



# Pakistan

## Humanitarian Situation Report: 13



Reporting Period: Mid-year 2023 (January to June 2023)

### Highlights

- In 2023, the response to the 2022 floods continues which impacted 33 million individuals and displaced 8 million people.
- Over 3.5 million children are impacted by severe acute malnutrition at the rate of 12 per cent (UNOCHA). In the flood-affected districts, 172,155 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (95,731 girls and 76,424 boys) have been enrolled for treatment in UNICEF-supported centers.
- UNICEF has reached 1,711,786 people with access to safe drinking water.
- Through UNICEF-supported health facilities, 3,673,652 people have benefitted from PHC services and 1,782,959 children were immunized for measles.
- UNICEF supported 1,565 Temporary Learning Centers. A total of 258,617 children are being supported to continue learning in a safe and protective environment.
- UNICEF supported 545,205 children and caregivers with access to mental health and psychosocial support.
- While no major flooding occurred in the first half of 2023, Cyclone Biparjoy, which hit near Pakistan in June 2023 causing minimal impact on lives and infrastructure demonstrated the continued vulnerability in flood-affected districts. UNICEF requires \$75 million in additional funding to continue the response and recovery

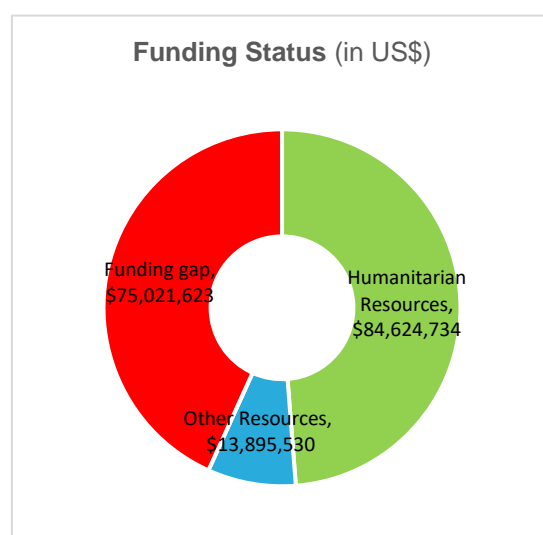
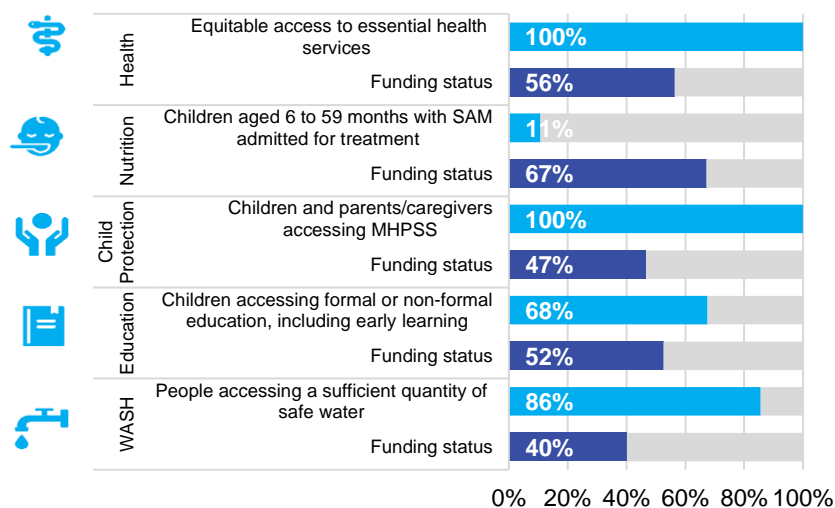
### Situation in Numbers

- 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**

### UNICEF Response and Funding Status



<sup>1</sup> UNICEF appeal was for 6 months. By forging partnerships with government and other institutions, WASH Health and Nutrition achieved remarkable success, surpassing their initial goals.

<sup>2</sup> [UN OCHA Sitrep No 17](#)

*Top picture:* A nutrition assistant, is measuring the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) of 2-year-old Dua at the UNICEF supported Nutrition Outpatient Therapeutic Programme Clinic in Sohbatpur District, Balochistan.

## 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 57 percent funded, leaving a gap of USD 75 million. In addition to the re-purposing of regular resources, funds from Australia, Denmark, the European Union, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, the Republic of Korea, Norway, Romania, Sweden, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UNHCR, Education Cannot Wait (ECW), Global Partnership for Education (GPE), UNICEF National Committees (Denmark, France, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Norway, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States), private sector partners Telenor, Unilever, Ernst & Young, Rangoonwala Trust, Ze Shan Foundation, DP World, Flexport, Maersk and flexible thematic humanitarian funding have been critical to the response. UNICEF is grateful to the donors for the much-needed resources, as these have been essential for the early response and recovery, particularly the most flexible ones as they allowed to invest where required.

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

In 2022, Pakistan experienced one of the most severe monsoon seasons since 1961, leading to devastating consequences, with Sindh and Balochistan exceeding the usual forecasted rainfall by 600-700 per cent as reported by the Pakistan Meteorological Department. As a result, the floods affected more than 33 million people in 94 districts (declared by the Government) resulting in the loss of 1,739 lives, mostly in Sindh and Balochistan. Among those affected, an estimated 20.6 million people, including 9.6 million children in need of humanitarian assistance. Most of the hardest-hit districts are amongst the most vulnerable districts in Pakistan with multiple deprivations.

While some populations have begun to recover from the 2022 floods, they remain vulnerable to further impacts during the 2023 monsoon season. Starting from April 2023 heavy rainfall in Southwestern Pakistan, specifically in Balochistan resulted in overflowing of rivers, flashfloods, loss of life and damage to infrastructure. The province experienced five fatalities, two damaged bridges and temporary closures of major highways connecting Balochistan and to Sindh province. Similarly, multiple districts were affected by rainfall in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province, leading to landslides, casualties, and damage to property and crops. The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) reported 13 deaths, 11 injuries, 24 damaged houses, and significant livestock losses. Additionally, a landslide in Torkham, Khyber district, claimed four lives on April 18. The heavy rain has further deteriorated the living conditions of those already impacted by the 2022 floods, leaving them even more vulnerable to future flooding events.

In addition, children in Pakistan remain highly vulnerable due to malnutrition throughout the country. A study conducted by UNICEF indicated that acute malnutrition in children is exacerbated by inadequate nutrition, sanitation, food price inflation, and limited access to essential nutrition services, particularly in flood-affected areas. The study noted that one in five children under five years of age is suffering from wasting. Pakistan has a severe acute malnutrition rate twice that of South Asia region and four times higher than the global average. Moreover, Pakistan has one of the highest burdens of low birth weight babies, with a national average of 22.7 per cent, and up to 50 per cent in some provinces.

Between 16 to 17 June, 2023, Pakistan faced the risk of a category 3 cyclone "Biparjoy" during which around 1.2 million people were exposed to wind speeds of 90-120km/h. The cyclone landed with low intensity which resulted in minimal impacts on human lives and infrastructure. The government evacuated 84,610 exposed individuals to relief camps and repatriated them to their villages once it was confirmed safe to return. High winds and heavy rains brought by the cyclone resulted in 4 fatalities, 5 injuries, 2,460 houses partially damaged, and 190 houses fully damaged.

## 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 and assisting them 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

Through UNICEF support, 1,711,786 people, including 399,984 girls, 406,164 boys, 452,301 women and 453,337 men, have been reached with access to safe drinking water, of which over 833,233 people have been reached with access to sustainable water systems. In addition, 992,594 people (213,214 girls, 214,633 boys, 287,815 women and 276,932 men), have been reached with hygiene promotion messages, and 1,569,491 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 170,000 people have benefited from sanitation interventions, including an estimated 87,105 people (20,623 girls, 21,241 boys, 22,519 women and 22,722 men) who have benefited from temporary gender-segregated latrines and 83,638 people (121,217 girls, 20,349 boys, 21,838 women and 20,234 men) provided with support for restoration of household sanitation facilities. Additionally, 292 schools and 29 health facilities have been provided with WASH facilities. In the second quarter of 2023, UNICEF has worked to enhance preparedness for the 2023 monsoon season. This includes reviewing existing and establishing new contingency partners, a review of WASH Non-Food items (NFI) contents and Long term agreements (LTAs)<sup>3</sup>, a review of emergency sanitation designs, and other activities.

Over nine months since the onset of the floods, the humanitarian needs in affected areas remain high and many families are still unable to access sustainable and safe water, sanitation and hygiene services. The 2023 monsoon season is expected to commence from July and may further impact families still recovering following last years floods. The WASH flood response continues across the four provinces, with response interventions since January focusing on rehabilitation of damaged water systems and scaling up of household sanitation access for affected households within the wider framework of climate resilient WASH and climate risk reduction. However, in spite of the considerable response by UNICEF and the wider sector, the humanitarian and recovery needs are largely unmet, with the looming approach of the next monsoon season. Currently, 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 sustainability lens.

## Health

UNICEF remains committed to providing emergency lifesaving preventive and curative services to the the flood-affected districts. Through UNICEF-supported health facilities, primary health services have been provided to a total of 3,673,652 individuals including 1,258,188<sup>4</sup> women, 775,547 men, 860,570 girls, and 779,347 boys. Additionally, UNICEF's successful efforts in measles vaccination have resulted in 1,782,959 children (923,501 girls and 859,458 boys) receiving immunization against measles. Furthermore, UNICEF has offered antenatal care (ANC) services to 289,730 pregnant women. In the polio immunization campaign known as Sub National Immunization Days (SNIDs), a total of 16,415,222 children under the age of five (8,043,459 girls and 8,371,763 boys) have been reached.

As part of the recovery from the floods, UNICEF has supported the rehabilitation of 109 health facilities with 41 already completed. Refurbishment work is under process. In addition to UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA have also supported rehabilitation of facilities, Furthermore, the Government of Sindh has secured a loan from the World Bank to reconstruct all the damaged health facilities. The distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (LLIN) is ongoing. With the monsoon season expected to start from July this year, 10,000 LLINs have been distributed to Balochistan high endemic districts and another 600,000 in the districts of Sindh for distribution through lady health workers.

In the flood affected provinces of Sindh and Balochistan, UNICEF has continuously provided essential health services to remote and vulnerable communities. The integration of Mass Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening activities with immunization services in Balochistan has resulted in increased vaccination rate across six districts. In Sindh, the health programme in collaboration with UNFPA conducted a three day training for 24 healthcare workers focusing on Clinical Management of Rape and use of Post Exposure Prophylaxis kits. This capacity building initiative

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<sup>3</sup> WASH UNICEF LTAs are for both for goods which include Hygiene kits, water tanks, tarpaulin rolls, latrine slabs, waste bins and pipes to name a few. While for services include construction, assessment. Monitoring and development of IEC material.

<sup>4</sup> UNICEF's approach of community mobilization for health seeking behaviours along with rehabilitation of health facilities with improved services improved access of women to the hospitals for their health needs.

will further strengthen and reinforce the integration of child protection and health services to jointly respond to gender-based violence.

As part of the preparedness for pandemics and disease outbreaks, contingency planning has been finalized targeting a population of 200,000 people addressing potential outbreaks and expected increase in cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), cholera and malaria. This is particularly important as rainfall this year may affect the already vulnerable districts with stagnant water and deterioration of civil amenities like WASH facilities. The Sindh Department of Health has also requested for capacity building of all district managers on emergency contingency planning where by the training modules are being prepared and the training is planned to be conducted in July 2023.

## Nutrition

In 2023, UNICEF began mass MUAC screening with the support of partners in four districts of Balochistan: Nasirabad, Subhatpur, Jal Magsi and Jafarabad in phased manner. The first phase, which began in February, covered 45 Union Councils (UCs) that were already providing facility based nutrition services. The second phase began in March with 29 UCs that had community outreach support services. Third phase commenced in May with 21 UCs and unlike the first two phases, targeted nutrition services in uncovered areas. Sindh has planned mass MUAC screening and finalized data recording and reporting tools. An innovative approach was adopted in Balochistan on the follow-up of Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) cases with barcodes and a similar approach is to be replicated in Sindh with modifications for real-time data access.

UNICEF supported capacity enhancement on simplified protocols with family MUAC introduction for the implementation of simplified approaches in the field. Early Childhood Development (ECD)- Key Family Care Practices (KFCP) Training of Training (ToT) also held. 297 (female: 190 and male: 107) caregivers and teachers were trained on family MUAC and 40 district level staff trained on Key Family Care Practices (KFCP) while trickle down capacity enhancement training enabled Master Trainers to capacitate 50,920 community volunteers, religious leaders, and social mobilizers who are positively influencing parents and caregivers in flood affected districts of Punjab.

To date, 2,258,192<sup>5</sup> children (1,129,848 girls and 1,128,344 boys) have been screened for malnutrition using Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes across 52 districts, and 8 per cent of children screened, or 179,119 children (100,072 girls and 79,047 boys), were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), with girls accounting for 56 percent of the SAM cases identified. Of these, 172,155 (95,731 girls and 76,424 boys), about 96 per cent of the identified cases have been admitted for treatment at the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme.

Moreover, 871,884 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) have been screened for malnutrition using MUAC tapes, of which 16 per cent of PLW (139,136 women) were identified as acutely malnourished. A total of 670,270 children aged 6 to 59 months (337,554 girls and 332,716 boys) received Multi-micronutrient supplementation, while 897,171 PLW and adolescent girls were provided with iron folic acid (IFA) or Multiple Micronutrient Supplements (MMS). Provision of MMS or IFAs is based on the protocols. A total of 1,248,394 primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months were counselled on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices through various platforms including through CSO partners at the community.

UNICEF is working to scale-up nutrition support programming to serve more than 1.44 million children with severe wasting who need treatment with Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in government-declared calamity hit districts.

## Education

UNICEF continued to support education services in flood-affected areas, reaching a total of 258,617 children to date (102,715 girls and 155,902 boys). During the reporting period January-June 2023, 134,156 children (50,258 girls and 83,898 boys) were reached with education services. Key interventions included the provision of safe, inclusive and accessible learning opportunities through Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs), the construction of Transitional School Structures (TSS), dewatering, fumigation, and cleaning of schools, and rehabilitation of schools. A total of 165,358 children (69,885 girls and 95,473 boys) are learning in 1,565 TLCs established with UNICEF support. Of this total, 569 TLCs were established between January and June 2023, reaching 79,349 children in this period (32,704 girls and 46,645

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

boys) across Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces. Since the beginning of 2023, 115 Transitional School Structures have been constructed in Balochistan, enabling enrolment of 11,757 children (3,483 girls and 8,274 boys). Interventions for dewatering, disinfection and cleaning of schools have made the return to school possible for 57,106 children (21,453 girls and 35,653 boys) in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. This total includes 18,654 children who returned to school in the period January to June 2023, including 6,177 girls and 12,477 boys. In addition to this, rehabilitation and minor repair work on 108 damaged schools has allowed 24,396 children (7,894 girls and 16,502 boys) to return to classrooms and continue learning in Balochistan during the reporting period.

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 321,941 people (including 151,731 girls and women) since the beginning of the floods. Most of these beneficiaries (246,544 individuals including 119,675 women and girls) have been reached between January to June 2023.

Teacher training on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) has so far benefited 861 teachers, including 276 female teachers. Most actions and outreach have taken place in the period since January 2023, in which 749 teachers benefitted from training, including 232 women. In addition, 6,340 members (3,410 women and 2,930 men) of Parent Teacher/School Management Committee (PT/SMC) have been trained on MHPSS and safe reopening of schools. From this total, 4,926 PT/SMC members were trained between January to June 2023, of which 2,821 were women and 2,105 were men.

Education and Child Protection programmes initiated a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA), which started in Sindh and Balochistan to identify needs and gaps in education and child protection services in flood affected areas with support from the Global Education Cluster. The JNA will be completed in all four provinces by July 2023.

## Child Protection

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

Since the beginning of the floods, UNICEF activated 13 new 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 3,745 child victims (1,822 girls and 1,923 boys). To date, a total of 545,205 children and caregivers (191,881 girls, 193,645 boys, 105,104 women, 54,575 men) have received Psychosocial Support (PSS), including 16,744 individuals (4,665 girls, 6,547 boys, 3,016 women, 2,516 men) during the reporting period.

So far, 2,959,128 people (678,782 girls 689,003 boys, 944,612 women, 646,731 men) have been reached through awareness activities and community mobilization interventions on key child protection risks and available services, including people reached directly through face-to-face interventions and indirectly reached via radio, TV and social media platforms. This includes 668,789 people (160,378 girls, 171,923 boys, 183,770 women, 152,718 men) reached during the reporting period. UNICEF also provided Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and response services to 778,244 children and women (242,766 girls, 171,646 boys, 363,862 women). This includes 335,762 people (102,259 girls, 88,063 boys, 145,440 women) reached during the reporting period. The births of 69,034 children (33,581 girls and 35,453 boys) have been registered, which is a major step towards their legal identify and access to services.

Training of a cohort of new case workers in Sindh, in partnership with Bradford University UK, has been completed. The case worker teams are now being deployed in a range of settings across the province. This effort has exponentially increased the size of the workforce in Sindh and brought more specialized services to children at risk or experiencing child protection violations. The case workers are trained on Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) and are available for any emergency and can be rapidly deployed in case of need (for example, they were deployed for cyclone preparedness).

UNICEF is hosting an interagency coordinator to strengthen MHPSS responses and coordination across agencies through the Dutch Surge Support (DSS) mechanism. Meetings aimed at activating MHPSS working groups have occurred in Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karachi.

UNICEF has distributed dignity kits in Punjab as an ongoing process and successfully operationalized an online feedback mechanism as part of the Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) system where 5,265 individuals, including 94% women, have responded. Following the receipt of feedback, UNICEF will ensure that measures are taken to respond to their feedback.

## **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 undertook several interventions to strengthen prevention, reporting, and response to SEA. Since the onset of the emergency, 10,601 frontline workers (4,707 women and 5,894 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, 3,403,382 people (594,023 girls, 556,276 boys, 1,197,609 women, and 1,055,474 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 4,595,229 people, including 876,264 girls, 847,770 boys, 1,449,897 women, and 1,421,298 men having access 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, Punjab and KP Province. The establishment of the PSEA network in all the provinces is underway, with Balochistan province now an active provincial chapter of PSEA network and Punjab is currently preparing to activate its provincial chapter of PSEA Network.

UNICEF is also providing technical support to the Resident Coordinator's office through the appointment of PSEA Coordinator. The hiring process is in progress.

## **Social and Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability**

Social and Behavior Change (SBC) interventions remain critical during the ongoing response and recovery phases. The focus remains on coordination, advocacy, community engagement, and awareness raising to ensure that our efforts are effective, efficient, and inclusive.

SBC coordination between different stakeholders is ongoing, including with government agencies, implementing partners, media agencies, and community-based organizations. Overall, eight CSOs have received SBC training in formative research that resulted in a more harmonized and more empathetic approach to communications and behavior change. CSOs are also conducting field engagement sessions in Sindh and flood response activities in Punjab, as well as rolling out skills development training for better nutrition in flood affected households.

Advocacy efforts ensured that recovery efforts are inclusive and responsive to the needs of the affected populations, including marginalized groups such as women, children, and people with disabilities. Over 37 advocacy meetings were held to discuss and advocate for improved policies and provide support that takes into consideration the needs and perceptions of communities.

Focus-group discussions were organized by SBC's social anthropologists to better understand the level of trauma and mental health issues in children following family evacuation from their homes. Findings showed that nearly 45% of children have experienced variant degrees of trauma, anxiety, depression, and other mental health issues, and that

affected children are less interested in academic performance or going to school. They have also become more reserved and further mistrust adults and own parents.

To mitigate the negative impact of the psychological distress on physical health and educational outcomes, The SBC teams continue to initiate interactive theatre shows in schools. These edu-tainment formats have been very popular because they discuss peer-support, understanding and acknowledging trauma, focus on education, and responsibilities to improve Health, Nutrition, and other Child Protection issues.

SBC Anthropologists are also engaged in conducting a Risk Communication and Community Engagement Insights study with the aim of enhancing emergency response and identification of gaps in service delivery

### Winterization

UNICEF provided winter support to 350,000 vulnerable people, particularly children during the winters season. The support package included warm clothing kits for infants and children, blankets, quilts, jackets, shawls for women, and woolen caps. These warm clothing packages and blankets/quilts were distributed in Balochistan, KP, Sindh, Punjab, and the GB region, reaching communities affected by floods and cold weather particularly to those whose houses were fully or partially damaged by the floods 2022.

### Disaster Risk Reduction

UNICEF and Welthungerhilfe supported NDMA in conducting a three-day national simulation exercise to improve disaster response capabilities from 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> February 2023. UNICEF also supported NDMA in organizing a three-day workshop on gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, benefiting over 37 government officials from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2023.

UNICEF also supported NDMA in organizing a curtain raising ceremony as a pre event for Pakistan Expo on Disaster Risk Reduction on 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2023. NDMA plans to organize a three day National Level Exhibition and Conference - "Pakistan Expo on Disaster Risk Reduction 2023" from 12-14 July 2023 at Pak-China Centre, Islamabad to assemble relevant stakeholders under one roof to collaborate, contribute and innovate on DRR solutions, as part of pre-disaster preparedness stage. This event is being partially supported by UNICEF.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF continues to scale up its response to the floods and transition to recovery, and is targeting 6.4 million of the 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 is reaching 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.

UNICEF as a co-lead of the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), UNICEF played a vital role in facilitating regular coordination meetings at the national, provincial, and district levels in Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh provinces. Moreover, UNICEF arranged a one-day orientation session for ESWG members on PowerBI and the development of dashboards. This informative session, hosted by Muslim Hands, saw participation from over 15 ESWG members. UNICEF's Education IMOs took charge of the training, providing practical guidance on utilizing the application effectively. Additionally, the ESWG actively supported the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) mission in March 2023, organizing a Grantee meeting and Steering Committee Meeting at the national level. These gatherings were attended by ESWG partners and key government departments, fostering collaboration and decision-making.

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) is collaborating closely with the Education Working Group to conduct a comprehensive Joint Education and Child Protection Assessment. The primary objective is to gain insights into the overlapping needs within these two sectors. In Sindh, the methodology, data collection tools, and enumerator

training have already been completed, and data collection is currently underway. Meanwhile, in other provinces, enumerator training and data collection are in progress. Furthermore, the CP AoR actively contributed to the development of the preparedness plan for the impending Monsoon season. Additionally, they reviewed and finalized the tools for the Rapid Need Assessment and the protection checklist, ensuring their effectiveness and relevance.

Under the WASH sector, UNICEF continues its leadership role in the sector coordination together with government counterparts at the national level, in all provinces, and established four operational hubs to coordinate and provide timely response to the flood affected areas. Currently, the sectoral working groups are focusing on preparedness planning for the coming monsoon season. The WASH Sector has developed a plan to enhance and refresh sector partners knowledge and capacity for emergency response that will be rolled out starting from July.

UNICEF with the Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination (MoNHSR&C) co-led eight working group meetings at National level and drafted the sectoral emergency preparedness plan jointly with partners ahead of monsoon rains. The capacity assessment of partners and UN agencies was initiated, and the completion constrained due to multiple influencing factors.

Starting from March, the Humanitarian Country Team convenes monthly meetings to engage in strategic discussions and make decisions. At the technical level, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group, and Information Management Working Group regular monthly meetings are held. Also, led by OCHA Pakistan, an inter-agency contingency planning process has been initiated based on flood lessons learned in 2022, with consultations from Government, NGOs, Red Cross Movement, and humanitarian actors, to guide the pre-disaster phase, coordinate response, and advocate for a National Strategic Coordination Forum with NDMA, Planning Commission, UN, and NGOs.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

During the first six months of 2023, UNICEF Pakistan continued to highlight the growing needs of children in flood-affected areas and its response in terms of providing essential services. In March, a social media campaign was launched to mark 6 months of the flood emergency. The campaign was linked to the World Water Day, highlighting the significance of safe drinking water for the affected communities. Donor visibility remained a priority and generous funding received to support UNICEF’s emergency response was highlighted on all UNICEF PCO digital platforms. Positive impact of UNICEF’s services and supplies on children in the affected communities was projected through short videos featuring the beneficiaries. Several donor and media visits were facilitated to keep the flood story alive in national and international media and ensure the flow of donations essential for UNICEF to sustain its support for those in need.

Pieces to Camera: [Abdullah Fadil, UNICEF Representative in Pakistan](#), [Sehar Raza, UNICEF Education Specialist](#), [Sagheer Ahmed, UNICEF Education Officer](#), [Tufail Khan, UNICEF Emergency Specialist](#),

Pak Youth Diaries/Adolescent Videos: [Noorullah](#), [Maryam](#), [Shumaila](#), [Mehreen](#), [Mansoor](#), [Kanwal](#)

Press Releases: [Pakistan’s rains may have stopped, but children are still dying - UNICEF](#), [More than 10 million people, including children, living in Pakistan’s flood-affected areas still lack access to safe drinking water - UNICEF](#)

Human Interest Stories: [Displaced by the flood](#), [Safe water: essential for all, available to a few](#), [Learning Continues for Children Affected by Floods in Pakistan](#)

Donor Recognition Posts: [Ireland](#), [Australia](#), [DP World](#), [Denmark](#), [Germany](#), [USAID](#), [Kuwait](#), [ZeShan Foundation](#)

Winterization Response in Sindh:

English Posts: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#), [Link 3](#), [Link 4](#) Urdu Posts: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#)

Winterization Response in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

English Posts: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#) Urdu Posts: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#)

## Funding Requirement

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022/23	Other resources used in 2022/23	Total	\$	%



<b>Health</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>	15,250,739	4,454,410	19,705,149	15,294,851	44%
<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>34,669,042</b>	21,212,840	2,072,184	23,285,024	11,384,018	33%
<b>Education</b>	<b>23,290,028</b>	7,357,353	4,869,564	12,226,918	11,063,110	48%
<b>Child Protection</b>	<b>11,262,494</b>	4,483,394	770,372	5,253,766	6,008,728	53%
<b>WASH</b>	<b>58,320,324</b>	21,674,230	1,725,000	23,399,230	34,921,094	60%
<b>Emergency Preparedness</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	14,646,178	4,000	14,650,178	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,541,888</b>	<b>84,624,734</b>	<b>13,895,530</b>	<b>98,520,265</b>	<b>78,671,901</b>	<b>45%</b>

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

## Next SitRep: August 2023

Who to contact for further information:

Mr. Abdullah Fadil  
Country Representative  
Pakistan  
Tel: +92 301 851 1848  
Email: [afadil@unicef.org](mailto:afadil@unicef.org)

Mr. Inoussa Kabore  
Deputy Representative  
Pakistan  
Tel: +92 345 500 6578  
Email: [ikabore@unicef.org](mailto:ikabore@unicef.org)

Mr. Scott Whoolery  
Chief Field Operations  
Pakistan  
Tel: +92 302 8612189  
Email: [swhoolery@unicef.org](mailto:swhoolery@unicef.org)

## Summary of Programme Results

Results Matrix Floods 2022-23				
UNICEF and Operational partners				
Sector	Target*	Gender	Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
<b>Water Sanitation and Hygiene</b>				
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	2,000,000	Men	453,337	107,824 ▲
		Women	452,301	108,288 ▲
		Boys	406,164	93,589 ▲
		Girls	399,984	96,667 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,711,786</b>	<b>406,368 ▲</b>
People accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	440,000	Men	42,956	9,212 ▲
		Women	44,357	10,528 ▲
		Boys	41,590	9,865 ▲
		Girls	41,840	10,836 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>170,743</b>	<b>40,441 ▲</b>
People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	2,400,000	Men	405,560	15,705 ▲
		Women	408,187	14,454 ▲
		Boys	376,967	15,819 ▲
		Girls	378,777	11,954 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,569,491</b>	<b>57,932 ▲</b>
<b>Health</b>				
Children women and adolescent equitably access essential health services with sustained coverage of high impact preventive and curative interventions.	3,200,000	Men	775,547	203,581 ▲
		Women	1,258,188	357,104 ▲
		Boys	779,347	150,198 ▲
		Girls	860,570	185,388 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3,673,652</b>	<b>896,270 ▲</b>
6 to 59 months children vaccinated against measles <sup>6</sup>	736,000	Boys	859,458	277,169 ▲
		Girls	923,501	288,354 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,782,959</b>	<b>565,523 ▲</b>
0 to 59 months children vaccinated against Polio <sup>7</sup>	2,543,121	Boys	8,371,763	
		Girls	8,043,459	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>16,415,222</b>	
<b>Nutrition</b>				
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment <sup>8</sup>	1,559,448	Boys	76,424	8,478 ▲
		Girls	95,731	10,899 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>172,155<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>19,377 ▲</b>

<sup>6</sup> The target was set for six months therefore there is over reporting now.

<sup>7</sup> 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

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> The funding received for SAM treatment is against the target of 34 prioritised calamity hit districts that was 331,340 and the revised flash appeal targeted 414,176 SAM children treatment and the achievement is at 52% based on the targets. The remaining target of 1,228,108 SAM children treatment is yet unfunded.

Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	622,047	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,248,394</b>	<b>108,516 ▲</b>
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	466,536	Boys	332,717	38,920 ▲
		Girls	337,554	39,990 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>670,271</b>	<b>78,910 ▲</b>
<b>Child Protection</b>				
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	300,914	Men	54,575	2,516 ▲
		Women	105,104	3,016 ▲
		Boys	193,645	6,547 ▲
		Girls	191,881	4,665 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>545,205</b>	<b>16,744 ▲</b>
Girls and boys receiving individual case management and specialized services.	3,143	Boys	1,923	22 ▲
		Girls	1,822	10 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>32 ▲</b>
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	1,421,298	486
		Women	1,449,897	1,626
		Boys	847,770	590
		Girls	876,264	1,038
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4,595,229</b>	<b>3,740</b>
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	654,235	7,504 ▲
		Women	956,009	11,397 ▲
		Boys	731,660	42,657 ▲
		Girls	702,574	23,792 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3,044,478</b>	<b>85,350 ▲</b>
Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.	617,500	Women	368,613	4,781 ▲
		Boys	180,741	9,095 ▲
		Girls	241,630	4,864 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>796,984</b>	<b>18,740 ▲</b>
<b>Education</b>				
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	383,000	Boys	155,902	37,638▲
		Girls	102,715	22,734▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>258,617</b>	<b>60,372▲</b>
Children received education supplies including SIB and SLK <sup>10</sup> & other supplies <sup>11</sup>	383,000	Boys	95,473	27,604▲
		Girls	69,885	17,997▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>165,358</b>	<b>45,601▲</b>
<b>Risk Communication and Community Engagement/SBC</b>				
Number of people reached through mass and social media, with risk communication and early recovery messages	3,500,000	Men	14,730,829	936,573▲
		Women	10,098,248	642,039▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>24,829,077</b>	<b>1,578,612▲</b>
Number of people reached through risk communication, community engagement and receiving accurate, contextualized, timely lifesaving and early recovery information.	2,500,000	Men	2,675,972	254,806▲
		Women	3,429,010	326,511▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6,104,982</b>	<b>581,317▲</b>

<sup>10</sup> School in a Box and Student Learning Kit.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

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	37,001	1,832▲
		Women	30,058	1,488▲
		<b>Total</b>	<sup>12</sup> <b>67,059</b>	<b>3,320▲</b>

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12 The estimated target, focused on establishing a national 'helpline' for all affected populations, aimed to provide critical information, enable concern reporting (AAP), share location-specific referrals, offer basic counseling, and foster trust between the government, response partners, and those affected. However, the government decided against activating the helpline which would receive minimum 3,000 calls a day, initially intended to be supported by UNICEF. The main and active source of information is through community engagement sessions and focus groups.