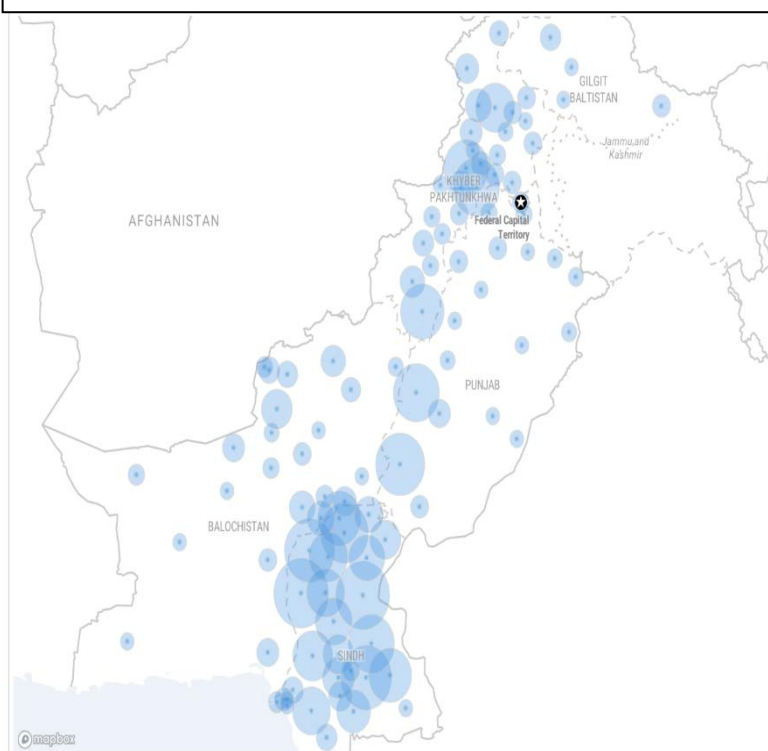


This report is produced by the OCHA Humanitarian Advisory Team (HAT) in Pakistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 28 October - 11 November 2022. The next report will be issued on or around 25 November 2022.

HIGHLIGHTS

- As people continue to return to their places of origin and with the winter season approaching, the vulnerabilities of the flood-affected people are further heightened with an immediate need for adequate shelter, food items and tents.
- More than 5.1 million women are of reproductive age, including an estimated 410,846 pregnant women. Approximately 136,950 births are expected in the next three months.
- A comparison of pre-flood (June) and post-flood (September) prices of some food commodities indicates a huge increase in prices.
- As of 11 November, humanitarian partners have reached 2.7 million people with life-saving assistance in flood-affected areas.
- Vector-borne and water-borne diseases remain a major concern in flood-affected areas. Around 1,000 confirmed cholera cases and 64,767 dengue fever cases, with 147 deaths, have been reported.

Humanitarian Partners Operational presence (as of 30 October)



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Over the past few weeks, flooded waters have continued to recede in many flood-affected areas across Pakistan, although vast volumes of persistent flood waters remain stagnant in many places, particularly Sindh and Balochistan provinces. Based on observations by the United Nations (UN) Satellite Centre between 03 October and 09 October 2022 and compared with observations between 11 and 17 October 2022, the overall flood water continues to decrease with approximately 200 km² in Balochistan, 100km² in Punjab and 4000 km² in Sindh. According to the latest data, large parts of Kashmore, Jacobabad, Mirpurkhas and Sanghar in Sindh observed significant water reduction. In most affected districts of Sindh, local governments are de-watering land to allow people to resume their livelihoods.

In the flood-impacted areas, many households rely on agriculture and livestock production for their livelihoods, and damage to these sectors will have a major impact on food security and the agriculture sector in the coming months. According to information from the field, farmers reported debt of around PKR 100,000-150,000 on average due to damages to their crops. Most of the Kharif season crop damage occurred in Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces, and most of the livestock losses occurred in Balochistan, Sindh, and Punjab.

The uncertain economic situation in the country, exacerbated by the heavy monsoon floods, is creating significant challenges to local ecosystems and food supply chains. According to [World Food Program \(WFP\)](#), a comparison of pre-flood (June) and post-flood (September) prices of some food commodities indicated a huge increase in prices - wheat flour 32%, pulse moong 57%, tomatoes 138%, potatoes 45%, and onions 44%. In September alone, prices increased for staple cereals, including wheat flour (+17.2%), wheat (+10.2%), rice Irri-6 (+7.9%), and rice Basmati (+2.3%) compared to August 2022. As for non-cereal food commodities, the trend remains - a significant increase was noted in the average retail prices of pulse Moong (18.6%), live chicken (14.1%), eggs (13.8%), pulses Gram (6.7%) and Mash (6.5%).

Cases of water and vector-borne diseases and acute respiratory illnesses, especially among children and older adults, remain a key public health challenge in flood-affected areas of Sindh and Balochistan. As of 8 November, according to [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), around 8 million flood-affected people need health assistance, including the provision of essential medical supplies and access to essential health care. As the displaced people return to their places of origin, they face an increased risk of disease transmission driven by damaged infrastructure, stagnant water, and inadequate sanitation facilities. Since the beginning of the year, around 1,000 confirmed cholera cases and 64,767 dengue fever cases, with 147 deaths, have been reported. Furthermore, according to [United Nations Population Fund \(UNFPA\)](#), as of 10 November, more than 5.1 million women are of reproductive age (15-49 years), including an estimated 410,846 women who are currently pregnant, with approximately 136,950 births expected in the next three months. For these women, there is a need to strengthen health systems, train health workers, educate midwives and improve access to the full range of reproductive health services.

Water, sanitation and hygiene face heightened challenges due to the destruction of water infrastructure and low availability of clean water for bathing, cooking and drinking, with families resorting to contaminated water for daily use. Even before the floods, according to the [World Bank](#), the country faced high water shortage risks for non-agricultural purposes. Under a high-growth (4.9 per cent per year) and high-warming (3°C by 2047) scenario, water demand is projected to increase by almost 60 per cent, with the highest rates of the increase coming from the domestic and industrial sectors. Climate warming will account for up to 15 per cent of this increase in demand. Moreover, climate-related shocks like the current floods will continue to put additional strain on access to safe water for communities.

As of 11 November, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has recorded 1,739 deaths and 12,867 injuries since mid-June. In addition, more than 2.2 million houses have been damaged or destroyed, 13,115 kilometres of roads damaged, 439 bridges destroyed, and over 1.1 million livestock lost. Furthermore, as the winter season in many of the affected areas is approaching fast, the vulnerabilities of the flood-affected people are further heightened with the immediate need for shelter, food items and non-food items.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The health sector is responding immediately by distributing essential medical supplies, allocating mobile health teams and immunization campaigns. Vaccination campaigns were conducted against measles and rubella in Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and campaigns have started in Punjab and Sindh provinces. A high-coverage oral cholera vaccine campaign is completed in all four flood-affected provinces. In addition, the sector conducts disease surveillance and supports early diagnosis and treatment of malaria. The nutrition sector is conducting screening of children for malnutrition across affected districts, providing micronutrient powders (MNP) to children and caregivers are targeted with infant and young child feeding counselling (IYCF). As of 31 October, 234,585 children were screened for malnutrition across the flood-affected districts, and 18,166 children (10,018 boys and 8,148 girls) identified with severe wasting have been admitted for treatment with ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF).

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector continues to scale up the response to reach people needing assistance in Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In coordination with government assistance, the sector provides safe water through water tinkering, installing water filtration plans and restoring the water points. Also, sector partners promote hygiene, distribute hygiene and wash kits, and construct temporary latrines.

The education sector, through its partners, has supported the de-watering, cleaning and disinfection of schools in five districts, including Jaffarabad, Killa Abdullah, Nasirabad, Sibi and Sohbatpur, allowing 29,614 students to resume education,

of which 11,659 are girls. This brings the total number of students accessing learning opportunities through United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) lead education interventions to 72,565, of which 41 per cent are girls. Furthermore, the sector is training teachers in psychosocial support (PSS) in ten districts of Balochistan and MHPSS training in Khyber Pakhtunkwa.

United Nations (UN) agencies are conducting Prevention and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training of trainers workshops to enhance the capacity of implementing Partners (IPS) to investigate Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) allegations promptly and safely without exposing survivors to further harm. For instance, the protection sector has rolled out PSEA training for frontline workers deployed in floods affected communities to respond to the emergency. As of 31 October, 120 frontline workers from 80 IPs have been trained and are now fully aware of the expected standards of conduct, the prohibited behaviours that constitute SEA and how to detect and report SEA.

Together with the Government of Pakistan, international and National NGOs support the affected population through food, health, non-food items (NFIs), water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). As of 7 November, the members of the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF) had reached 3.3 million individuals through its humanitarian response in food, shelter, education, NFIs, WASH, cash, health, and protection in 82 flood-affected districts.

For an overview of partner presence and activities: www.response.reliefweb.int/pakistan/2022-monsoon-5w-dashboard.

Education

Needs:

- De-watering, cleaning, and disinfection of schools to facilitate the resumption of educational activities in a safe and healthy learning environment.
- Establishing Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) and alternate learning modalities, including prefabricated structures, second shifts schooling and distance learning to resume education.
- Distribution of educational teaching and learning materials.
- Training of teachers on psychosocial support, multi-grade teaching and teaching in emergencies
- Training and mobilization of School Management Committee (SMC) members on psychosocial support, safe school reopening and functioning of schools.
- Providing winterization kits to affected children.

PEOPLE REACHED:

207K

PEOPLE TARGETED:

700K

Response:

- Some 50 awareness sessions on education in tent camps were conducted in Sindh.
- Temporary Learning Centres (TLC) and alternative learning modalities, including second-shift schooling and distance learning, benefitting some 8,000 individuals in Balochistan, 4,237 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, over 500 in Punjab and over 141,000 in Sindh.
- Training and mobilization of school management committee (SMC) members on psychosocial support, safe reopening and functioning of schools have been provided to 2,000 people in Sindh.
- Training on providing psychological support and mental health covering 112 teachers across Balochistan and 146 teachers across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Food Security and Agriculture (FSA)

Needs:

- Immediate efforts are needed to prepare land for resuming agricultural production, particularly wheat production.
- The Rabi plantation season is starting very soon, and the timely provision of seed packages is crucial.
- There needs to be a mechanism adopted by the Government/BISP to communicate regular updates about their cash disbursement plan and actual disbursed amount down to the union council level to the Sector partners. This would allow the FSA sector partners to avoid duplication and leverage their response more effectively to complement the Government's response.
- Food security and agriculture, WASH, Nutrition and Health sectors require an immediate and integrated response to avoid malnutrition, asset depletion, diseases, and mortality.
- Need for cash assistance inter-sectoral working group activation at provincial levels.

PEOPLE REACHED:

2.3M

PEOPLE TARGETED:

4.0M

Response:

- In-kind relief food distributions have reached nearly 547,000 people in Balochistan, over 368,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, above 329,000 people in Punjab and 1,264,615 people in Sindh.
- Conditional cash has been distributed to nearly 138,000 people in Balochistan, some 77,837 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, over 3,800 people in Punjab, and some 12,000 in Sindh.
- More than 21,000 people benefitted from kitchen gardening/orchards services.
- Unconditional cash has been distributed to over 28,000 people, including nearly 2,000 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 3,800 people in Punjab, and some 23,000 in Sindh.
- Training/capacity building and awareness sessions benefiting over 13,000 people.

Gaps and challenges:

- Various flood-affected areas are still reporting no or very limited response. Therefore, an immediate scale-up is required to improve access to food, livestock protection and ensure that farmers do not miss the Rabi cropping season.
- Security incidents were reported at distribution points in Sindh and Balochistan. Therefore, security needs to be enhanced, and effective coordination with district administration at distribution points needs to be ensured.

Health

Response:

- Medical camps have benefited over 368,979 people in flood-affected areas, including 166,123 people in Sindh, some 156,781 people in Balochistan, some 38,991 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 7,084 people in Punjab.
- Response to disease outbreaks benefited some 13,832 people, including 2,640 individuals in Punjab and some 11,192 people in Sindh.
- Strengthening disease surveillance benefited some 6,225 people, including 3,840 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 2,385 in Sindh.
- Outreach activities were conducted in Punjab and Sindh, benefiting above 20,000 people in Sindh and 150 people in Punjab.
- Clean delivery/newborn baby kits distribution benefited some 806 families in Balochistan, 7,095 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 851 in Sindh.
- Integrated Sexual Reproductive Health and GBV information and services reached over 12,000 individuals in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh.
- Provision of medicines and medical supplies benefited 212,664 people in Balochistan, some 899,020 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 22,737 people in Sindh and 1,492 people in Punjab.
- Provision of essential health services with sustained coverage of high-impact preventive and curative interventions to 35,148 people across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Sindh.

PEOPLE REACHED:

1.5M

PEOPLE TARGETED:

6.4M

Nutrition

Response:

- Provision of Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes (BSFP) for over 17,635 children and mothers in Sindh, 29,244 children and mothers in Balochistan and over 3,000 children and mothers in Punjab.
- Counselling on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding (MIYCF) practices benefitted over 32,000 children in Balochistan, some 33,000 children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, over 76,000 children in Punjab and over 33,400 in Sindh.
- Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programme (OTP) treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) benefitting 5,454 children in Balochistan, nearly 4,000 children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, some 8,579 children in Sindh and 3,843 children in Punjab.
- Conducted screening of nearly 348,000 children, including 33,355 children in Balochistan, over 38,107 children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, some 151,134 children in Punjab and nearly 125,808 children in Sindh.

PEOPLE REACHED:

894K

PEOPLE TARGETED:

3.9M

Protection

Needs:

- The need for mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) is increasing as the limited access to basic goods and services adversely affects child well-being, including mental health needs for children and parents/caregivers.
- Provide a safe environment for the children, as many live in unsafe and unhealthy environments, which has increased the risk of being trafficked and abused.
- Gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation and response services in flood-affected areas involving well-trained staff, including psychological first aid, psychosocial support services, the establishment of safe spaces and ensuring the provision of GBV referral services.
- Promote a Do No Harm approach to GBV interventions in all humanitarian communications, assessments, and data collection, which does not violate humanitarian policies and principles to ensure informed consent, confidentiality, safety, and respect for all survivors.
- Enhanced efforts to advocate for more resources for both GBV risk mitigation and specialized GBV services to prevent and respond to the life-saving needs of survivors.

PEOPLE REACHED:

79K

PEOPLE TARGETED:

8.5M

Response:

- Community engagement in PSEA and community-based complaint mechanisms (CBCM) awareness raising has reached above 10,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and above 7,000 in Sindh.
- Provision of legal assistance, including assistance to reach people with identity cards, has reached some 7,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Community engagement in PSEA/CBCM awareness raising (Child protection) reached 3,500 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Establishment of recreational and safe spaces benefiting some 400 children in Balochistan, over 450 children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 30,000 children in Sindh.
- Individual psychosocial support/counselling/MHPSS services reached some 7,000 people.
- Provision of Information on child protection risks and child protection services (indirect/mass + digital + IEC methods) has reached 615,000 individuals in Balochistan, above 11,000 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 15,000 in Punjab and 62 in Sindh.
- Community engagement in GBV awareness raising reached some 2,000 people.
- Identification and referral to child protection services for nearly 3,000 children.
- Multi-purpose cash assistance benefiting some 7,319 people in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Psychological First Aid (PFA) support has been provided to over 3,000 individuals in Punjab and 75 in Balochistan.

Gaps and challenges:

- Limited capacity of the partners to prevent and respond to child protection issues in the field.
- Hotlines remain available for GBV referrals and remote service provision. However, staffing and capacity building needs to be increased to meet the high caseloads resulting from the emergency.
- Establishment and strengthening of contextualized referral pathways for GBV and PSEA case management.


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)
Needs:

- Prioritized distribution of winterized NFIs.
- Emergency shelter, Shelter kits and materials are needed to rehabilitate damaged houses.
- Shelter/Housing recovery intervention and capacity building of local communities.
- Scale up camp coordination and camp management.
- Displacement tracking and resource mapping.

PEOPLE REACHED:

1.4M

PEOPLE TARGETED:

3.5M**Response:**

- Provision of basic NFIs, including blankets, bedding, and kitchen sets, benefitting over 982,000 people: some 544,713 people in Sindh, around 140,670 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, over 259,721 people in Balochistan, above 3,000 in Gilgit Baltistan and above 34,000 people in Punjab.
- Provision of emergency shelter benefitting over 246,000 people in Sindh, over 3,000 people in Balochistan, over 6,000 people in Punjab and about 22,000 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Site improvement activities are benefitting over 9,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh.
- Provision of one-room shelter benefitting some 1,990 people in Balochistan and over 6,000 people in Sindh.
- Winterized kits, health and hygiene sessions, and hygiene kits benefited 17,500 people in Balochistan.
- Provision of bedding kits and emergency kits benefits 14,000 people in Balochistan.
- Provision of unconditional cash grants benefited 3,500 people in Balochistan.

Gaps and challenges:

- Insufficient availability of funds and the scale of house damage are major challenges.
- Limited technical capacities for structural integrity assessment of partially damaged and potentially hazardous houses.
- Concurrent relief and recovery activities in certain areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.
- Access constraints to transport relief items in some areas due to stagnant water.
- Shipment, arrival to ports, and transportation to warehouses are time-consuming, affecting the response rate while keeping commodities in pipelines.


Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
Needs:

- Provision of quality and safe drinking water to most affected areas.
- Need urgent scale-up of construction of sanitation facilities, including latrines in the affected communities.
- Advocacy for more partners to scale up interventions in affected areas, especially in Balochistan, as the number of WASH partners is very limited.
- Advocacy for the Government to take a more proactive role in sector coordination and timely exchange of information.

PEOPLE REACHED:

1.6M

PEOPLE TARGETED:

3.4M**Response:**

- Provision of sustainable access to water in targeted settlements benefitting over 203,082 people in Balochistan, over 38,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, over 38,000 people in Punjab and over 107,000 people in Sindh.
- Provision of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene benefitting 294,434 in Balochistan, over 186,000 in Punjab, some 607,424 people in Sindh, and over 294,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Access to basic sanitation facilities at the household level is provided to 18,233 individuals in Balochistan, 21,582 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 10,000 people in Punjab and over 607,000 people in Sindh.
- Emergency latrines benefitting 31,222 people in Balochistan, over 18,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, some 20,797 people in Punjab and 106,315 people in Sindh.
- Messages on safe and hygienic practices have reached 175,389 people in Balochistan, over 38,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, some 82,903 people in Punjab, 354,301 people in Sindh.
- Critical WASH supplies were provided to some 246,583 people in Balochistan, some 1,740 people in Gilgit Baltistan, over 181,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 343,966 people in Punjab and 313,735 people in Sindh.

Logistics

Needs:

- Increased coordination and information sharing to support logistics operations, avoid duplication and overcome logistics gaps to ensure a timely and uninterrupted supply of life-saving relief items to affected people.
- Strengthened logistics support is required for incoming cargo, including transport and storage services and the procurement of related logistics equipment.
- Identification of vendors to provide logistics services, including procurement of relief items within the country.

Response:

- Boat operations began on 25 September 2022; the Government of Punjab provided 33 boats on a loan basis to distribute food commodities to locations such as Dadu, Jacobabad and Qambar Shahdadkot. The Logistic Sector lead agency completed boat operations in Sindh on 31 October 2022.
- The Logistics Sector supports the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) with the receipt, storage, and downstream transportation of 44 emergency relief containers. As of 10 November 2022, 34 of the 44 containers have arrived.
- The sector has supported the trans-shipment of items arriving by rail from the Republic of Türkiye via the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), ensuring the efficient transfer of items from train to truck. The cargo was received at Dalbadin and Quetta and transported by the Logistics Sector to various locations as requested by NDMA.
- As of 8 November 2022, 1,404 trucks were used for transporting cargo from the 11 trains received. In addition, the logistics sector plans to support one additional train scheduled to arrive in the coming weeks.
- Dedicated logistics staff based at Karachi airport and seaport facilitated the Logistics Sector lead agency's support to the NDMA's cargo handling, including transportation to various locations across the country. In the first week of November, the sector transported 75 containers of Non-Food Items (NFI) to four locations: Jalojai in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Islamabad, Quetta, and Karachi. These 75 containers arrived from the People's Republic of China and included winterization items.

Gaps and challenges:

- Access to some locations, including the road between Kakkar and Mehar in Sindh province and between Quetta to Sibbi in Balochistan province, remains challenging due to high water levels and roads/ bridges that have been washed away.

GENERAL COORDINATION

A National Flood Response and Coordination Centre (NFRCC) comprising representatives of Federal stakeholders, Provincial Governments, and the Pakistan Armed Forces oversees the national response to the monsoon rains and floods. In the provinces, the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) have established sector coordination mechanisms to ensure better response coordination in partnership with the humanitarian community.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meets bi-weekly for strategic discussions and decisions. At the technical level, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), Information Management Working Group (IMWG) and Assessment Working Group (AWG) hold regular meetings at the national level, and sectoral and working group meetings take place at both national and provincial levels. Sector meetings are occurring to discuss priorities, needs, gaps and information sharing to strengthen coordination at the sectoral level. For the past weeks, coordination between humanitarian partners with the district disaster management authorities (DDMAs) has evolved to allow for more timely and effective information sharing and district-level coordination.

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