






Pakistan

Humanitarian Situation Report No.5

unicef 
for every child

Reporting: October 2022

Situation in Numbers

-  **33 million**
People affected by heavy rains and floods
-  **9,600,000**
Children in need of humanitarian assistance
-  **20,600,000**
People in need of humanitarian assistance

Pakistan Floods Response Plan 2022

UNICEF Floods Response requirement
US\$ 173.5 million

Highlights

- The revised UN flood appeal was launched, and UNICEF is revising its requirements totalling US\$173.5 million for 2022 and 2023, to provide life-saving responses to the most vulnerable people affected by floods, including children.
- Under the nutrition programme, a total of 18,166 severely wasted children (10,018 girls and 8,148 boys) were enrolled for treatment.
- UNICEF has reached 462,977 people (101,309 girls, 108,792 boys, 126,404 women and 126,472 men) with access to safe drinking water.
- Through UNICEF health programme, 510,991 people benefitted from outreach camps services by 58 mobile health teams. 50,815 children immunized against measles.
- UNICEF education programme has established 510 Temporary Learning Centers in Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab, supporting 72,565 students, of whom 29,857 (41 per cent) are girls.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs¹

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 global acute malnutrition (which is on average 23 per cent in the districts most affected by floods), 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, causing widespread flooding and landslides with severe repercussions for human lives, property, and infrastructure. An estimated 20.6 million people, including 9.6 million children, need humanitarian assistance due to the floods. To date, 84 districts have been declared 'calamity hit' by the Government of Pakistan. Many of the hardest-hit districts are amongst the most vulnerable



¹ UNICEF Pakistan HAC Appeal is under revision due to the increase in the humanitarian needs. This sitrep is aligned to the revised appeal which will be launched soon.

districts in Pakistan, where children already suffer from high malnutrition rates (which may worsen), poor access to water and sanitation, low school enrolment, and other deprivations. Some of these same districts also host over 800,000 refugees from Afghanistan, and there are at least 7.9 million people who have been displaced, of whom some 598,000 are living in relief camps.

The UN launched the revised Pakistan Floods Response Plan, revising the targets and budget to better align with the overall needs and backed by the findings of the Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment (September 2022). The Government of Pakistan has established a National Flood Response and Coordination Centre² to support a coordinated approach to providing flood relief and response.

Based on the results of the Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment, over 5.4 million people lost access to water supply and over 950,000 household latrines were either partially or fully damaged in the affected areas of the 84 districts. Women and children continue to face the brunt of the lack of access to WASH, in particular the lack of access to sanitation facilities, which put children and women at increased risk of disease.

Regarding health, access to healthcare has been reduced due to health facilities infrastructure damage, loss of essential medicines, and cold storage capacity. The Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment survey shows 37 per cent of key informants reported that the nearest health facility was dysfunctional. Among those who reported fully functioning facilities, around half insisted that these facilities were failing to fulfil the needs of the community.

This existing emergency level malnutrition is expected to increase rapidly post-floods, as a result of disrupted livelihoods and increasing food insecurity. The proportion of food insecure households is high in Pakistan (71 per cent), with the poorest households (lowest wealth quintile) being most affected.

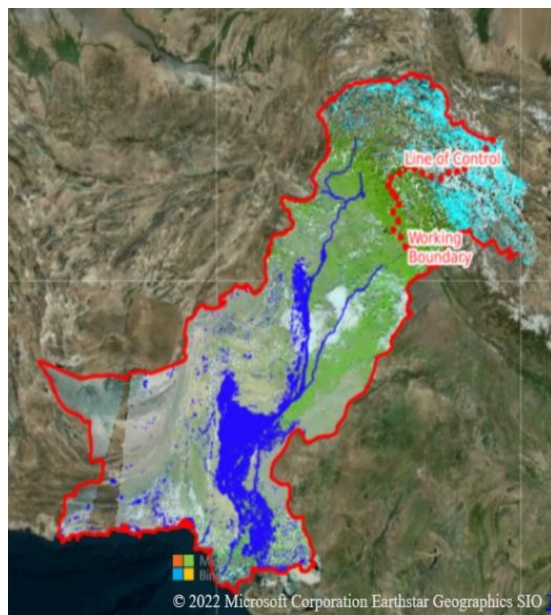
Floods continue to impact education across the country, disrupting education for 3.5 million children. Over 26,600 public schools in 129 districts have been impacted, including 10,432 schools classified as fully damaged. An additional 7,062 schools are being used as shelters by people displaced by floods, bringing the total impacted schools to 33,694.

Child protection issues are impacting millions of children (girls and boys under 18) in severely flood-affected districts. The children are exposed to an increased level of risks of physical and sexual abuse, child labour, and child marriage and are in dire need of child protection services. The major child protection needs include the provision of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to the children and caregivers, provision of case management and referral services and re-issuance of lost/damaged documents, especially birth registration certificates.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF has revised the appeal to a total requirement of US\$ 173.5 million to provide life-saving support to women and children affected by the flood, but the appeal is only 15 per cent funded as per the revised needs with funding gap being 147.3 million. In addition to the re-purposing of regular resources, resources from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), USA, Sweden, Japan, Germany, Education Cannot Wait (ECW), Norway, Telenor, Unilever and flexible thematic funding other have been critical to the initial response. UNICEF is grateful to donors for the much needed resources and to UN CERF as these have been critical

² <https://nfrcc.gov.pk/>



for the first wave of response. Proposals and pledges totalling up to US\$ 20.82 million are under various stages of negotiation from bilateral donors, the private sector, and UNICEF national committees worldwide, which will need to translate into much-needed cash in the coming weeks and months to save lives.

Summary of Programme Response

UNICEF Pakistan has pre-existing field offices in all four affected provinces and has been working with the Government of Pakistan, UN agencies and NGO partners to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable, displaced as well as those returning to their communities. Four new operation hubs (Sukkur and Hyderabad in Sindh, Sibbi in Balochistan and Multan in Punjab) are being set up to bring our operations and programme delivery closer to the hardest hit areas, to the populations in needs and to allow UNICEF to respond timely and adequately. The response has been boosted by UNICEF's surge capacity, drawing on expertise within the country office, the regional office and the HQ. While mounting an initial response, UNICEF has participated in rapid needs assessments as well as post-disaster assessments and is leading sectoral coordination in the WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors and Child Protection sub-sector.

Nutrition

UNICEF continued to support the implementation of activities aimed at preventing malnutrition in flood-affected districts. Multiple micronutrient powders (MNP) were provided for 50,077 children aged 6 to 59 months (25,003 boys and 25,074 girls) and 163,236 primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months were provided with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling. A total of 234,585 children were screened for malnutrition across the flood-affected districts, and a total of 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) across the 287 outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) sites that deliver services in some of the Government's calamity declared districts.



Programme Cooperation Agreements (PCA) are being finalized with three additional implementing partners to scale up the Nutrition in the Emergency programme. UNICEF also participated in a joint WHO, WFP, UNFPA and UNICEF coordination meeting at the national level to discuss joint operations for the flood response in the affected areas. An inter-agency work plan for implementation is currently at the finalization stage. More so, simplified monitoring tools are currently being used for improved data flow and validation.

Bridging the sector's funding gap is critical in identifying and providing treatment for about 1,599,448 SAM girls and boys aged 6 to 59 months who need to be reached with treatment services.

WASH

UNICEF continues to scale up the WASH response to reach those in need across four provinces. To date, a total of 462,977 people (101,309 girls, 108,792 boys, 126,404 women and 126,472 men) have been reached with access to safe drinking water through water tankering, installation of water filtration plants and restoration of water systems. In addition, 311,453 people (67,602 girls, 73,511 boys, 85,012 women and 85,328 men) have been reached with hygiene promotion messages, with 435,547 people (94,563 girls, 102,240 boys, 119,064 women and 119,680 men) received hygiene kits that cater to the menstrual hygiene needs of women and adolescent girls. A total of 41,480 people (9,007 girls, 9,663 boys, 11,362 women and 11,448 men) have benefited from temporary gender-segregated latrines.



Sector coordination is active at Islamabad level and in all provinces. Coordination at hub level has also begun. Technical working groups have presented draft guidelines on Hygiene and Sanitation, which will be finalized soon.

Health

In response to disruptions in health services and accelerating risk of communicable and vector-borne diseases, UNICEF is providing immediate response via supplies for essential medicines, support to mobile health teams, immunization and health education. Work is in progress to re-establish static health facilities either by the provision of tents or rehabilitation of partially damaged primary healthcare facilities. UNICEF is also supporting needs assessments as part of the recovery efforts in the health sector as part of the multi-sectoral Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA).



Mobile health teams are working to provide essential health services with sustained coverage of high-impact preventive and curative interventions to women, children and adolescents. A total of 510,991 people (140,002 girls, 120,687 boys, 102,216 women and 148,086 men) have benefitted from the services of the outreach camps by 56 functional mobile health teams. Moreover, 50,815 children including 22,702 girls received immunization against measles and 14,227 pregnant women were provided antenatal care services. UNICEF has identified local implementing partners/CSOs to expand the number of mobile health teams and to support static health facilities. In response to the reports of higher malaria caseloads from Balochistan and Sindh, the recently received consignment of antimalarials has been dispatched to the District Health Offices and additional procurement will cater to the high demand (approx. half a million cases) in the flood-affected districts. Integrated planning is being done with nutrition to ensure efficiency and increase service reach.

A joint fact-finding mission by UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO and UNDP visited Larkana in Sindh on 5th October including Paediatric Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) care unit in Ratodero. The preliminary findings of the mission have revealed compromised access to continued anti-retroviral treatment. The supply chain is intact but 110 missed appointments are recorded alone in Ratodero. There is a shortage of medicines for opportunistic infections as well as ORS, Zinc, antimalarials and amoxicillin. The mission also reported a shortage of human resources and HIV-affected families affected by floods with damaged houses. Children living with HIV need a special focus on relief and recovery efforts.

UNICEF is also working to strengthen linkages with gender-based violence (GBV) and case management of referred cases. In this regard, the list of practitioners trained on Case Management of Rape (CMR) has been shared and 24 Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits³ have been procured to support case management.

Education

UNICEF is supporting the Education Sector to mitigate disruptions to education through immediate response efforts. To date, UNICEF has established 510 Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh, currently supporting 42,951 students, of whom 18,198 are girls. In Balochistan, UNICEF has supported the dewatering, 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

³ The PEP kit (IEHK2017) contains medicines for emergency post-exposure prophylaxis of HIV infection and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) following sexual assault. It also contains emergency contraceptives. Each kit is sufficient for 50 adults and for treatment of 10 children.

are girls. This brings the total students accessing learning opportunities via UNICEF lead education interventions to 72,565, of which 41 per cent are girls.

Teachers are being trained in psychosocial support (PSS), multi-grade teaching and teaching in emergencies. Training sessions have been organized in 10 districts of Balochistan, reaching 112 teachers (44 females). Additionally, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 128 teachers (67 females) have been trained on MHPSS and multigrade teaching in Dir Lower, Nowshera and Peshawar. Social and electronic media have been employed to create awareness on early recovery efforts. In Sindh, 148,682 people including 41,650 women have been reached via SMS on school reopening. Furthermore, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, community dialogues were held in 238 schools in seven districts, reaching over 20,000 people. Posters and IEC materials for Education in Emergencies have been set up in 255 schools in Sindh, reaching 21,950 people.



Education supplies including dignity kits for adolescent girls have been delivered in Punjab and Sindh. UNICEF as co-lead of the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) is coordinating with UNHCR and member organisations to develop the Regional Response Plan for 2023. UNICEF is also leading data analysis and needs assessment to shape medium and longer-term recovery efforts in the education sector as part of the multi-sectoral PDNA.

Child Protection

UNICEF and partners are providing children, families and communities with interventions to prevent and respond to distress, violence, abuse and exploitation. To date, UNICEF has activated nine partnerships with civil society organisations to bring child protection services to flood-affected children and families, initially covering 24 districts in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. UNICEF is also working in partnership with Social Welfare Departments to replicate or expand the Government's District Child Protection Units (CPUs) to support children at risk and survivors of protection violations, this includes the deployment of caseworkers and psychologists. To date, the district-level CPUs have responded to 162 child victims (88 girls and 74 boys). Moreover, a total of 72,632 children (39,515 girls, 33,117 boys) have received PSS, which includes 12,158 children (8,326 girls, 3,832 boys) reached during the reporting period.

A total of 12,780 children have benefited from the distribution of recreational kits and 3,545 people from the PSS kits for self-directed activities. UNICEF has also developed a comprehensive communications kit in multiple local languages on key child protection risks for outreach with affected children and families, and to date 62,466 people (21,440 girls, 22,275 boys, 8,349 women, 10,402 men) have been directly reached, this also includes 13,653 people (1,224 girls, 5,694 boys, 3,106 women, 3,629 men) reached during the reporting period. A total of 653,259 people (54,198 girls, 56,738 boys, 387,524 women, 154,799 men) have been reached via radio, TV and social media platforms, this includes 18,086 people (3,869 girls, 6,757 boys, 3,082 women, 4,378 men) during the reporting period. UNICEF Pakistan is currently scaling up its GBViE programming and capacity in the flood affected communities. A GBViE specialist-ERT has been deployed. UNICEF staff and partners are being trained on GBViE, and humanitarian programme documents developed/revised to scale-up GBV response, prevention and risk mitigation across all sectors.

The Global Child Protection Area of Responsibility is on mission to Pakistan for one month to assist with establishing and strengthening subnational coordination structures for child protection, this includes the development of the sectoral operational plan and the coordination plan in all provinces.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Considering the high risk of SEA emanating from an emergency, UNICEF scaled up the capacity building of its implementing partners (IPs) to strengthen SEA prevention, reporting and response systems. To date,

UNICEF in collaboration with other UN agencies has conducted six PSEA Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops benefiting 243 PSEA Focal Points drawn from 73 IPs and 16 UN agencies. These workshops have enhanced the capacity of partners to build prevention systems. UNICEF has also trained 123 SEA misconduct investigators from 43 CSO IPs. The trainings coupled with ongoing coaching and mentoring sessions have enhanced the capacity of the IPs to investigate SEA allegations promptly and safely without exposing survivors to further harm. UNICEF in collaboration with UNHCR and OCHA has rolled out PSEA trainings for frontline workers who have been deployed in floods affected communities to respond to the emergency. So far, 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. UNICEF has also oriented 45 PSEA Focal Points and 72 members of the Shelter Technical Working Group and Child Protection Sub-Sector Working Group on the PSEA minimum standards for the response. UNICEF has also integrated PSEA in all programme documents and humanitarian programme documents to ensure safe programming and mitigate risks of SEA and GBV.

Currently, 18,523 people (5,251 girls, 5,606 boys, 4,181 women and 3,485 men) have access to a channel for safe and accessible reporting of SEA. UNICEF's IPs with specialized expertise have also been engaged to accelerate the implementation of PSEA. UNICEF has developed contextualized PSEA awareness materials which are being used by partners to sensitize the affected communities. UNICEF has also been providing financial and technical support to the Inter-agency PSEA Taskforce to strengthen collective accountability in PSEA.

Social Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability

The role of Risk Communications and Community Engagement (RCCE) continues to play an essential role in the flood response. Community engagement and open dialogue sessions are helping flood-affected communities make lifesaving decisions that mitigate the harmful effects of the crises. These interventions have delivered accurate, contextualized, and timely lifesaving and early recovery information messages to over 1,469,339 affected individuals (47 per cent women), mostly through interpersonal communication and community forums. These daily interventions not only add value in building trust between the most affected populations and humanitarian responders, but equally offers human dignity, and collective unity, inspire hope, and create planning opportunities for moving back to their original communities. Mass media continues to play an important role not only for those most affected but also aims to encourage surrounding citizens to continue their support for those most in need. In this reporting period, over 15.2 million people have been reached through mass media (TV/Radio), and various digital platforms.



A critical role for RCCE teams is to create timely feedback and recommendations to the programmes active in the field. Such feedback helps UNICEF programmes adapt their response while taking into consideration the concerns and fears of the population is supported. Community feedback mechanisms have been collected from over 35,073 people affected (45 per cent women) who shared their concerns and suggestions on existing support and services. As a result, many improvements have been made concerning quality services for female lavatories, quality of drinking water, provision of adult education sessions, and increasing activities for children in camps.



UNICEF also focused on improving the capacities of IPs and stakeholders involved in flood response. These include provincial and local government officials, CSOs, religious leaders, and journalists. Capacities have

been strengthened in the areas of interpersonal communications, adopting a more empathetic approach, favouring two-way dialogue sessions with the affected population, conducting community rapid assessments, and providing feedback to respective programmes on the quality of services.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF is shifting its humanitarian priorities to scale up its response to the floods and is targeting 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 program and resources. Key cross-cutting actions, such as protection against sexual abuse and exploitation, social behavioural change and community engagement, and accountability to affected populations, will be strengthened and 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.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Blog: [In Pakistan, floodwaters hide new dangers](#)

Press Releases:

[More than 1 in 9 children in flood-affected areas of Pakistan suffering from severe acute malnutrition](#)

[Devastating floods in Pakistan claim lives of more than 500 children](#)

[UNICEF delivers lifesaving supplies to help children affected by floods in Pakistan](#)

[More than three million children at risk as devastating floods hit Pakistan](#)

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

Social Media Posts: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#), [Link 3](#), [Link 4](#), [Link 5](#)

Funding Requirement

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022 ⁴	Other resources used in 2022	Total	\$	%
Health	35,000,000	5,233,338	2,444,410	7,677,748	27,322,252	78
Nutrition	34,669,042	3,362,668	1,322,184	4,684,852	29,984,190	86
Education	23,290,028	2,800,000	2,544,044	5,344,044	17,945,984	77
Child Protection	11,262,494	861,218	272,572	1,133,790	10,128,704	90
WASH	58,320,324	4,072,116	1,005,000	5,077,116	53,243,209	91
Emergency Preparedness	11,000,000	2,286,887	4,000	2,290,887	8,709,113	79
Total	173,541,888	18,616,226	7,592,210	26,208,436	147,333,452	85%

⁴ Does not include internal loans.

Next SitRep: 14th November 2022

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Results Matrix Floods 2022				
Sector	UNICEF and Operational partners			
	Target	Gender	Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
Water Sanitation and Hygiene				
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	2,000,000	Men	126,472	28,044 ▲
		Women	126,404	24,372 ▲
		Boys	108,792	23,491 ▲
		Girls	101,309	12,781 ▲
		Total	462,977	88,688 ▲
People accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	440,000	Men	11,448	2,114 ▲
		Women	11,362	2,123 ▲
		Boys	9,663	1,804 ▲
		Girls	9,007	1,729 ▲
		Total	41,480	7,770 ▲
People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	2,400,000	Men	119,680	34,352 ▲
		Women	119,064	34,052 ▲
		Boys	102,240	28,729 ▲
		Girls	94,563	26,961 ▲
		Total	435,547	124,094 ▲
Health				
Children, women and adolescents equitably access essential health services with sustained coverage of high impact preventive and curative interventions.	3,200,000	Men	148,086	69,763 ▲
		Women	102,216	11,706 ▲
		Boys	120,687	40,290 ▲
		Girls	140,002	59,160 ▲
		Total	510,991	180,919 ▲
Children (6 to 59 months) vaccinated against measles	736,000	Boys	28,113	22,319 ▲
		Girls	22,702	16,719 ▲
		Total	50,815	39,038 ▲
Children (0 to 59) months vaccinated against Polio	2,543,121	Boys	0	0
		Girls	0	0
		Total	0*	0
Nutrition				
		Boys	10,019	5,412 ▲

Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	1,599,448 ⁵	Girls	8,147	2,499 ▲
		Total	18,166	7,911 ▲
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	6,651,443	Total	163,236	82,369 ▲
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	10,224,656	Boys	25,003	14,429 ▲
		Girls	25,074	13,808 ▲
		Total	50,077	28,237 ▲
Child Protection				
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	300,914	Boys	33,117	3,832 ▲
		Girls	39,515	8,326 ▲
		Total	72,632	12,158 ▲
Girls and boys receiving individual case management and specialized services.	3,143	Boys	74	0
		Girls	88	56▲
		Total	162	56 ▲
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	2,009	436 ▲
		Women	2,589	788 ▲
		Boys	3,654	1,066 ▲
		Girls	3,358	1,042 ▲
		Total	11,610	3,332 ▲
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	165,201	8,007 ▲
		Women	395,873	6,188 ▲
		Boys	79,013	12,451 ▲
		Girls	75,638	5,093 ▲
		Total	715,725	31,739 ▲
Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.	617,500	Women	0	0
		Boys	0	0
		Girls	0	0
		Total	0**	0
Education				
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	383,000	Boys	42,708	9,949 ▲
		Girls	29,857	6,831 ▲
		Total	72,565	16,780 ▲
Children received education supplies including	383,000	Boys	3,465	3,465 ▲
		Girls	542	542 ▲
		Total	4,007	4,007 ▲
Social Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability				
People reached (one-way comms) with messages on prevention and access to services	25,000,000	Men	8,078,237	694,997 ▲
		Women	7,208,978	578,481 ▲
		Total	15,287,215	1,273,478 ▲

⁵ 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.

People participating in 2-way engagement events	2,500,000	Men	480,284	130,475
		Women	715,986	142,594
		Total	1,196,270	273,069
People who shared their concerns and received clarification through established feedback mechanisms	3,500,000	Men	19,402	240 ▲
		Women	15,671	285 ▲
		Total	35,073	525 ▲

* Polio campaign is to start soon and hence results will be indicated in the forthcoming sitreps.

**Addressing GBViE remains a high priority for UNICEF Pakistan Office. Prior to the recent flooding, partners including the social welfare department had limited capacity to address GBV. UNICEF Pakistan Office is currently scaling up its GBViE programming and capacity to start measuring GBViE results.