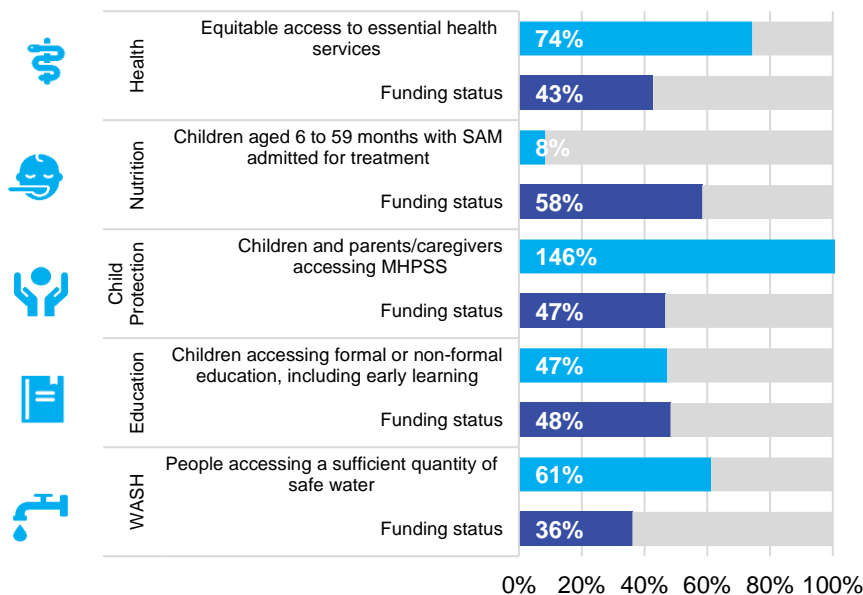
Pakistan Floods Response Plan 2022

**UNICEF Floods Response Requirement
USD 173.5 million**

Highlights

- Floods in 2022 affected 33 million people with 1,739 lives lost, and more than 2.2 million houses damaged or destroyed. Around 8 million people were displaced, with approximately 1.8 million people still exposed to or living close to flooded areas, with continued assistance required in 2023.¹
- In the flood affected districts, 134,779 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (74,774 girls and 60,005 boys) have been enrolled for treatment, with 39,408 new admissions during the reporting period.
- UNICEF has reached 1,224,794 people with access to safe drinking water.
- Through UNICEF-supported health facilities, 2,382,546 people benefitted from PHC services and 1,208,914 children were immunized for measles.
- UNICEF supported establishment of 1,232 Temporary Learning Centers. A total of 180,889 children are being further supported to continue learning in a safe and protective environment through various modalities.
- UNICEF supported 438,019 children and caregivers with access to mental health and psychosocial support.

UNICEF Response and Funding Status



¹ OCHA Sitrep no 15

Top picture: Children crossing the standing flood water on a boat to go to school (11th March, 2023)

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF requires USD 173.5 million to provide life-saving support to women and children affected by the floods. The appeal is currently 52 per cent funded, leaving a gap of USD 83.4 million. In addition to the re-purposing of regular resources, funds from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the United States of America, United Kingdom, Sweden, Japan, Germany, Education Cannot Wait (ECW), Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Korea, Romania, Australia, private sector partners Telenor and Unilever, and flexible thematic humanitarian 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.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The 2022 monsoons in Pakistan saw one of the worst spells of rainfall since 1961, with Sindh and Balochistan receiving 600-700 per cent more rains than forecasted by the Pakistan Meteorological Department. The floods affected more than 33 million people in 94 districts resulting in the loss of 1,739 lives mostly in Sindh and Balochistan. Eight months into the response, there are still 1.8 million people who live by stagnant floodwater², down from 4.5 million people in January.

An estimated 20.6 million people, including 9.6 million children, need humanitarian assistance. 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. More than 1.5 million children lack Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) services, with 170,000 of them suffering from SAM with complications requiring stabilization treatment. Nutrition, food security and public health are the major concerns, as many of these people are in temporary shelters, lack basic food items (at risk of sliding into emergency level of hunger) and are at increased risk of malnutrition.

Besides other humanitarian needs in Sindh province, PDMA Sindh has declared an urgent need for dewatering activities in the districts of Nausharo Feroze, Khairpur, Sukkur, Jhatta, and Ghotki. Flooding in Balochistan³ continues to affect vulnerable populations, with stagnant water remaining visible in some Union Councils within Nasirabad division. Malaria and other waterborne diseases are becoming an increasingly concerning issue, with Vector Borne Disease (VBD) positivity rates as of 9 March at 74 per cent in Sohbatpur, 62 per cent in Jhal Magsi, 52 per cent in Nasirabad, 52 per cent in Jaffarabad, and 41 per cent in district Kaachi⁴.

Apart from continuing floods situation, on 21st March an earthquake of 6.8 magnitude was reported from Hindukush region of Afghanistan. Shockwaves were felt in most of the northern parts of Pakistan, including KP, GB, AJ&K, ICT and Northern Punjab with lesser degree in Northern Balochistan. As a consequence of the earthquake there have been 11 casualties (including 2 children and 3 women), 79 people got injured (out of which 13 were children and 32 were females). Also 172 houses got fully or partially damaged, 7 schools partially damaged and 19 livestock were lost. These losses and damages were mainly took place in KP province.

Summary of Programme Response

UNICEF Pakistan has a physical presence in the four flood-affected provinces and works collaboratively with the Government, other UN agencies and NGO partners to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable populations. Out of the 94 Government-declared calamity-hit districts, UNICEF and its partners are supporting the displaced populations



© UNICEF/UN0804158/



© UNICEF/UN0804162/

² Stagnant flood water in Mole dino hajano village, Matiari district, Sindh province (3 March, 2023).

³ A school damaged by the floods in Hanna Urak Quetta district, Balochistan province (1st March, 2023)

⁴ OCHA [Pakistan: 2022 Monsoon Floods - Situation Report No. 15 \(As of 9 March 2023\)](#)

and assisting with safe return to their communities in 87 districts. Moreover, UNICEF established four additional operation hubs (Sukkur and Hyderabad in Sindh, Sibbi in Balochistan, and Multan in Punjab) to support operations and programme delivery in the most severely flood-affected areas. UNICEF has been leading sectoral coordination in WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors and the Child Protection sub-sector from the onset of the flood response.

WASH

WASH flood response continues across the four provinces, with current response interventions focusing on rehabilitation of damaged facilities and scaling up household sanitation access for affected households. However, even with significant response by UNICEF and the wider sector, humanitarian needs are still critical and the next monsoon is on the horizon. The WASH programme is responding in 30 districts with work undertaken with WASH service providers, civil society, and the private sector working to restore access to life-saving WASH services with a resilience and sustainable lens.

Through UNICEF support, 1,224,794 people, including 282,420 girls, 291,732 boys, 324,136 women and 326,506 men, have been reached with access to safe drinking water, of which over 464,000 people have been reached with access to sustainable water systems. In addition, 739,211 people (160,532 girls, 165,868 boys, 208,988 women and 203,823 men), have been reached with hygiene promotion messages, and 1,460,532 people received hygiene kits that cater for the menstrual hygiene needs of women and adolescent girls, or soap and additional WASH non-food items (NFIs). Over 125,000 people have benefited from sanitation interventions, including an estimated 86,360 people (20,189 girls, 20,930 boys, 22,519 women and 22,722 men) who have benefited from temporary gender-segregated latrines and 38,717 people (9,426 girls, 9,202 boys, 10,157 women and 9,932 men) provided with support for restoration of household sanitation facilities. This intervention is currently being further scaled up, though resources are limited to take household sanitation to the scale required. UNICEF is also working to ensure preparedness for potential flooding in 2023, working to secure contingency supplies and establish contingency partnerships in advance of any new emergency.

In support of WASH Sector coordination, UNICEF continues its leadership role in the sector coordination together with government counterparts at the national level, in all provinces, and in provincial hubs. Preliminary findings from a gender safety audit and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) assessment are currently under review with the sector working group and these will be used to guide and adapt recovery programming and preparedness for future emergencies. The sector is currently finalizing a recovery assessment that will take place over the next few months.

Health

UNICEF continued the provision of essential primary health care services through mobile health teams and static facilities in 41 flood affected districts. A total of 2,381,546 people (592,665 girls, 548,781 boys and 742,249 women and 497,851 men) accessed primary health services through 125 mobile health teams and health facilities. Moreover, 1,208,914 children (578,142 boys and 630,773 girls) were immunized against measles and 160,183 pregnant women provided with antenatal care services. UNICEF is further improving immunization outreach by including vaccination and birth registration services to the ongoing mass MUAC screening in Baluchistan.

Continuation and expansion of existing outreach services and rehabilitation of health facilities is being planned until the end of December 2023. Community based services are being strengthened to complement service delivery through static and outreach healthcare services. Seven thousand LHW kits procured for Lady health Workers who lost their supplies due to flooding are currently being packaged for distribution. Refresher trainings of all LHWs in flood affected districts is an urgent need to improve community level services availability. Stagnant water and upcoming summer and rainy season pose a threat of spiking malaria and dengue cases. 450,000 long-lasting insecticidal nets/bednets (LLINs) have been distributed to high malaria endemic districts of Sindh which are prioritized by the National and provincial malaria control programmes. UNICEF's support is complementing similar effort in other provinces by LLINs in pipeline from GFATM support. Additional resources are being mobilized for logistics and communication campaign promoting correct use of LLINs. Similarly, contingency plans have been made for possible cholera outbreaks.

UNICEF is focusing on rehabilitation of static health care services through repair of damaged health care facilities and using tented facilities. Modest rehabilitation and replacement of equipment of 109 primary health facilities and EPI warehouses is ongoing in all four provinces. Initially, 30 tented facilities were established to replace damaged health facilities in Balochistan province, and now after rehabilitation and retreat of flood water, eight tented facilities are still

providing the replacement services. Health programme is also contributing to improve cold chain maintenance and timely logistics through acquiring additional vehicles. These include maintenance and supply chain strengthening through workshop vehicles (18), logistic vans (8) and refrigerated trucks (31). In addition, as part of recovery efforts solarization is planned of 2,000 PHC facilities/EPI centres resulting in clean energy. The saving in electricity bills will amount around USD 20 million per year if the facility bill average is around USD 1000 per month.

Timely data on health care utilization and disease outbreaks is extremely important for an appropriate planning and response. UNICEF has initiated DHIS 2 scale up efforts in five flood affected districts of Balochistan in a drive to enable real time information and building better health systems.

Nutrition

UNICEF continued to co-lead the Nutrition Sector coordination at the National, Provincial and Hubs level in collaboration with the Ministry of National Health Services Coordination and Regulations (MoNHSR&C) and provincial and district authorities/governments respectively. So far, 1,689,390⁵ children (851,796 girls and 837,594 boys) have been screened for malnutrition using Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement across 52 districts, both at facilities and community level led platforms by CSO partners. A total of 8 per cent of children screened, 136,349 children (76,046 girls and 60,303 boys), have been identified with severe wasting, and 134,779 (74,774 girls and 60,005 boys), about 98 per cent of the new cases have been admitted for treatment.

Moreover, 510,087 children aged 6 to 59 months (256,979 girls and 253,108 boys) have received micronutrient powder (MNP). A total of 655,547 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) have been screened for malnutrition using MUAC tapes, of which 13 per cent of PLW (88,408) were identified as malnourished - indicating an increase of 2 percentage points when compared to last report (11 per cent). 495,964 PLW and 207,754 adolescent girls received Iron Folic Acid (IFA)/Micro-Nutrient Tablets (MNTs) and 1,028,624⁶ primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months have been counselled on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices through various platforms including CSO partners at community.

Balochistan has initiated mass MUAC screening in 4 flood affected districts covering 55 union councils, with 40 teams supporting the process, and scale-up is in progress with community-based nutrition response implemented by the CSO partners. In the first phase, around 200 (50 in each district) Lady Health Workers (LHWs) and community workers have been trained on simplified protocols for the management of wasting. 257,390 children have been screened and around 6 per cent of the screened children were identified as severe wasting and 18 per cent with moderate wasting, noting large differences across locations. Digitization for severe wasting identification with bar-codes will ensure monitoring and follow-up of each child. Punjab and Sindh have initiated planning for mass MUAC screening, learning from inter-provincial experiences.

Despite the efforts to scale-up nutrition support programming, more than 1.5 million children with severe wasting need treatment with Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in government declared calamity hit districts.

Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to support education services in flood-affected areas, reaching 180,889 children (74,663 girls and 106,226 boys) in total. Key interventions included the provision of safe, inclusive and accessible learning opportunities through the establishment of Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs), the construction of Transitional School Structures (TSS) and dewatering, fumigation, and cleaning of schools. A total of 119,155 children (51,631 girls and 67,524 boys) are learning in 1,232 TLCs equipped with teaching, learning and recreational materials across Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces and 4,628 children (3,049 boys and 1,579 girls) in Balochistan are enrolled in Transitional School Structures. 57,106 children (21,453 girls and 35,653 boys) have been able to return to their classrooms in Balochistan, KP and Punjab through the dewatering, disinfection and cleaning of schools.

⁵ & ⁶ Possibility of double counting at community and facility level in a reporting month/s

Social and behaviour change communication messages on back to learning (through social media, mass communication and community engagement) continue to enhance communities' awareness on safe learning opportunities, reaching some 288,691 people (including 135,127 girls and women).

Teacher training on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) has so far reached 112 teachers (44 female teachers). In addition, 5,930 members (3,319 women and 2,611 men) of PT/SMC (Parent Teacher/School Management Committee) have been trained on MHPSS and safe reopening of schools.

As co-lead of the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), UNICEF supported fortnightly and monthly national, provincial and district level coordination meetings in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh.

Child Protection

UNICEF and partners are providing children, families and communities with interventions to prevent and respond to distress, violence, abuse and exploitation.

To date, UNICEF has activated 13 partnerships with civil society organisations to bring child protection services to flood-affected children and families, covering 35 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, including the deployment of case workers and psychologists, and has so far responded to 3,107 child victims (1,536 girls and 1,571 boys). To date, a total of 438,019 children and caregivers (160,531 girls, 161,283 boys, 72,573 women, 43,462 men) have received Psychosocial Support and Services (PSS), including 135,807 people (38,872 girls, 39,027 boys, 35,643 women, 22,265 men) during the reporting period.

So far, 2,290,339 people (518,404 girls 517,080 boys, 760,842 women, 494,013 men) have been reached through awareness activities and UNICEF supported community mobilization interventions, including people reached directly through face-to-face interventions and indirectly reached via radio, TV and social media platforms. This includes 709,631 people (210,482 girls, 210,557 boys, 151,108 women, 137,484 men) reached during the reporting period. UNICEF also provided Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and/or response services to 442,482 children and women (140,507 girls, 83,583 boys, 218,392 women). This includes 278,648 people (94,677 girls, 45,886 boys, 138,085 women) reached during the reporting period. The births of 61,008 children (29,554 girls and 31,454 boys) are being registered, which is a major step towards their legal identify and access to services.

Training of case workers, in partnership with Bradford University UK, commenced and will continue in April. This effort will exponentially increase the size of the workforce in Sindh and bring more specialized services to children at risk or experiencing child protection violations.

The child protection area of responsibility meetings are regularly being held to strengthen the child protection coordination and response. UNICEF is now hosting an interagency coordinator to strengthen MHPSS responses and coordination across agencies through the Dutch Surge Support (DSS) mechanism. Roll out of *I Support My Friends*, a new contextualised peer-to-peer psychological first aid programme, commenced through a series of trainings of trainers. *I Support My Friends* recognises the agency and capacity of children and adolescents, girls and boys, to develop the skills to support their friends and ensures that they can do so safely with close adult supervision and attention to child safeguarding.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) is an unacceptable breach of fundamental human rights and a deep betrayal of UNICEF's core values. Considering the high risk of SEA emanating from the floods, UNICEF and its implementing partners executed several interventions to strengthen prevention, reporting, and response to SEA. Since the onset of the emergency, 10,626 frontline workers (4,626 women and 5,800 men) were trained on PSEA through online mandatory trainings and face-to-face training sessions. The trained frontline workers now know what constitutes SEA and are aware of the prohibited behaviors, as well as where and how to report SEA misconduct. UNICEF also supported its implementing partners to develop contextualized PSEA messages and Information, Education, and Communication

(IEC) materials. Since the beginning of the response, 2,599,264 people (370,167 girls, 340,664 boys, 1,008,208 women, and 880,244 men) in UNICEF-supported project implementation sites have been reached with PSEA messages.

UNICEF partners deployed multiple channels for safe and accessible reporting of SEA, with 4,185,042 people (810,663 girls, 784,976 boys, 1,240,353 women, 1,349,050 men) having access to channels for safe and accessible SEA reporting. UNICEF further continued to provide support to the inter-agency PSEA Taskforce to strengthen collective accountability on PSEA. Owing to its active engagement, UNICEF was appointed as the Inter-agency PSEA Taskforce co-chair. This new role provides more space for UNICEF to influence policy and implementation of PSEA across the UN agencies and Civil Society Organizations participating in the humanitarian response. UNICEF is co-chairing the national PSEA network and the provincial chapter in Sindh Province. The establishment of the PSEA network in all the provinces is underway, with Baluchistan province now an active provincial chapter of PSEA network and Punjab is currently preparing to activate its provincial chapter of PSEA Network.

UNICEF has also rolled out the implementation of the UN IP common PSEA capacity assessment framework to strengthen the capacities of the PSEA network for risk-informed programming. Additionally, thirteen districts have established community-based complaints mechanisms in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces where UNICEF has recently conducted a mapping of existing reporting channels.

Social and Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability

The Social and Behavior Change (SBC) teams continue to play an important role in bridging trust and dialogue between communities, governments, and implementing partners. Communication remains crucial for recovery efforts, including in the dissemination of information about continuing relief efforts, promotion of available services, and guidance to communities to make informed decisions both collectively and individually. Such efforts have shown to greatly help affected families cope and rebuild their lives.

In Sindh and Punjab provinces, in response to the present recovery phase, several initiatives were taken to address the mental health and trauma to children affected by the disaster. In support to the Child Protection section, one such SBC initiative has been the use of theatres and comedians to help over 300 children cope with their emotions and feelings. These performances are aimed to provide a safe space for children to express themselves and understand their experiences and help them to address the mental health challenges faced by the children in the affected areas. Effective communication to children can provide reassurance, guidance and support during these difficult times.

In addition to addressing critical issues for children, the SBC teams trained 220 social mobilizers and religious leaders in the promotion and practice of 22 Key Family Care Practices. So far SBC has engaged 57,000 community members. These two-way discussions were also an opportunity to raise awareness about the importance of girls education, child rights, address child marriage and how to provide critical care for children through UNICEF's Early Childhood Development and Nutrition program.

Furthermore, the use of digital engagement tools as viable feedback mechanisms, and the training of implementing partners in qualitative research methodologies helped to ensure a coordinated and effective response during the recovery phase. Overall, these initiatives helped to mitigate the impact of the floods to the most vulnerable members of Pakistan's affected communities.

Winterization/ Disaster Risk Reduction

As part of the winter support to vulnerable people with damaged/destroyed homes, UNICEF has supported nearly 350,000 people, particularly children, with 32,000 warm clothing kits (infants and children up to 12 years), 130,000 blankets, 25,000 quilts, 20,000 jackets for children, 10,000 shawls for women and 20,000 woolen caps distributed to the prioritized floods affected and snowbound/cold weather affected communities of Balochistan, KP, Sindh and Punjab provinces and the GB region.

NDMA, with support from UNICEF and Welthungerhilfe (WHH), organized a three days National Simulation Exercise for Floods and Rain emergencies workshop, participated by emergency responders, including NDMA, PDMAs, Armed Forces, PMD, FFC, Rescue 1122, UN organizations, NGOs and Representatives of other coordinating Federal and Provincial departments. The pilot training was held from 14th to 16th March, 2023 in Islamabad.

UNICEF also supported NDMA in organizing a three days Gender Responsive Implementation of Sendai Framework of DRR workshop for mid-level government officials benefiting over 37 participants. The aim and purpose of the training was to strengthen Pakistan's ability to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in a way that promotes and supports gender equality.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF continues to scale up its response to the floods and transition to recovery, and is targeting the 6.4 million most affected people, including nearly 4.4 million children with critical life-saving interventions, aligned with the Interagency 2022 Flood Response Plan and sector priorities. 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, SBC, community engagement, and accountability to affected populations, will be strengthened, and streamlined across all sectors. UNICEF continues to strengthen 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 launched a social media campaign focused on its flood emergency response during the last six months and the current needs of flood-affected children and families. This campaign was also linked with World Water Day highlighting the significance of safe water for the affected communities. A Pakistan specific press release was issued to the national and international media which received widespread coverage. In addition, visibility for donors especially contributing to UNICEF's flood response was ensured through videos and posts on PCO social media channels.

Social media campaign marking 6 months of floods

Pieces to Camera: , [Sagheer Ahmad, UNICEF Education Officer](#), Sehar Raza, Education Specialist,

English posts: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#), [Link 3](#), [Link 4](#), [Link 5](#), [Link 6](#), [Link 7](#), [Link 8](#)

Urdu posts: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#), [Link 3](#), [Link 4](#), [Link 5](#)

Pak Youth Diaries/Adolescent Videos: Noorullah, [Maryam](#),

Human Interest Story: [Displaced by the Flood](#)

World Water Day

Pieces to Camera: Muhammad Tufail Khan Video 2, [Faiq Khan, Community Leader](#),

Pak Youth Diaries/Adolescent Videos: Mehreen, [Shumaila](#), [Zainab](#)

Press Release: [More than 10 million people, including children, living in Pakistan's flood-affected areas still lack access to safe drinking water - UNICEF](#)

Human Interest Story: [Safe water: Essential for all, available to a few](#)

Explainer Video: [Link](#)

Donor Recognition: [Sweden](#), Ernst & Young, [Rangoonwala Foundation](#), [Karam Organization](#)

Funding Requirement

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Total	\$	%
Health	35,000,000	10,615,992	4,349,410	14,965,402	20,034,598	57%
Nutrition	34,669,042	18,165,512	2,072,184	20,237,696	14,431,346	42%
Education	23,290,028	6,380,741	4,869,564	11,250,306	12,039,722	52%
Child Protection	11,262,494	4,478,254	770,372	5,248,626	6,013,868	53%
WASH	58,320,324	19,345,350	1,725,000	21,070,350	37,249,974	64%
Emergency Preparedness	11,000,000	17,394,367	4,000	17,398,367	- 6,398,367	-58%
Total	173,541,888	76,380,215	13,790,530	90,170,746	83,371,142	48%

* EPF loan (US\$ 9.1M) is not reflected in the table above.

Next SitRep: 1st May 2023

Who to contact for further information:

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

Mr. Inoussa 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

Summary of Programme Results

Results Matrix Floods 2022-23				
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	3,697,379	Men	326,506	9,104▲
		Women	324,136	7,898▲
		Boys	291,732	5,279▲
		Girls	282,420	7,425▲
		Total	1,224,794	29,706▲
People accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	1,192,635	Men	32,654	3,529▲
		Women	32,676	3,650▲
		Boys	30,356	3,403▲
		Girls	29,391	3,157▲
		Total	125,077	13,739▲
People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	2,015,902	Men	379,313	25,604▲
		Women	380,913	21,893▲
		Boys	348,622	26,567▲
		Girls	351,684	36,257▲
		Total	1,460,532	110,321▲
Health				
Children women and adolescent equitably access essential health services with sustained coverage of high impact preventive and curative interventions. ⁷	3,200,000	Men	497,851	204,198▲
		Women	742,249	298,297▲
		Boys	548,781	162,229▲
		Girls	592,665	149,675▲
		Total	2,381,546	814,399▲
6 to 59 months children vaccinated against measles	736,000	Boys	578,142	7,157▲
		Girls	630,773	6,818▲
		Total	1,208,914	13,974▲
0 to 59 months children vaccinated against Polio ⁸	2,543,121	Boys	8,371,763	
		Girls	8,043,459	
		Total	16,415,222	
Nutrition				
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment ⁹	1,559,448	Boys	60,005	17,507 ▲
		Girls	74,774	21,901 ▲
		Total	134,779	39,408 ▲
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	622,047	Total	1,028,624	206,578 ▲
		466,536	Boys	253,108

⁷ During data cleaning the double counting was noted hence there is a drop in PHC consultations for Boys and Men

⁸ Polio data comes from SNID during the period. It is a door-to-door campaign and includes 2.5 million children affected by floods. These numbers will never be cumulative

⁹ 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.

Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders		Girls	256,979	91,817 ▲
		Total	510,087	184,539 ▲
Child Protection				
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	300,914	Men	43,632	22,265 ▲
		Women	72,573	35,643 ▲
		Boys	161,283	39,027 ▲
		Girls	160,531	38,872 ▲
		Total	438,019	135,807 ▲
Girls and boys receiving individual case management and specialized services.	3,143	Boys	1,571	920 ▲
		Girls	1,536	943 ▲
		Total	3,107	1,863 ▲
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	1,349,050	357,925▲
		Women	1,240,353	205,054▲
		Boys	784,976	298,771▲
		Girls	810,663	361,333▲
		Total	4,185,042	1,173,083▲
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	494,013	137,484 ▲
		Women	760,842	151,108 ▲
		Boys	517,080	210,557 ▲
		Girls	518,404	210,482 ▲
		Total	2,290,339	709,631▲
Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.	617,500	Women	218,392	138,085 ▲
		Boys	83,583	45,886 ▲
		Girls	140,507	94,677 ▲
		Total	442,482	278,648 ▲
Education				
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	383,000	Boys	106,226	10,423 ▲
		Girls	74,663	7,083 ▲
		Total	180,889	17,506 ▲
Children received education supplies including SIB and SLK ¹⁰ & other supplies ¹¹	383,000	Boys	67,524	9,110 ▲
		Girls	51,631	6,813 ▲
		Total	119,155	15,923 ▲
Risk Communication and Community Engagement/SBC				
Number of people reached through mass and social media, with risk communication and early recovery messages	3,500,000	Men	13,774,529	276,243 ▲
		Women	9,442,686	189,369 ▲
		Total	23,217,215	465,612 ▲
Number of people reached through risk communication, community engagement and receiving accurate, contextualized, timely lifesaving and early recovery information.	2,500,000	Men	2,052,833	428,247 ▲
		Women	2,630,516	548,759 ▲
		Total	4,683,349	977,006 ▲
Number of people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications for available support services to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms.	2,500,000	Men	31,872	3,413 ▲
		Women	25,891	2,772 ▲
		Total	57,763	6,185 ▲

¹⁰ School in a Box and Student Learning Kit.

¹¹ UNICEF is providing TLCs and de-watered schools with diverse teaching and learning materials to create conducive learning environments such as SIB, recreation kits, early childhood development (ECD) kits and individual SLK in coordination with the Provincial and District Education Departments distributing textbooks. As distributions are being conducted continuously, the number of children receiving education supplies will continue to increase.