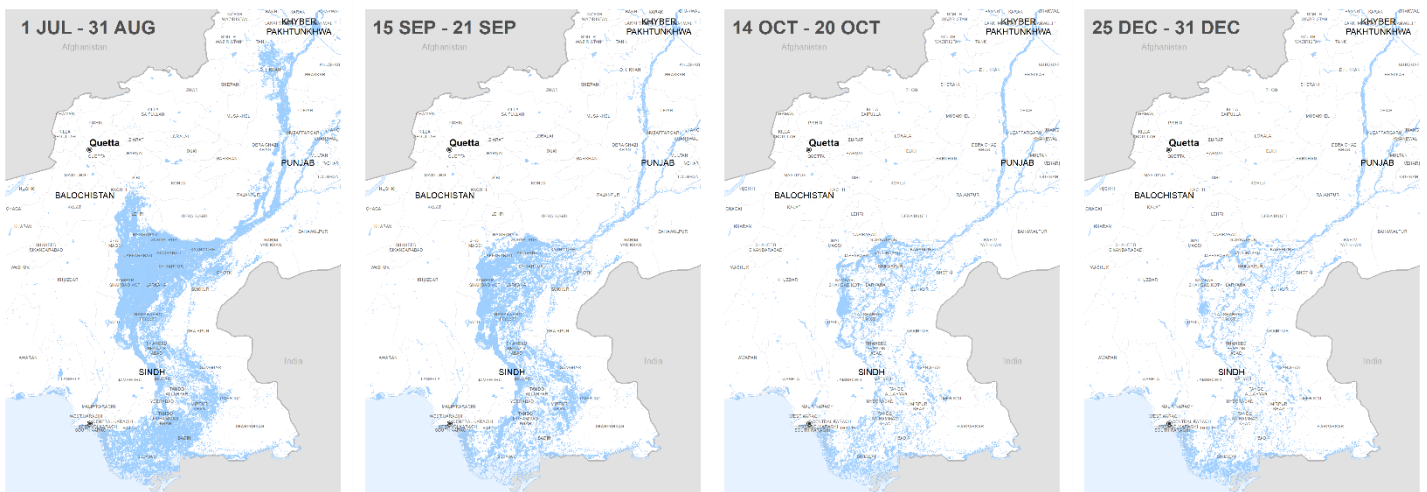


This report is produced by OCHA in Pakistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The report covers the period from 6 December 2022 to 6 January 2023. The next report will be issued on 6 February 2023.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Based on the latest analysis of the United Nations satellite imagery (UNOSAT) of flood extent, an estimated 5 million people remain exposed to or living close to flooded areas.
- Due to the damage severity, and propensity for severe cold weather, 35 districts across the country have been identified as most exposed to difficult winter conditions.
- In Sindh Province¹, an estimated 89,000 people remain displaced from their homes. More than 116,000 people still registered as displaced in Balochistan Province
- Due to floods the 2022/23 rice production estimate is lowered to six million tons, which is the lowest rice crop since 2012/13.
- The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has prepared the “National Contingency Plan – Winter 2022/23” in collaboration with all stakeholders at federal and provincial levels.
- As of 15 December 2022, 262 million or 32.1 per cent of the US\$816 million has been received under revised Floods Response Plan.’

EVOLUTION OF FLOODWATER EXTENT



SITUATION OVERVIEW

In some locations of Sindh province and in parts of Balochistan, water has yet to recede and may remain for several months, prolonging the dire humanitarian situation for people in these areas. Flood water remains stagnant in Dadu, Jacobabad, Kambar, Shahdad Kot, Khairpur, Mirpur Khas, Jamshoro, Sanghar, Umer Kot, Badin, Shaheed Benazir Abad and Naushahro Feroze districts in Sindh and Sohbatpur, Jhal Magsi and Jaffarabad districts in Balochistan.

According to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority of Sindh, over 89,000 people remain displaced in the province as of 2 January 2023, down from 6.5 million in early September. The IDPs living in ten districts including Dadu, Shikarpur, Matiari, Mirpur Khas, Jacobabad, Jamshoro, Tando Allahyar, Thatta, Khairpur and Karachi with the highest number of IDPs in Dadu (41,742) and the lowest in Karachi (356 IDPs).

*1 <http://pdma.gos.pk/content/SituationReport/Sitrep%20New%2002-01-2023.pdf>

Based on damage severity, and propensity for severe cold weather, 35 districts across the country including 14 of Sindh, 10 of Balochistan, 9 of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and 2 of Punjab have been identified as most exposed to difficult winter conditions. In mountainous terrains and high-altitude areas of Pakistan, many also affected by the floods, have received snowfall and temperatures have fallen below 0 Celcius, particularly in the northern and northwestern parts of Pakistan including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Gilgit Baltistan (GB), Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK) and northern Balochistan. IDPs who are living in informal camps, self-settlement sites or in transitional shelters are more vulnerable to the cold weather. Returnees and people who remained in flood affected areas and who continue to live in partially damaged houses have bare minimums of basic insulation; their inadequacy to effectively face the cold season is often amplified by damaged - leaking roofs, broken windows, cracked or collapsed perimetral walls.

According to Directorate General Health Services Sindh, malaria, acute respiratory illness (ARI), Skin diseases, and dengue fever have decreased significantly in most flood-affected districts. In December 2022 suspected malaria cases have reduced to 5000 cases in camps as compared to 38,000 cases in early October.

As of 30 December 2022, according to Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis provinces of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Sindh are the provinces of Pakistan that traditionally a high prevalence of food insecurity, malnutrition, and poverty. In total, nearly 6 million people (30% of the population analyzed) experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between July and August 2022, projected to increase to 8.5 million people (43% of the analyzed population) between September and December 2022.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has prepared the “National Contingency Plan – Winter 2022/23” in collaboration with all stakeholders both at the federal and provincial levels. According to NDMA, winter’s contingency plan will be a yearly practice undertaken before the start of every winter season.

To mitigate the short- and long-term humanitarian and economic impact, the food security and agriculture sector reached 5.5 million people in the flood-affected areas of Pakistan by providing livelihood support to the most vulnerable households. The health sector reached 2.4 million people, Shelter/NFI reached 2.4 million people, WASH reached 1.8 million people, the nutrition sector reached 0.8 million people, the education sector reached 0.1 million people while the protection sector reached 1.37 million people.

Education

Needs:

- Establishment of Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) and alternate learning modalities including prefabricated structures, two-shift schooling and distance learning to resume education.
- Dewatering, cleaning and disinfection of schools to facilitate the resumption of educational activities in a safe and healthy learning environment.
- Minor repairs to damaged schools
- Training of teachers on psychosocial support (PSS), multi-grade teaching and teaching in emergencies
- Training/mobilization of School Management Committee (SMC) members on PSS and safe reopening and functioning of schools
- Distribution of teaching and learning materials and dignity kits in flood affected locations
- Feeding for school children
- Establishment of prefabricated structures in locations with fully damaged schools
- Conduct welcome back to schools for out of school children and IDP children
- Provision of winterization kits to vulnerable children

PEOPLE REACHED:

0.1 M

PEOPLE TARGETED:

700K

Response:

- School de-watering, cleaning, and disinfection benefited over 31,000 children in Balochistan, and over 6,000 children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Establishment of TLCs and alternative learning modalities benefitted over 16,000 children in Balochistan, over 6,000 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, over 500 in Punjab and over 70,000 in Sindh.
- Training and mobilization of SMC members on psychosocial support (PSS), safe reopening, and functioning of schools were provided to over 300 people in Punjab.
- Training of teachers on Psychosocial Support (PSS), multi-grade teaching, and teaching in emergencies reached over 100 teachers in Balochistan.

Gaps and challenges:

- The winterization kits provision is very low.
- The minor rehabilitation, prefabrication and school feeding achievements are inadequate to reach the most vulnerable population.
- Although IDPs have returned to their place of origin, refurbishment and rehabilitation of schools previously used as IDP temporary shelter, has yet to commence

Food Security and Agriculture

Needs:

- Utilizing OCHA Information Management and FAO/FSA IM to create useful information products for District Disaster Management Units (DDMUs) and Deputy Commissioners on a regular basis
- Security to be enhanced and effective coordination with district administration at distribution points needs to be ensured.

PEOPLE REACHED:

5.5M

PEOPLE TARGETED:

4.0M

Response:

- Provision of animal feed to protect livestock benefited over 16,000 families including over 13,000 in Balochistan, and over 3,000 in Sindh.
- Provision of general food assistance benefited some 4,922,906 people including 1,226,533 people in Balochistan, over 32,000 people in Gilgit Baltistan, nearly 863,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, nearly 55,000 people in Punjab and 2,216,495 people in Sindh.
- Provision of livestock health support including vaccination, deworming and treatment benefited over 142,000 people in Balochistan, nearly 3,000 people in Punjab and over 48,000 people in Sindh.
- Restoration of household and community level assets benefited over 65,000 people including over 2,000 in Balochistan, over 7,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and over 55,000 people in Sindh.
- Agriculture inputs including seeds and fertilizers were distributed to over 355,000 individuals across Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sindh provinces.

Gaps and challenges:

- Lack of funding is impeding access to food, posing a great risk to core assets of rural households-livestock, and plantation of wheat in Rabi season.
- Next 2-3 months are highly critical, particularly for displaced people, living in tents and those who have not received adequate assistance (both food and livelihood related).
- Failure to provide sufficient agricultural inputs to affected communities now risks creating even greater food insecurity in the upcoming harvest season in the 1st quarter of 2023.
- High probability of slippages from IPC3 to IPC4 which might further deteriorate the already fragile food security situation.
- Absence of government distribution data at granular level.


Health
Needs:

- Provide information for planning (need for rapid assessment on availability of services for returned and displaced population).
- Continue monitoring the health status of the population of the flood affected people.
- Continue providing access to comprehensive health services.
- Support coordination of the response, especially at the district

Response:

- Delivery of an integrated package of essential services benefited some 217,168 people including 132,435 in Balochistan, over 30,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, some 3,500 people in Punjab and over 50,000 people in Sindh.
- Disease surveillance, laboratory services and outbreak response benefited some 1,668,832 people including over 375,000 people in Balochistan, over 2,000 people in Gilgit Baltistan, over 556,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, over 15,000 in Punjab and over 719,000 people in Sindh.
- Provision of life saving medicines and essential medical equipment and supplies benefited nearly 4,000 people in Balochistan, and over 474,000 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Provision of lifesaving commodities including clean delivery kits, newborn kits, long-lasting insecticidal nets, and blankets for community-based outreach interventions for people living in camps have reached over 2,000 people.
- Health - SRH mobile health units, static health clinics and referral services for sexual and reproductive health services benefited over 75,000 people including over 13,000 people in Balochistan, some 4,500 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, over 13,000 people in Punjab and over 44,000 people in Sindh.

PEOPLE REACHED:

2.4M

PEOPLE TARGETED:

6.4M

Nutrition

Needs:

- Scaling up of the essential preventive and curative nutrition services, including the prevention, early detection, and management of wasting at the community levels.
- The scaleup of simplified protocols to reach more children using community structures and improved partnerships with the food, health and WASH sectors to address malnutrition, especially as mostly people returned from the temporary tent villages back to their homes.
- An estimated 1.6 million children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) across all the flood-affected districts need treatment with Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF). About 400,000 of these children are in the 34 Government High Priority Districts (GHPD). Bridging the nutrition budget gap for an aggressive sector-wide response is therefore very critical.
- Additionally, about 1.9 million children (180,000 in the 34 GHPD) and 1.2 million Pregnant and Lactating Women-PLW (780,000 in the 34 GHPD) are also in need of Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF). About 180,000 children (46,000 in 34 GHPD) with SAM and medical complications need in-patient care in stabilization centers.

PEOPLE REACHED:

0.8 M¹

PEOPLE TARGETED:

3.9M

Response:

- Counselling on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices have benefited over 706,058 mothers and caretakers, including 93,465 (previously 503,047) in Sindh, 56,686 in Balochistan, 88,492 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and 467,415 in Punjab provinces.
- Children with Sever Acute Malnutrition (SAM) without complications admitted for the treatment with Ready to use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) benefited some 65,692 children, including 29,191 children in Sindh, 16,360 (previously 22,139) children in Balochistan, 11,394 (Previously 14,284) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and some 8,747 children in Punjab.
- Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) children with complications admitted for the treatment in the Stabilization Centers (SC) benefited over 6,000 children's including over 6,000 children in Sindh, some 109 in Balochistan and over 1000 children in Punjab.

Gaps and challenges:

- Funding remains a major gap in the provision and expansion of services in flood affected areas, not only with the needs indicated for floods but existing caseloads prior to emergency as well.

Protection

Needs:

- increased efforts for advocacy for resource mobilization for Gender Based Violence (GBV) services are needed which are essential to prevent and respond to the life-saving needs of survivors for humanitarian response. Similar efforts are needed for early recovery phase to ensure support during early recovery phase and seamless connection between humanitarian development efforts.
- Commitment from government counter parts on prioritization of GBV and protection issues both national and provincial levels. Lack of prioritization for the sector by the government led to underfunding. This further restricted some specialized GBV actors to provide prevention and response services while impacting efforts on integration efforts across sectors.
- The need to provide capacity building and knowledge on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

PEOPLE REACHED:

1.37M

PEOPLE TARGETED:

8.5M

¹ The number of reach only shows the activities of the flash appeal.

Response:

- 16,000 children and their caregivers were supported in Punjab.
- Community-based mental health and psychosocial support, including access to Safe spaces benefited 171,715 people of those 5,000 people in Balochistan, over 8,000 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, over 16,000 people in Punjab and over 141,000 people in Sindh.
- Integrated case management and referral services for survivors of child protection violations benefited over 12,000 individuals.
- Information to families and communities with information on child protection risks and how and where to access available services reached 901,865 people including over 633,000 people in Balochistan, 17,000 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, over 170,000 in Punjab and over 80,000 in Sindh.
- Women, girls, and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions provided to 30,000 individuals in Sindh.
- Legal assistance including access to Identity cards (ID) benefited 10,000 people in Balochistan and 1,000 people in Sindh.
- Community engagement in the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and community-based complaint mechanisms (CBCM) awareness raising to 67,000 people in Balochistan, over 5,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 1,000 in Sindh provinces.
- Legal assistance, including new birth certificates and replacement of lost birth certificates, to 10,000 children in Balochistan and 17,000 in Punjab.
- Cash-based interventions and multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) to 8,000 people in provinces.
- GBV Community-based awareness-raising activities (including mobile units) to 6,000 people in Balochistan, 1,000 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 1,100 people in Punjab and 11,000 people in Sindh.
- Multi-sectoral prevention and response services (case management, legal, shelter, integrated health etc.) to 6,000 people in Balochistan, 8,000 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 3,600 people in Punjab and 3,000 people in Sindh.
- Provision of dignity kits reached over 26,000 individuals, 13,000 individuals in Balochistan, 5,000 individuals in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and 7,000 individuals in Sindh.

Gaps and challenges:

- Lack of capacity at government hub level in Sindh on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) coordination structure and allocation of responsibilities and nominations from government counterparts. The GBV sub working group at Hub level in Sindh could not be activated both for protection and GBV creating a significant gap. The GBV and protection sector working groups in Punjab could not be activated during flood response due to government prioritization of the protection sector response.
- Accessing the most affected people due to lack of data need for mapping purpose and assessment
- Limited number of organisations that provide GBV services in flood response, with limited capacities and funds.
- Lack in available GBV case management trained professionals

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Needs:

- Distribution of winterized NFIs.
- Emergency shelter, shelter kits and materials needed to rehabilitate damaged houses.
- Shelter/housing recovery intervention and capacity building for local communities.
- Displacement tracking and resource mapping.
- Tool kits to remove debris left by the floods.

PEOPLE REACHED:

2.4M

PEOPLE TARGETED:

3.5M

Response:

- Camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) activities to 27,740, including 17,500 in Balochistan, 9,000 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 1060 people in Sindh.
- Basic NFIs such as blankets, bedding, and kitchen sets, provided to 1,647,077 people: including 148,465 people in Balochistan, 7,000 people in Gilgit Baltistan, 174,500 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 37,000 people in Punjab and 374,000 people in Sindh.
- Emergency shelter to 289,072 people in Balochistan, 65,000 people in Gilgit Baltistan, 64,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 26,000 people in Punjab, and 1,201,307 people in Sindh.
- Emergency repairs benefited 35,712 people including over 30,000 in Balochistan and 5,067 in Sindh.

Gaps and challenges:

- Insufficient funds to meet the need of the scale of house damage
- Limited technical local capacity for structural integrity assessment of partially damaged and potentially hazardous houses.
- Limited access due to standing water, impeding transportation of relief items
- 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:

- Safe drinking water to the affected areas – displacement and return.
- Water quality surveillance
- Scale up construction/rehabilitation of sanitation facilities, bathrooms, latrines, and drainages in the affected communities, schools and health facilities (displacement and return)
- Promotion of behavioural change (hygiene practices, hand washing, use of toilets for all)
- Integrated humanitarian response per camp/village for optimum benefits to the beneficiaries (WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education, protection)
- Limited WASH partners
- The need to increase proactive role in sector coordination at the national level and timely exchange of information
- The need for guide on WASH to do with standards for water quality surveillance, sanitation, water infrastructure during rehabilitation, and or construction of new water infrastructure

PEOPLE REACHED:

1.8 M

PEOPLE TARGETED:

3.4M**Response:**

- Construction/Rehabilitation of household latrines to 22,986 people including 7,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 3,000 people in Punjab and 13,000 people in Sindh.
- Hygiene promotion activities have reached and benefited 794,202 people including 195,000 people in Balochistan, 55,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 113,000 people in Punjab and 430,472 people in Sindh.
- Temporary sanitation services to 125,573 people including 33,000 people in Balochistan, 4,500 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 16,000 people in Punjab and 71,000 people in Sindh.
- Distribution of WASH supplies (Hygiene Kits) to 1,790,352 people, 365,000 in Balochistan, 2,000 people in Gilgit Baltistan, 228,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 404,000 people in Punjab and 800,000 people in Sindh.
- Restoration/Rehabilitation of water systems to 505,379 people of which, 263,000 people in Balochistan, 45,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 39,000 people in Punjab and 156,000 people in Sindh.
- Provision of temporary water services benefited some 1,275,234 people including 260,000 in Balochistan, 133,000 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 241,000 people in Punjab and 640,000 people in Sindh.

Gaps and challenges:

- Limited funds to scale up the WASH response. So far, US\$31.6M (33%) of funds are received out of the US\$97.2M total requirement for the WASH sector.

- Lack of approved NOCs to enable movement across provinces and this contributing to a gap of presence by organizations that provide essential services to people in need.
- Villages where the formerly displaced persons returned, have no road access for distributing humanitarian essential relief.

Logistics

Needs:

- Strengthened logistics support is required for incoming cargo, especially 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.

Gaps and challenges:

- Lack of funding is a key concern limiting operational capability

GENERAL COORDINATION

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meets bi-weekly for strategic discussions and decisions. At the technical level, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), and Information Management Working Group (IMWG) hold regular meetings. In the remaining 6 months of the FRP, ongoing capacity and system strengthening through the Humanitarian-Development Nexus is needed to ensure effective coordination among the Government, humanitarian and development communities, and other stakeholders. Ensuring complementary of activities under the FRP and initiation of interventions planned under the 4RF is crucial to facilitate the longer-term sustainability of ongoing humanitarian activities beyond the FRP. Substantive collaboration, coordination, and complementarity of activities among stakeholders will improve efficiency, accessibility, and impact in efforts to build community resilience and meet the needs of vulnerable populations. The transition period is vital to supporting the integration of protection and inclusion across all phases and thematic areas of the humanitarian program cycle – to “leave no-one behind and reach the furthest behind first.”

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