



Having received a hygiene kit through UNICEF, Geetu, 8, shows her brother how to wash hands using soap, outside a public toilet at Mohammad Medical Emergency Camp in Sindh Province, Pakistan.

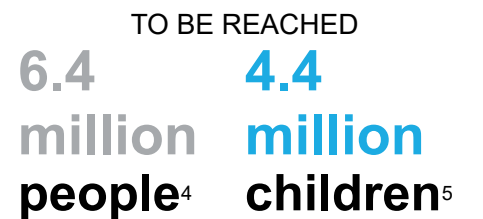
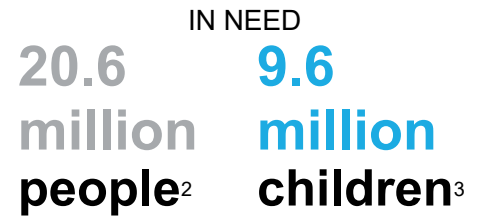
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for every child

## Humanitarian Action for Children

# Pakistan

### HIGHLIGHTS<sup>1</sup>

- Due to the devastating climate-induced flooding, a protracted nutrition emergency and other recurrent health and food crises, women and children in Pakistan require urgent assistance. The humanitarian situation has deteriorated significantly due to widespread flooding affecting 33 million people, of whom 20.6 million (including 9.6 million children) need humanitarian assistance.
- Widespread stagnant floodwaters, damaged water and sanitation facilities, and large-scale displacements increase the risk of new outbreaks of water- and vector-borne diseases and respiratory illnesses, especially among children. With winter approaching, the vulnerabilities of the flood-affected people are further heightened.
- UNICEF will continue to support the Government in responding to significant humanitarian needs, providing health, nutrition, WASH, education, child protection, and gender-based violence services at scale. Across all sectors, UNICEF will also strengthen national and local capacities for climate resilience and emergency preparedness.
- UNICEF has revised its requirements totaling US\$173.5 million for 2022 and 2023 to provide life-saving responses to the most vulnerable people affected by floods, including children.



### KEY PLANNED TARGETS



**1.6 million** children aged 6 to 59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment



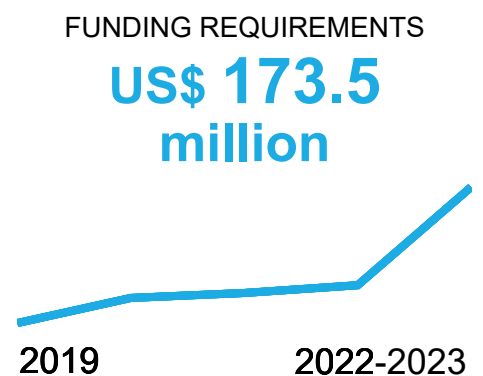
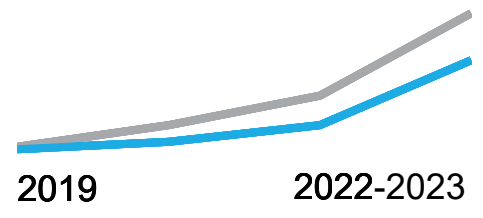
**3.2 million** children and women accessing primary healthcare



**2.4 million** people reached with critical WASH supplies



**383,000** children accessing educational services



Sectoral Needs figures are aligned with the 2022 interagency Floods Response Plan for Pakistan.

## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

The humanitarian situation in Pakistan has deteriorated over the past months due to unprecedented flooding, impacting an already highly vulnerable population. Compounded by the political volatility, economic deterioration, the residual impact of COVID-19, and the protracted nutrition emergency characterized by high rates of wasting (which is on average 23 per cent in the districts most affected by floods),<sup>7</sup> children are being pushed to the brink.

Pakistan has been impacted by severe monsoon weather. The rainfall was equivalent to nearly 2.9 times the national 30-year average,<sup>8</sup> causing widespread flooding and landslides with severe repercussions for human lives, property, and infrastructure. An estimated 20.6 million people,<sup>9</sup> including 9.6 million children,<sup>10</sup> need humanitarian assistance due to the floods. To date, 84 districts have been declared 'calamity hit' by the Government.<sup>11</sup> Many of the hardest-hit districts are amongst the most vulnerable districts in Pakistan, where children already suffer from high wasting rates (which may worsen), poor access to water and sanitation, low school enrollment, and other deprivations. Some of these same districts also host over 800,000 refugees from Afghanistan,<sup>12</sup> and there are at least 7.9 million people who have been displaced, of whom some 598,000 are living in relief camps.<sup>13</sup>

Damage to public and communal water supply systems and sanitation facilities has resulted in 6.3 million people in need of immediate WASH services, forcing children and families to drink contaminated water and exposing them to the threat of water- and vector-borne diseases; such as cholera, diarrhea, dengue, and malaria.<sup>14</sup> Nearly 1.6 million children are estimated to be in need of treatment for severe wasting.<sup>6</sup> Access to healthcare has been reduced due to infrastructure damage in health facilities, loss of essential medicines, and cold storage capacity. More than 25,000 schools have been damaged or destroyed.<sup>15</sup> In addition, at least 7,062 schools in flood-hit areas are being used as shelters for displaced people, further limiting access to learning.<sup>16</sup> With winter approaching, flood-affected people are vulnerable to winter conditions, including those who have been displaced and people returning to damaged houses.

Children are vulnerable to protection risks, including abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, gender-based violence, and psychosocial distress. Children with disabilities may experience increased vulnerability due to disrupted access to essential services, including health and nutrition, education, and child protection. There is also the risk of harmful practices like child marriage and child labour.

## SECTOR NEEDS



**7.1 million** children and women require nutrition services<sup>17</sup>



**8.2 million** people require access to health services<sup>18</sup>



**6.3 million** people need WASH services<sup>19</sup>



**8.5 million** children in need of protection responses<sup>20</sup>



**2 million** people in need of education support<sup>21</sup>

## STORY FROM THE FIELD



On 26 September 2022, a female nutrition assistant performs a Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) for 1-year-old Sanam in Dadu, Sindh, Pakistan. Sanam was identified as having severe wasting and started receiving ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) at the health camp in a village that was completely cut off and didn't have road access due to the recent floods. UNICEF supports mobile health camps in villages that are hard to reach due to the recent floods. Female nutrition assistants and doctors used boats to travel to these villages and provide lifesaving services.

A female nutrition assistant performs a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) for 1-year-old Sanam in Dadu, Sindh, Pakistan. Sanam was identified as suffering from severe wasting.

## HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

UNICEF is expanding its humanitarian priorities to scale up its response to the floods,<sup>22</sup> and is targeting nearly 6.4 million people, including nearly 4.4 million children, with critical life-saving interventions which are aligned to the Interagency 2022 Flood Response Plan and sector priorities therein. UNICEF will reach the most vulnerable children and women with an integrated package of life-saving services across health, nutrition, WASH, education, and child protection (including gender-based violence) and leverage its development programme and resources therein.<sup>23</sup> Key cross-cutting actions, such as protection from sexual abuse and exploitation, social behavioral change and community engagement, and accountability to affected populations, will be streamlined across all sectors. UNICEF commits to strengthening humanitarian leadership and coordination at national and subnational levels through its co-leadership of the WASH, education, and nutrition sectors and the child protection area of responsibility and its engagement in the health sector.

UNICEF will increase its support to life-saving primary healthcare services with a greater focus on maternal, neonatal, and child health as well as immunization to prevent and respond to disease outbreaks and leverage polio resources to reach the most vulnerable children in priority flood-affected districts. UNICEF will expand its WASH interventions to reach more people and communities with access to safe water (through water trucking and establishing/rehabilitating water systems) and sanitation services in community and facility settings, as well as hygiene promotion/risk communication to prevent the spread of water- and vector-borne diseases. UNICEF will scale up its support for timely and quality nutrition interventions (treatment of severe wasting, IYCF, and micronutrient supplementation); while the funding requirements in this appeal cover a portion of the nutrition targets, development resources will be mobilized and leveraged for the full target caseloads.<sup>24</sup> Child protection interventions will focus on community-based mental health and psychosocial support, specialized case management, civil registration, capacity building, and risk awareness; inclusive of prevention, risk mitigation and response to gender-based violence for girls, boys, women and men. UNICEF will strengthen the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse by building capacity of partners and expanding reporting mechanisms.<sup>25</sup> In education, UNICEF will support the continuity of learning and safe school reopening, including dewatering/cleaning of flood-affected schools, setting up temporary learning centres, and capacity building of teachers.

With children exposed to the impacts of climate change, UNICEF will strengthen national and sub-national capacities for climate resilience and emergency preparedness across all sectors. This includes maintaining contingency stocks for other risks (such as earthquakes, extreme winter season, and drought) and preparing for and responding to potential regional crises and population movements.

Progress against the latest programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation reports: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/pakistan/situation-reports>

## 2022-2023 PROGRAMME TARGETS



### Nutrition<sup>26</sup>

- **6,651,443** primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling<sup>27</sup>
- **10,224,656** children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders<sup>28</sup>
- **1,559,448** children aged 6 to 59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment<sup>29</sup>



### Health

- **736,000** children vaccinated against measles<sup>30</sup>
- **2,543,121** children vaccinated against polio<sup>31</sup>
- **3,200,000** children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **2,000,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs<sup>32</sup>
- **440,000** people accessing appropriate sanitation services<sup>33</sup>
- **2,400,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies



### Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **300,914** children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- **617,500** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **6,385,688** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations<sup>34</sup>
- **3,143** children who have received individual case management
- **3,106,817** Boys, girls, women, and men reached through awareness activities and UNICEF-supported community mobilization interventions on key child protection risks and available services.



### Education<sup>35</sup>

- **383,000** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **383,000** children receiving individual learning materials



### Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)

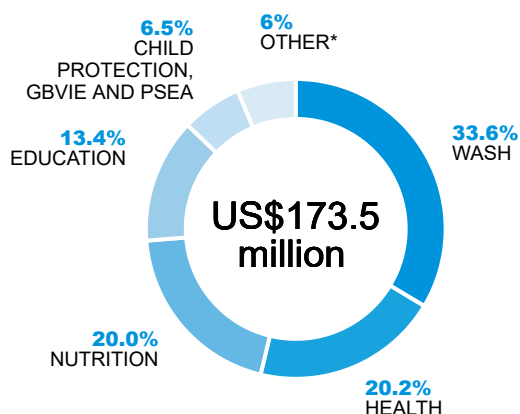
- **3,500,000** people who participate in engagement actions<sup>36</sup>
- **2,500,000** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms<sup>37</sup>

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2022-2023

UNICEF's revised funding requirement is US\$173.5 million for the period 2022 to 2023 to respond to the critical humanitarian needs of millions of children in Pakistan. This multi-year HAC appeal outlines the UNICEF requirements from the 2022 Floods Response Plan to sustain the provision of life-saving services for flood-affected women and children in Pakistan, as well as the requirements to support broader emergency preparedness and response.

Without sufficient and timely resources, people affected by the flood will not have access to adequate health, nutrition, WASH, education, and protection needs. UNICEF further requires support for winterization as some parts of the country will soon be faced with snowfall and freezing temperatures.

UNICEF is seeking flexible funding support, ideally multi-year, for the continuation of the Grand Bargain commitments required to respond to the multifaceted humanitarian needs. Without adequate and timely funding, UNICEF and its partners will not be able to help the millions of children who are in need of health services, at risk of death due to severe wasting or disease outbreaks, at risk of dropping out of school and affected by violence, exploitation, and abuse.



Appeal sector	Revised 2022-2023 HAC requirement (US\$) <sup>38</sup>
Nutrition <sup>39</sup>	34,669,042
Health	35,000,000
WASH	58,320,324
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA <sup>40</sup>	11,262,494
Education	23,290,028
Emergency preparedness <sup>41</sup>	11,000,000
Cross-sectoral <sup>42</sup>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,541,888</b>

\*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Emergency preparedness (6.3%), Cross-sectoral (0.0%).

Appeal sector	Original 2022 HAC requirement (US\$)	Revised 2022-2023 HAC requirement (US\$) <sup>38</sup>	Funds available (US\$)	Funding gap (US\$)	2022-2023 funding gap (%)
Nutrition <sup>39</sup>	30,568,036	34,669,042	7,572,748	27,096,294	78.2%
Health	9,421,570	35,000,000	4,273,852	30,726,148	87.8%
WASH	12,120,451	58,320,324	5,077,116	53,243,208	91.3%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA <sup>40</sup>	6,742,413	11,262,494	1,045,827	10,216,667	90.7%
Education	5,995,860	23,290,028	2,544,044	20,745,984	89.1%
Emergency preparedness <sup>41</sup>	3,000,000	11,000,000	1,415,503	9,584,497	87.1%
Cross-sectoral <sup>42</sup>	1,648,080	-	-	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,496,410</b>	<b>173,541,888</b>	<b>21,929,090</b>	<b>151,612,798</b>	<b>87.4%</b>

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# ENDNOTES

1. Inter-agency 2022 Floods Response Plan Pakistan (Revised).
2. Figure presented are the combined need in 2022 and 2023.
3. Children in need figure is estimated as per people in need using the percentage of children 0-18; in this case 46.6% as per national demographic data.
4. People to be reached: This figure 6,385,688 is calculated based on the people to be reached (3,106,817) through child protection awareness (which has most gender and age diversity in its target grouping) plus 50% of Polio targets which is 2,543,121 children (priority flood affected districts) and 25% of 383K (95,750) children to be accessing formal and non formal education and 20% of the total target for access to primary health for children and women (640,000). This is due to education, and polio campaign and access to primary care, being possible in some areas (including Union Councils and entire districts) and targeting specific age groupings which are not overlapping with CP risk awareness. This includes 3,128,987 women/girls (49%) and 3,256,701 men and boys (51%) and an estimated 191,571 (3%) people with disabilities. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster/sector coordination responsibilities.
5. Children to be reached: The total number of children to be reached is 4,384,888 which includes 1,447,777 children under 18 to be reached with child protection risk awareness (which has most gender and age diversity in its target grouping); 50% of Polio targets which is 2,543,121 children (priority flood affected districts) plus 95,075 children (3-18 years) accessing formal and non formal education and also 20% of the total target for access to primary health for children and women (298,240 children). This is due to education, polio campaign and access to primary care, being possible in some areas (including Union Councils and entire districts) and targeting specific age groupings which are not overlapping with CP risk awareness. This includes 2,148,595 girls (49%) and 2,236,293 boys (51%) and an estimated 131,547 (3%) children with disabilities. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster/sector coordination responsibilities.
6. Source: National Nutrition Survey (NNS 2018), Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination, Government of Pakistan. The precise figure is 1,599,448 estimated severe wasting children rounded up to the nearest 100th thousand.
7. The national child wasting rate is 18 per cent (Source data NNS 2018).
8. Source: UN OCHA Pakistan Monsoon Flood -Monsoon Flood Snapshot 1 september 2022 <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-2022-monsoon-floods-humanitarian-response-snapshot-1-september-2022-enar#:~:text=Pakistan%20has%20been%20enduring%20severe,human%20lives%2C%20property%20and%20infrastructure>.
9. Inter-agency 2022 Floods Response Plan Pakistan.
10. Children in need figure is estimated as per people in need using the percentage of children 0-18; in this case 46.6 per cent as per national demographic data.
11. This is as referenced in the revised Interagency Floods Response Plan, that has a focus on the most affected districts (34) in Balochistan, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab as reference points. This prioritization is based on the number of houses damaged and destroyed, available projections of water level changes, and the population of displaced people in the districts. It aims to enable a more cohesive response for people in areas that have been most severely affected, and to foster a focused, multisectoral approach.
12. Source: UNHCR Sept 2022 Refugees are included in the overall target population of UNICEF interventions.
13. Source: Source is NDMA Sept 2022 and Inter-agency 2022 Floods Response Plan Pakistan (Revised).
14. Interagency 2022 Floods response plan (revised)
15. Provincial Education departments (Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) September 2022.
16. Ibid
17. Source: Interagency 2022 Floods response plan (October). This is the PIN as per flood affected population by the sector. This includes 1,599,448 children in need of severe wasting treatment (Source is NNS 2018).
18. Source: Interagency 2022 Floods response plan (revised)
19. Ibid (Source)
20. Ibid (Source)
21. Ibid (Source). The 2 million people in need of education support includes 1.87million children.
22. The shift in the humanitarian priorities is the focus on the flood response; with winter and preparedness. The prior 2022 HAC focused on COVID 19 and Nutrition (Original HAC 2022).
23. The difference between PIN/CIN and UNICEF targets, will be funded through development resources as part of the PDNA and general development agenda; as well as taking into account the coverage of other partners.
24. The funding requirements in the HAC appeal cover a portion of the nutrition targets (331,340 children with severe wasting treatment, 622,047 caregivers with IYCF and 466,536 children with micronutrient supplementation). Additional development resources (as part of the PDNA and general development agenda) will be mobilized and leveraged for the full target caseloads (1,599,448 children with severe wasting treatment; 6,651,443 caregivers with IYCF and 10,224,656 children for micronutrient supplementation). The overall nutrition funding requirement for full caseload is nearly US\$200 million.
25. PSEA efforts will be in aligned the with Inter-agency PSEA network.
26. Refer to endnote #24.
27. Ibid.
28. Ibid.
29. Ibid.
30. This is children aged 9months to 15 years of age covered by measles and rubella (MR) vaccination; of which the number of children under-five is 480,000.
31. For this figure, a brief review of the districts planned for next rounds Polio campaign targeting children was done vis-à-vis the priority flood affected districts which indicate that Polio vaccine campaigns are planned to take place in 21 of the priority flood districts. However to avoid significant double counting a further overlay with 5Ws of Wash and Health was done to extrapolate how many children would be covered that does not overlapping/duplicate with UNICEF WASH program and arrived at nearly 50 % (2.5 million children not duplicated through coverage of the UNICEF wash package although WASH intervention may be covered by other partners); where it was possible even looking at Union Council coverage info per district in the 5Ws against the Polio micro planning where available.
32. This is the sum total of 2 activities under access to water without double counting of beneficiaries (1,450,000 people to be reached through life-saving small repair and light reconstruction/rehabilitation of water points/systems + 550,000 people to be reached through temp solutions for access to water like water tankering or water bottle distribution).
33. This is the sum total of beneficiaries for 2 activities under access to sanitation related to latrines, including 210,000 people to be reached through life saving small repair and light reconstruction/rehabilitation of latrines and 230,000 people to be reached with temporary/emergency latrines without double counting. This figure does not include latrines in institutions such as schools and Health facilities which is measured under specific indicators for WASH package for schools and health facilities.
34. PSEA target is aligned to estimated total people to be reached through UNICEF interventions.
35. The difference between PIN/CIN and UNICEF targets, will be funded through development resources as part of the PDNA and general development agenda; as well as taking into account the coverage of other partners.
36. This activity covers people participating in 2-way engagement events, including person-to-person, community engagement, and trainings.
37. This includes \*(Hotlines, Rapid assessments, whats app, polling, Focus groups, surveys)
38. Figures presented are the combined need in 2022 and 2023.
39. This HAC includes resource requirements to cover a portion of the nutrition needs (e.g. 331,340 children with severe wasting treatment, 622,047 caregivers for IYCF and 466,536 children with micronutrient supplementation) as per the overall targets of 1,599,448 children for severe wasting treatment; 6,651,443 caregivers for IYCF and 10,224,656 children for micronutrient supplementation.(NNS 2018). The overall funding nutrition requirement for full targets caseloads is nearly US\$200M; the remaining target caseload 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.
40. This funding ask includes US\$3,081,875 for GBVIE-related interventions. The budget is inclusive of PSEA at 1.5 per cent of the total flood response budget as PSEA cuts across sector, which is US\$2,438,128.
41. This requirement includes humanitarian preparedness relating to natural hazards, severe winter conditions, and potential humanitarian crises/regional insecurity.
42. Cross-sectoral needs have been embedded in the sectors for the revision of the HAC appeal in 2022-2023.
43. US\$ 11,262,494 is for child protection, including GBVIE interventions with GBV specific budget of US\$3,081,875. The budget is inclusive of PSEA at 1.5% of the total flood response budget as PSEA cuts across sector, which is US\$2,438,128.
44. This requirement includes humanitarian preparedness relating to natural hazards and potential humanitarian crises/regional insecurity.