



UNICEF/Pakistan/Saiyina Bashir

Reporting Period: July to October 2023

# Pakistan

## Humanitarian Situation Report: 14



### 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



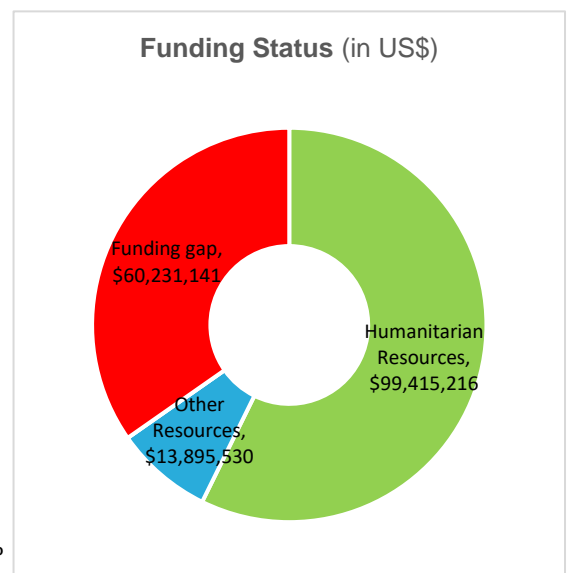
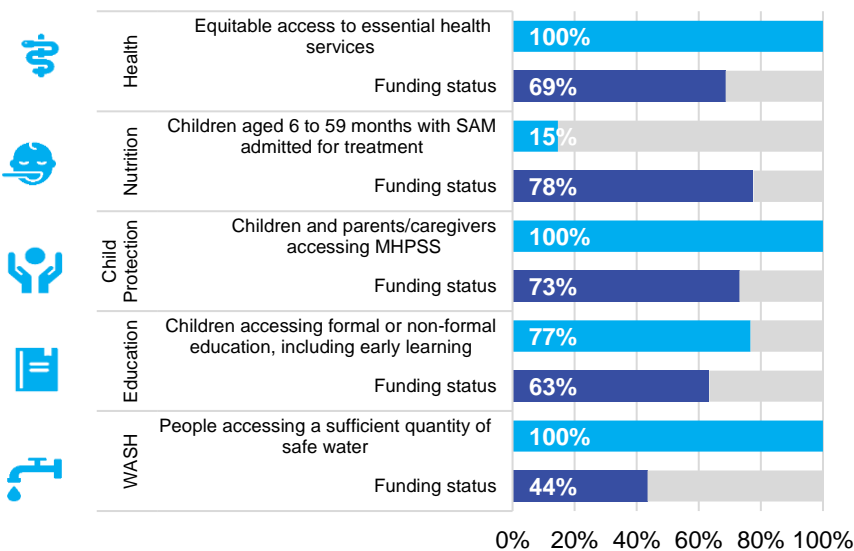
*Pakistan Floods Response Plan 2022*

### Highlights

- In 2023, the response to the 2022 floods continues which impacted 33 million individuals and displaced 8 million people.
- In the flood-affected districts, 234,357 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (132,268 girls and 102,089 boys) were enrolled for treatment in UNICEF-supported centers.
- UNICEF has reached 2,519,214 people with access to safe drinking water.
- Through UNICEF-supported health facilities, 4,846,653 people have benefitted from PHC services and 1,845,409 children were immunized for measles.
- UNICEF supported 1,565 Temporary Learning Centers. A total of 293,766 children are being supported to continue learning in a safe and protective environment.
- UNICEF supported 607,805 children and caregivers with access to mental health and psychosocial support.
- UNICEF requires \$60.23 million in additional funding to continue the response and recovery activities.

**UNICEF Floods Response Requirement**  
**USD 173.5 million**

### UNICEF Response and Funding Status



Top Picture: Children walk home through contaminated floodwater in Jacobabad district, Sindh.

## 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 65 per cent funded<sup>2</sup>, leaving a gap of USD 60.2 million (35 percent). 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, UNHCR, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, Education Cannot Wait, Global Partnership for Education, UNICEF National Committees (Denmark, France, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Norway, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States), private sector partners Telenor, Unilever, Ernst & Young, Ragoonwala 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. The floods affected more than 33 million people in 94 districts (declared by the Government<sup>3</sup>) 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.

In addition, children in Pakistan remain highly vulnerable due to malnutrition throughout the country. A rapid assessment conducted by UNICEF and IPSOS after the flooding<sup>4</sup> 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. In July 2023, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis<sup>5</sup> reported over 2.1 million children including 1.5 million with moderate acute malnutrition and 600,000 with severe acute malnutrition are in need of preventive nutrition services, supplementation and treatment across the 32 districts that were included in the analysis. Out of the 32 districts, 23 districts are assessed to have critical levels of severe chronic food insecurity (IPC level four) in Balochistan and Sindh provinces whereby the projected situation will remain high until end of 2023. The IPC 2023 report furthermore depicts that out of six districts in KP two districts are facing moderate chronic food insecurity (IPC level three) and are more likely to have moderately stunted children. The remaining districts face a mild chronic food insecurity (IPC level two) with a mild chronic food insecurity and households are unlikely to have stunted children..

Moreover, a Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART<sup>6</sup>) Survey conducted in seven districts of Balochistan and KP also reported a wasting rate above the emergency threshold level, suboptimal child feeding practices, as well as widely prevalent aggravating factors, including food insecurity and poor hygiene and sanitation practices.

To raise awareness and strengthen joint advocacy on the effects of climate change, UNICEF and its partners supported the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in organizing a symposium targeting donors, government, civil society organizations and other UN agencies. The expo showcased the vulnerabilities of affected populations during natural disasters.

In preparation for the monsoon season, UNICEF put in place contingency plans and supplies to enable prompt response to flash or riverine floods. NDMA provided oversight and monitored the monsoon season with regular updates provided to all stakeholders.

## Summary of Programme Response

UNICEF Pakistan has a physical presence in the four flood-affected provinces and works collaboratively with the Government, 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 to safely 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

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<sup>2</sup> Funding received is for various indicators and activities with varying timelines and cost implications leading to overachievement in some of the targets.

<sup>3</sup> [Pakistan FRP 2022](#)

<sup>4</sup> [IPSOS \(March 2023\): Rapid Care & Feeding Assessment in Flood Affected Areas- Assessing Affected Children Needs in Real-time](#)

<sup>5</sup> [IPC Pakistan Acute Malnutrition Mar2023 Jan2024 report.pdf](#)

<sup>6</sup> Balochistan and KP SMART Survey June and July 2023.

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, 2,519,214 people, including 1,156,995 children (577,561 girls, 579,434 boys, 625,500 women and 736,719 men), have been reached with access to safe drinking water, of which over 1,520,190 people have been reached with access to sustainable water systems. In addition, 1,998,663 people (351,727 girls, 361,173 boys, 611,772 women and 673,991 men), have been reached with hygiene promotion messages, and 2,236,730 people received hygiene kits that cater for general hygiene needs and menstrual hygiene needs of women and adolescent girls. Over 321,840 people have benefited from sanitation interventions, including an estimated 100,553 people (22,850 girls, 22,290 boys, 23,964 women and 31,449 men) who have benefited from temporary gender-segregated latrines and 221,287 people (49,860 girls, 57,758 boys, 57,175 women and 56,494 men) provided with support for restoration of household sanitation facilities. Additionally, 369 schools and 59 health facilities have been provided with WASH facilities.

One year after the onset of the floods, UNICEF work is focused on recovery but communities' humanitarian needs remain high with many families still unable to access sustainable and safe water, sanitation and hygiene services. The WASH flood response continues across the four provinces. Since January, response interventions have focused on the 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. This includes focused work with communities and counterparts on capacity and appropriate models of sustainability. Currently, the WASH programme is responding in 30 districts to restore access to life-saving WASH services with a resilience and sustainability lens in collaboration with WASH service providers, civil society, and the private sector. To ensure climate resilience means ensuring WASH infrastructure, services and behaviors are sustainable, safe and resilient to climate-related risks through various means, including adjusting design to account for floods, understand seasonal water availability, use of alternate energy sources (solarization), among other things.

## Health

UNICEF remains committed to providing emergency lifesaving preventive and curative services to the people including children of the flood-affected districts. Through UNICEF-supported health facilities, primary health services have been provided to a total of 4,846,653 individuals including 1,713,825 women, 1,018,098 men, 1,099,447 girls, and 1,015,283 boys<sup>7</sup>. Out of this, 1,173,001 including 455,637 women, 242,551 men, 238,877 girls and 235,936 boys were reached during the reporting period. Additionally, UNICEF's successful efforts in measles vaccination have resulted in 1,845,409 children (954,856 girls and 890,553 boys) receiving immunization against measles including 31,355 girls and 31,095 boys reached between July and September. Furthermore, UNICEF has offered antenatal care (ANC) services to 419,232 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 flood recovery efforts, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA have supported rehabilitation of 109 facilities, under the guidance of government plans with 58 already completed and handed over to the Department of Health, the remaining facilities in progress. UNICEF has started prepositioning medical supplies (essential drugs and medical equipment) to replenish the refurbished facilities with essential equipment, medicines and furniture. UNICEF has thereby distributed two million bednets in the four provinces in consultation with the Malaria Control Programme to counter outbreaks of malaria and dengue.

In the flood-affected provinces of Sindh and Balochistan, UNICEF has continuously provided essential health services to the people including children in these affected communities. The integration of Mass Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening activities with immunization services in Balochistan has enabled identification of missed children against various antigens.

As part of health strengthening systems to provide community based health care, UNICEF has started distribution of Lady Health Worker Kits which includes essential medicines, equipment and materials to support services to a population of 10,000 individuals in the catchment area for three months in Sindh and Balochistan.

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<sup>7</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.

## Nutrition

UNICEF continues to scale-up nutrition support programming to serve more than 1.4 million children with severe wasting who need treatment with Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in government-declared calamity-hit districts.

SMART surveys were conducted in seven districts: four districts of Balochistan (Nasirabad, Quetta, Killa Abdullah and Chagai) and three districts of KP (Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Khyber), while it is ongoing in five districts of Sindh (Larkan, Qamber, Jacobabad, Mirpur Khas and Dadu). The findings from KP and Balochistan have been presented at National Nutrition Working Group (NNWG), where the prevalence of acute malnutrition based on (wasting) weight-for-height z-scores (and/or oedema) are suggestive of high rates within and above emergency threshold of acute malnutrition, ranging from 10.1% in Khyber districts of KP to 19.8% in Nasirabad districts of Balochistan. 1

To date, 4,352,214 children (2,176,240 girls and 2,175,974 boys) have been screened for malnutrition using Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes across 555 OTP sites and through community based and outreach programmes, and a total of 281,112 children (158,652 girls and 122,460 boys), which is about 8 per cent of children screened, were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), with girls accounting for 56 percent of the SAM cases identified. Of these, 234,357 (132,268 girls and 102,089 boys), about 83 per cent of the identified cases, have been admitted for treatment at the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme. A cure rate of over 90 per cent was reported from the treatment programme, while the death and defaulter rates were also reported within the sphere standards, indicating good quality of care for the SAM children enrolled to outpatient therapeutic programme.

Moreover, 1,662,771 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) have been screened for malnutrition using MUAC tapes, of which 16 per cent of PLW (259,241 women) were identified as acutely malnourished. A total of 1,009,240 children aged 6 to 59 months (507,525 girls and 501,715 boys) were provided Multi-micronutrient powder (MNP), while 1,620,464 PLW and adolescent girls were provided with iron folic acid (IFA) or Multiple Micronutrient Supplements (MMS). A total of 2,532,010 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. A total of 1,863 (738 men, 1,125 women) staff have been trained on simplified approaches for the management SAM as well as Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) in Sindh, including project staff in KP in the flood affected districts of Upper Kohistan, Lower Kohistan and Kolai Palas.

## Education

UNICEF continued to support education services in flood-affected areas, reaching a total of 293,766 children until September 2023 (120,641 girls and 173,125 boys). During the reporting period July-September 2023, 35,149 children (17,926 girls and 17,223 boys) were reached with education services. Key interventions in this period included the provision of safe, inclusive and accessible learning opportunities through the construction of Transitional School Structures (TSS) and rehabilitation of schools.

A total of 165,358 children (69,885 girls and 95,473 boys) continued to have access to learning in 1,565 temporary learning centres (TLCs) that were established earlier in the response with UNICEF support. UNICEF provided tents and assisted in pitching these with the support from communities. Additionally, 191,336 children (83,400 girls and 107,936 boys) have received education supplies. Out of this, 25,978 children including 13,515 girls and 12,436 boys received education supplies including student learning kits (school bags with stationery items), student hygiene kits, School in a box kits, recreational kits and ECD kits during the reporting period. Moreover, 65 TSS were established leading to the enrolment of 6,037 children (3,077 girls and 2,960 boys) while the repair and rehabilitation of 122 schools allowed 29,112 children (14,849 girls and 14,263 boys) to resume their education.

Social and behaviour change communication messages on back to learning (through social media, mass communication and community engagement) continued to enhance communities' awareness of safe learning opportunities, reaching approximately 858,437 people (including 282,409 girls and women) since the beginning of the floods. Most of these beneficiaries (536,496 individuals including 130,688 women and girls) have been reached between July-September 2023.

Teacher training on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) has so far benefited 861 teachers, including 276 female teachers. Most of these outreach activities related to needs of psychosocial support for children have occurred since January 2023, with 749 teachers benefiting from training, including 232 women. During the reporting period, 57 including 35 women and 22 men Parent Teacher/School Management Committee (PT/SMC) received training on MHPSS and safe reopening of schools. To date, a total of 6,397 members have benefitted from this training. Additionally,

6,397 members (3,445 women and 2,952 men) of Parent Teacher/School Management Committee (PT/SMC) have received training on MHPSS and safe reopening of schools. From this total, 57 PT/SMC members were trained between July-September 2023, of which 35 were women and 22 were men. Education and Child Protection programmes with support from the Global Education Cluster, conducted a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA), to identify needs and gaps in education and child protection services in flood affected areas.

## 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 partnerships with civil society organisations to deliver child protection services to flood-affected children and families, covering 35 districts in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and KP. UNICEF continues to collaborate 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. To date, UNICEF has also provided case management services to 6,737 children (3,212 girls and 3,525 boys).

To date, a total of 607,806 children and caregivers (218,260 girls, 220,489 boys, 106,451 women, 62,606 men) have received Psychosocial Support (PSS), including 33,250 individuals (12,675 girls, 10,464 boys, 4,804 women, 5,307 men) during the reporting period.

Additionally, 5,262,953 people including 2,377,142 children (1,261,027 girls, 1,116,115 boys, 1,698,294 women, 1,187,517 men) have been reached through awareness activities and community mobilization interventions on key child protection risks and available services. This includes people reached directly through face-to-face interventions and indirectly through radio, TV and social media platforms with 2,218,475 people including 942,908 children (558,453 girls, 384,455 boys, 742,285 women, 533,282 men) reached during the reporting period. UNICEF also provided Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and response services to 1,204,129 children and women (377,421 girls, 281,510 boys, 545,198 women). This includes 407,145 people (129,791 girls, 100,789 boys, 176,585 women) reached during the reporting period. Furthermore, 117,218 children's births (55,947 girls and 61,271 boys) have been registered, which is a major step towards ensuring their legal identity and therefore access to services.

A series of case management trainings were conducted for service providers from line departments and CPUs in both KP and Balochistan. These trainings aimed to equip participants with the necessary knowledge and skills required for effective case management practice. Also in KP, trainings on referral mechanisms targeting community committee members were held in four districts. In Punjab, a dedicated Child Protection Unit was established within a new CP&WB building with collaboration of the CSO partner and 26 Child Protection Committees were formed at flood affected locations. These committees work at the community level to identify and refer children to services in a timely and safe manner. In all provinces, UNICEF convened stocktaking workshops with CSO and government partners to review progress, bottlenecks, share learning and to develop action plans. A success story from the field was also published on the [UNICEF website](#), highlighting the efforts made to break the cycle of child marriage.

## Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

UNICEF is committed to preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). UNICEF is actively engaged in policy and operational efforts to improve the reporting of SEA, offer support to survivors of SEA, and promote accountability to affected populations. UNICEF also promotes internal and external change to end tolerance for all forms of exploitation and abuse. 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, 12,737 frontline workers (5,505 women and 7,232 men) have been trained on PSEA through online mandatory trainings and face-to-face training sessions. During the reporting period 1,113 frontline workers (339 women and 714 men) received training on SEA enabling them to be aware of the prohibited behaviours and know 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, 5,460,440 people including 2,161,640 children (1,102,675 girls, 1,058,965 boys, 1,666,047 women, and 1,632,753 men) in UNICEF-supported project implementation sites have been reached with PSEA messages, including the safe and accessible SEA reporting. Out of this, 216,150 women, 211,455 men, 226,411 girls and 211,195 boys were reached with PSEA messaging.

UNICEF supported PSEA Capacity Strengthening of Sindh Network during the reporting period. 125 staff from 60 organizations received training on PSEA & GBV Concepts as well as establishment and strengthening of complaint and feedback Systems.

## Social and Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability

Social and Behavior Change (SBC) interventions continued emphasizing continuous collaboration among government agencies, implementing partners, media agencies, and community-based organizations. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) were actively involved in multiple activities, including community engagement sessions in Sindh aimed at raising awareness for the enrollment of out-of-school children, observing Breastfeeding Month, and promoting the use of safe drinking water and sanitation. They also conducted field sessions in flood response areas in Punjab and provided skills development training to enhance nutrition practices at the household level in flood-affected districts.

During the reporting period, six training sessions focussing on social behaviour change, key indicators and integrated messages related to flood awareness were rolled out in the Hyderabad hub. These sessions saw participation from various implementing partners in Umerkot, Mirpurkhas, Shaheed Benazirabad and Sanghar districts. The training also incorporated sessions on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child protection interventions.

UNICEF thereby focussed on developing capacities of 30 district government officials in Sindh from Health and education departments who are on the frontline in humanitarian response, in integrated SBC approaches. These sessions included an overview of health, nutrition, WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), child protection, and education interventions for affected populations. Furthermore, the training covered community engagement orientation, mass media, and social media usage. This will better equip them to respond to the community's humanitarian and emergency needs. An action plan for the next quarter was developed, and a briefing and collaboration with line departments such as RMNCH (Lady Health Worker program) and other stakeholders were carried out.

In coordination with the Education program, Edu-tainment initiatives continued in Punjab in August and September. These initiatives involved organized interactive theaters focusing on the Education section's "Back to School" initiative and increasing the enrollment of out-of-school children in Rajanpur and DG Khan districts. Similar community interactive sessions were also conducted in Shaheed Benazirabad, Sanghar, and Mirpurkhas in the Sindh province.

Moreover, a rapid assessment survey was conducted in South Khyber Pakhtunkhwa based on human centered design methodology in 12 selected districts across Pakistan. Additionally, eight Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in Rajanpur and DG Khan to document community awareness and concerns. This led to the development of an online tool to collect community feedback, and 55 frontline workers in Rajanpur and DG Khan were trained on its use. In Punjab, approximately 50 schools were visited and community sessions conducted leading to recommendations on improvements to be undertaken in behaviour change communication.

## Winterization

Pakistan experiences harsh winter seasons, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces which also suffer from high levels of poverty. In collaboration with UNOCHA, contingency planning for the upcoming season is underway to avoid duplication of efforts among the humanitarian actors and allocate resources to the most disadvantaged communities from these provinces. So far, UNICEF has prepositioned 3,500 blankets in KP and an additional 10,750 blankets are part of contingency supplies to be released when the need arises.

## Disaster Risk Reduction

In an effort to strengthen collaboration in the realm of disaster risk management, UNICEF supported National Disaster Management authority with the "Pakistan Expo on Disaster Risk Reduction 2023". The exhibition centred around raising awareness on the effects of climate change as well as child centred, gender inclusive disaster risk reduction strategies. Government line ministries, donors, and civil society organisations participated, strengthening collaborative efforts and contributing to innovative approaches to disaster risk reduction. Key recommendations from the expo included to invest in disaster risk reduction approaches which involve the affected populations including youth as first responders and decision makers when shocks occur. To enhance sustainability and long lasting solutions towards disaster risk management, a systemized approach involving all actors is crucial. Additionally, to streamline efforts and ensure efficiency and effective use of limited resources, it will be necessary to establish coordination mechanisms with clear

roles and responsibilities defined for actively engaged actors. This regulation and direction of efforts should be guided by a comprehensive disaster strategy that brings together different stakeholders and agencies.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

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 for Education Sector, plays a key role in strengthening Education Sector coordination at National and Provincial Levels and facilitate better planning implementation and monitoring of education interventions. The sector objectives also entail close monitoring and improve access to quality education for the most vulnerable including girls and marginalized people affected by multiple vulnerabilities and deprivations

As the co-lead, UNICEF supported partnerships of key actors in education response, strengthen complementarities and division of labour through coordinated education response, for example, training of sector members, assessment in flood-prone areas, and contingency planning. Key actors for education response in development education response were involved, reaching 700,000 beneficiaries with funding needs of 40 USD million, of which Sector reached over 666,145 beneficiaries (44% female), securing funding of 29.1 USD million. Of the total funding (29.1 USDM), ESWG secured \$5 million through ECW FER, which was distributed through a transparent and efficient process of grantees selection under the leadership of the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training (MoFEPT).

Education and Child Protection programmes initiated a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA), 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 was completed in all four provinces in July 2023. A total of 465 key informant interviews were conducted in 20 selected districts with 47 per cent female respondents for Education and 59 per cent for Child Protection respectively. Focus Group Discussions with adults and children were also completed in the reported period with the analysis of the discussions ongoing being undertaken by Idara-e-Taleem-o-Agahi, a local Education Sector Partner. While the final reports is pending, initial findings suggest the need to scale up the response particularly for the establishment of transitional school structures as reconstruction from government, considering financial and capacity constraints.

The Child Protection Area of responsibility meeting was held under the chairmanship of NDMA at the national level on 15<sup>th</sup> September 2023, where the progress on the Joint Need Assessment (Education and Child Protection) and the Minimum service package for child protection in Emergency was shared. A technical working group was established to review the Minimum Service package.

As the co-chair of the Inter-agency PSEA Taskforce of Pakistan, UNICEF continued to support establishing and strengthening sub-national PSEA networks in Sindh, Punjab and KP. The Sindh PSEA Network has expanded to around 130 Members. As its Chair in Sindh Province, UNICEF supported PSEA Capacity Strengthening of this Network during the reporting period. Sixty network member organizations received capacity building on PSEA & GBV, Establishment and Strengthening of Complaint & Feedback Systems and around 125 Frontline Workers & Management Staff were trained through four 3-days training workshops

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 group is working to define WASH priorities for 2024.

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 reporting period, UNICEF Pakistan continued to highlight its response to the growing needs of children in flood-affected areas. In August, a social media campaign was launched to mark the one-year passing of the flood emergency. Donor visibility remained a priority and generous funding received to support UNICEF's emergency response was highlighted on all UNICEF PCO digital platforms. The positive impact of UNICEF's services and supplies

on children in the affected communities was projected through short videos featuring the beneficiaries. A webpage was also developed on the UNICEF PCO website. A press release was issued regarding the one-year passing mark of the floods and received significant coverage in international and national media. The Representative published an Op-Ed in a leading English newspaper.

Explainer Video: [Link](#)

Pieces to Camera: [Sheraz Ali-UNICEF Emergency Specialist](#), [Emma Maspero-UNICEF Senior Emergency Manager](#)

Adolescent Videos: [Arooj Talat](#), [Mukhtiyar](#), [Reema](#), [Zainab](#)

Other Videos: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#)

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

Press Release: [Link](#)

Webpage: [Link](#)

Op-Ed: [Link](#)

Staff Interview: [Scott Whoolery, UNICEF Chief of Field Operations and Emergency](#)

## Funding Requirement

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022/23	Other resources used in 2022/23	Total	\$	%
Health	35,000,000	19,577,477	4,454,410	24,031,887	10,968,113	31%
Nutrition	34,669,042	24,816,577	2,072,184	26,888,761	7,780,281	22%
Education	23,290,028	9,894,840	4,869,564	14,764,404	8,525,624	37%
Child Protection	11,262,494	7,463,830	770,372	8,234,202	3,028,292	27%
WASH	58,320,324	23,655,235	1,725,000	25,380,235	32,940,089	56%
Emergency Preparedness	11,000,000	14,007,259	4,000	14,011,259	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,541,888</b>	<b>99,415,218</b>	<b>13,895,530</b>	<b>113,310,748</b>	<b>63,242,399</b>	<b>35%</b>

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

## Next SitRep: December 2023

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## 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	736,719	283,382 ▲
		Women	625,500	173,199 ▲
		Boys	579,434	173,270 ▲
		Girls	577,561	177,577 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,519,214<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>807,428 ▲</b>
People accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	440,000	Men	87,943	44,987 ▲
		Women	81,139	36,782 ▲
		Boys	80,048	38,458 ▲
		Girls	72,710	30,870 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>321,840</b>	<b>151,097 ▲</b>
People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	2,400,000	Men	699,499	293,939 ▲
		Women	528,599	120,412 ▲
		Boys	509,175	132,208 ▲
		Girls	499,457	120,680 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,236,730</b>	<b>667,239 ▲</b>
<b>Health<sup>9</sup></b>				
Children women and adolescent equitably access essential health services with sustained coverage of high impact preventive and curative interventions.	3,200,000	Men	1,018,098	242,551 ▲
		Women	1,713,825	455,637 ▲
		Boys	1,015,283	235,936 ▲
		Girls	1,099,447	238,877 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4,846,653</b>	<b>1,173,001 ▲</b>
6 to 59 months children vaccinated against measles <sup>10</sup>	736,000	Boys	890,553	31,095 ▲
		Girls	954,856	31,355 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,845,409</b>	<b>62,450 ▲</b>
0 to 59 months children vaccinated against Polio <sup>11</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>12</sup>	1,559,448	Boys	102,089	25,665 ▲
		Girls	132,268	36,537 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>234,357<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>62,202 ▲</b>

<sup>8</sup> Overachievement arises from the overlap of beneficiaries, where approximately 1 million individuals received temporary water through methods like water trucking or household water treatment during the initial emergency phase. This indicator does not distinguish people reached temporary and sustainable options.

<sup>9</sup> The targets were set at the beginning of the emergency for next six months. There was no revisiting of the targets since then hence the over achievement in Health, Child Protection and Social and behaviour change.

<sup>11</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>12</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>13</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 57% 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>2,532,010</b>	1,283,616 ▲
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	466,536	Boys	501,715	168,998 ▲
		Girls	507,525	169,971 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,009,240</b>	<b>338,969 ▲</b>
<b>Child Protection</b>				
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	300,914	Men	62,606	5,307 ▲
		Women	106,451	4,804 ▲
		Boys	220,489	10,464 ▲
		Girls	218,260	12,675 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>607,805</b>	<b>33,250 ▲</b>
Girls and boys receiving individual case management and specialized services.	3,143	Boys	3,525	1,602 ▲
		Girls	3,212	1,390 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6,737</b>	<b>2,992 ▲</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	1,632,753	211,455 ▲
		Women	1,666,047	216,150 ▲
		Boys	1,058,965	211,195 ▲
		Girls	1,102,675	226,411 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5,460,440</b>	<b>865,211 ▲</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	1,187,517	533,282 ▲
		Women	1,698,294	742,285 ▲
		Boys	1,116,115	384,455 ▲
		Girls	1,261,027	558,453 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5,262,953</b>	<b>2,218,475 ▲</b>
Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.	617,500	Women	545,198	176,585 ▲
		Boys	281,510	100,789 ▲
		Girls	377,421	129,791 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,204,129</b>	<b>407,145 ▲</b>
<b>Education</b>				
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	383,000	Boys	173,125	17,223 ▲
		Girls	120,641	17,926 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>293,766</b>	<b>35,649 ▲</b>
Children received education supplies including SIB and SLK <sup>14</sup> & other supplies <sup>15</sup>	383,000	Boys	107,936	12,436
		Girls	83,400	13,515
		<b>Total</b>	<b>191,336</b>	<b>25,978</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	15,132,229	401,400
		Women	10,223,045	124,800
		<b>Total</b>	<b>25,355,277</b>	<b>526,200</b>
Number of people reached through risk communication, community engagement and receiving accurate, contextualized, timely lifesaving and early recovery information.	2,500,000	Men	4,346,320	1,670,348
		Women	11,796,065	8,367,055
		<b>Total</b>	<b>16,142,385</b>	<b>10,037,403</b>

<sup>14</sup> School in a Box and Student Learning Kit.

<sup>15</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>16</sup> <b>67,059</b>	<b>3,320▲</b>

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16 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.