



# Pakistan

## Humanitarian Situation Report No.3

unicef   
for every child

Reporting Date: 20<sup>th</sup> Sept 2022

### Highlights

- Rainfall equivalent to nearly 3 to 5 times the national 30-year average has covered up to one-third of Pakistan with water and wreaked havoc. The death toll is over 1,500 and rising with 552 children among the dead and some 33 million people affected.
- The second wave of the disaster is hitting hard with outbreaks of watery diarrhoea, typhoid and malaria now increasing rapidly as millions of people sleep in temporary shelters or in the open near stagnating water. Over 134,000 cases of diarrhoea and 44,000 cases of malaria were reported in the hardest hit area of Sindh this week.
- On 9 to 10 September the UN Secretary-General visited the flooded areas of Pakistan where he appealed to the international community for urgent funding, commended Pakistan and its people for their response and warned that this is the consequence of climate change.
- As floodwaters slowly recede the sheer scale of damage is being revealed: 23,900 schools damaged, 1460 health facilities damaged, and 12,000 kilometres of roads under water.
- UNICEF has expanded delivery of life-saving assistance and services and is reaching 51 of the 82 hardest hit districts with integrated services : child protection services in 15 districts, water tankering of 970,000 litres of safe water per day are reaching 194,000 people, 71 mobile health camps reaching 64,000 people, and 70 temporary learning centres reaching 6000 children.

### Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs



As the heavy rainfall has subsided in some areas the immense scale of the suffering of children and damage to infrastructure is becoming more clear. 81 districts that have been declared “calamity hit” are the focus of the expanding response. At its peak, the flood covered an area of land the size of Ireland with over 1 million homes damaged and 33 million people affected. Among those in the most affected districts are over 800,000 refugees from Afghanistan who were in Pakistan before the flood. While some roads have been cleared and families that have been cut off for weeks have been reached with basic assistance other areas remain difficult to reach. Families sleep in tents or in the open within a few metres of large pools of stagnant water while daytime temperatures exceed 40 degrees Celsius.

### Situation in Numbers



**33 million**

People affected by heavy rains and floods



**3,400,000**

Children in need of assistance



**Over 7,600,000**

Displaced people in need of assistance

**UNICEF Floods**  
**Response requirement**  
**US\$ 39.16 million**

The UN Secretary-General conducted a mission to Pakistan from 9 to 10 September. He visited UNICEF-supported sites and other locations in the flood-affected areas. He appealed to the international community to support the response and commended Pakistan for its initial response efforts. Regarding climate change, he warned that “we are heading into a disaster...we have waged war on nature, and nature is striking back, and striking back in a devastating way.”<sup>1</sup> He emphasized that Pakistan is suffering the early effects of climate change while not being a major contributor towards pollutants that impact the climate.



As of the latest available data, 23,900 schools were damaged or destroyed in the floods, with more than 5,000 still used as relief camps.

The health infrastructure was also damaged with rapid assessments indicating some 1460 health facilities and their contents are damaged. Rapid assessments have revealed extensive damage to the cold chain for vaccines with 349 refrigerators and solar direct drive systems damaged and more being found as the floodwaters recede. Further damage assessment of the cold chain system is in progress. UNICEF has agreed with GAVI to re-direct funds on hand to repair or replace these vital links in the vaccine cold chain.

The floods are undermining the resilience and psychosocial well-being of children and their caregivers, leaving many experiencing distress with limited or strained support systems. In the UN Rapid Needs Assessment conducted in Balochistan, 43 per cent of girls, 45 per cent of boys and 55 per cent of caregivers were reported to be showing signs of stress.

Children are the most vulnerable segments and are in dire need of Psycho-Social Support and recreation to reduce the effects of flood trauma. In the flood hit north, most of the districts affected are in mountainous areas that remain inaccessible. Children have lost their homes and schools leaving them without a routine and vulnerable to psychological and other protection issues. The health and social welfare systems do not generally provide sufficient mental health and psychosocial support services across the province and child protection services are also not available in all districts.



Access to adequate water and sanitation continues to be a challenge with large numbers of people in displaced camps. With up to 7 million people temporarily displaced insufficient access to safe drinking water and stagnant flood waters are resulting in an increased prevalence of WASH-related diseases, particularly among children. Secondary data on WASH infrastructure damage is being collected, with preliminary data indicating high levels of damage to household, communal and institutional water and sanitation infrastructure.

Due to the disruption of protection systems in the disaster-affected areas, the risk of exposure of the affected women and girls to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

remains high.

<sup>1</sup> UN News, 9 September, 2022. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/09/1126331>



## Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF has appealed for US\$ 39.16 million to provide life-saving support to women and children affected by the flood but so far is funded at just 31 percent of the needs. To meet the immediate response needs, UNICEF has re-purposed over US\$ 6.5 million from regular resources, 500,000 in other grants, and has delivered US\$ 1 million in pre-positioned supplies, with an additional US\$ 3 million of supplies delivered and being dispatched to the worst affected districts. A third wave of US\$ 6.5 million worth of supplies is arriving in the coming week. In addition to the re-programming of internal funds, resources from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund and internal loans have been critical to the initial response. UNICEF is grateful for donor support to our core resources and to the UN CERF. Proposals and pledges totalling up to US\$ 10 million are under various stages of negotiation from bilateral donors, the private sector, and UNICEF national committees worldwide - these proposals and pledges need to translate into much-needed cash in the coming weeks in order 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, other UN agencies and NGO partners to respond by repurposing existing resources and drawing on lifesaving stockpiles of supplies. Five new operation hubs are being set up in the hardest hit areas so that UNICEF teams can be closer to the response and coordination epicentres that are often far from the provincial capitals. While mounting an initial response, UNICEF has participated in rapid needs assessments and is leading sectoral coordination in the Education, Nutrition and WASH sectors and Child Protection Sub-sector. An inter-agency UN flash appeal to respond to the flood was launched on 30<sup>th</sup> August 2022. UNICEF is part of this appeal and requires US\$ 39.16 million to provide immediate lifesaving support to address the urgent needs of 3.4 million children in the most affected areas.

### Nutrition

*Key Indicator: Children screened for malnutrition*

*Result: 8,523*  
*Target: 301,289*

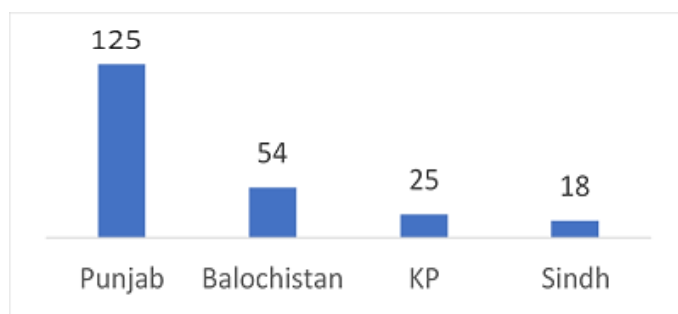


Figure 1: Provincial breakdown OTP sites

222 Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) sites are providing Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) services as per breakdown in figure 1. 8,523 (boys: 4,033; girls: 4,490) children 6-59 months have been screened in health camps and OTP sites in 27 flood affected districts. 1,450 (boys: 720; girls: 730) children were admitted for SAM treatment. 8,663 (boys: 4,148; girls: 4,515) children were provided with Multi-micronutrient Powder (MNPs) to moderately acute malnourished children. 7,541 mothers and caregivers were reached through Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergency (IYCF-E) messages. UNICEF continues to work with the government in the coordination of the nutrition response at federal and provincial level.



### WASH

*Key Indicator: People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene*

*Result: 194,000*  
*Target: 750,000*



UNICEF continues to scale up the WASH response to reach the needs of an estimated 1.5 million people across four provinces. The WASH response currently spans 14 districts. To date 194,000 people, including 46,106 girls, 44,298 boys, 52,834 women and 50,762 men, have been reached with safe drinking water through water tankering,

installation of water filtration plants, and restoration of water systems delivering 970,000 litres of water per day. In addition, 140,000 people, including 33,272 girls, 31,968 boys, 38,128 women and 36,632 men, have been reached with hygiene promotion messages, with 47,000 people (including 11,170 girls, 10,732 boys, 12,800 women and 12,298 men) receiving hygiene kits that cater to the menstrual hygiene needs of women and adolescent girls. 14,000 people (including 3,327 girls, 3,197 boys, 3,813 women and 3,663 men,) have benefited from 2,000 temporary gender-segregated latrines.

In support of WASH Sector coordination, WASH government counterparts and UNICEF continue to co-lead the sector at national and sub-national levels. This week the first National WASH coordination meeting was conducted with UNICEF chairing the sector coordination meeting where 36 WASH partners participated including key WASH donors like US-BHA and ECHO. During the meeting sector partners agreed to establish technical working groups for standardization of hygiene kits and emergency sanitation facilities based on the lessons learned from the 2010 flood response. UNICEF has engaged dedicated information management capacity to support sector coordination at all levels. A mapping of sector actors has highlighted a significant gap in WASH presence in Balochistan. This week a provincial coordination meeting was also held in KP and identified district WASH focal points apart from discussion on other coordination issues.

## Health

*Key Indicator: Children women and adolescents equitably access essential health services with sustained coverage of high-impact preventive and curative interventions.*

*Result: 64,303  
Target: 500,000*



UNICEF is responding to health needs through 71 mobile health camps (15 in Balochistan, 18 in Sindh, 20 in Punjab and 18 in KP) in collaboration with Provincial health departments. In these facilities lifesaving medicines are being provided to women and children and men. The interventions include primary health care services including responding to acute watery diarrhoea, respiratory infections, and skin conditions. Malaria and dengue cases are also being reported as mosquitoes flourish in the stagnant water. UNICEF has accelerated training of health teams on management of diarrhoea and 80 ORT Centers have been established.



Through the health outreach camps and activities UNICEF has reached 64,303 people (male=11,263, female=23,834, boys=13,312 girls=15,894) with primary health care services. 2,682 children under the age of 59 months have been vaccinated for measles (1,344 girls, 1,338 boys). 2,877 women have received ANC services. For routine immunization Thyroid Conjugate Vaccine (TCV) and Measles Rubella (MR) stocks in country will be used for rapid coverage in flood affected areas and replaced later.



## Education

*Key Indicator: Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning*

*Result: 12,153  
Target: 153,000*



children in a safe and protective environment.

UNICEF in collaboration with provincial and district education departments and local NGO partners established an additional 60 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLCs) in Sindh and Balochistan provinces, bringing the total to 70 in which 5,946 children (of which 3,104 are girls) participated. The TLCs provide displaced children with an opportunity to play and learn and gather together with other UNICEF also delivered education supplies including 1,000 student

learning kits, 7 school-in-a-box kits and 50 high performance tents to scale up TLCs in Sindh to benefit an additional 3,600 children. In addition, UNICEF in collaboration with the education department in Balochistan supported dewatering and cleaning of 16 flood-affected schools enabling 5,183 children to restart school, bringing the total number of children reached to 12,153, of which 6,401 are girls.

## Child Protection

Key Indicator: Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support

Target: 134,000

Result: 9,555



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 7 partnerships with civil society organisations to bring child protection services to flood-affected children and families, initially covering 15 districts in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and KP. Additional partnerships are being agreed upon to further increase this coverage. UNICEF is also working in partnership with Social Welfare Departments to replicate or expand the government's district Child Protection Unit (CPUs) to support children at risk and survivors of protection violations this includes the deployment of caseworkers and psychologists. To date, 14 district CPUs are engaged in Balochistan, Sindh and KP. So far, a total of 9,555 children and caregivers (3,338 girls, 3,441 boys, 1,164 women, 1,612 men) have received Psychosocial Support and Services (PSS), 6750 people have benefited from the distribution of recreational kits, and 2,775 people from the PSS Kits for self-directed activities. UNICEF has also developed a comprehensive communications kit with key messages, brochures and recorded audios on key child protection risks for outreach to affected children and families, and to date 4,948 people (1,169 girls, 1,375 boys, 403 women, 2,001 men) have been directly reached and 617,618 people (45,969 girls, 45,995 boys, 380,314 women, 145,340 men) have been reached via radio, TV, and social media platforms. The Child Protection sub-sector working groups are regularly meeting under the leadership of UNICEF at provincial and national levels

## PSEA

UNICEF is also engaging additional human resources to ensure effective implementation of the PSEA Scale-up Plan. 4 National PSEA Officers are being deployed to provinces that have been heavily affected by floods. The PSEA Officers will play a crucial role in providing technical support to programme sections and Implementing Partners to streamline PSEA across all UNICEF activities. Considering the leadership role that UNICEF plays at inter-agency level, UNICEF also supported briefing of 30 members of the Shelter Working Group on the minimum standards for integrating PSEA in the emergency response.

## Funding Requirement:

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Total	\$	%
Health	6,500,000	-	1,944,410	1,944,410	4,555,590	70%
Nutrition	3,980,000	2,694,261	911,184	3,605,445	374,555	9%
Education	6,120,000	-	2,403,044	2,403,044	3,716,956	61%



<b>Child Protection</b>	<b>3,260,000</b>	325,000	272,572	597,572	2,662,428	82%
<b>WASH</b>	<b>17,300,000</b>	2,352,116	1,005,000	3,357,116	13,942,885	81%
<b>Emergency Preparedness</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	300,000	-	300,000	1,700,000	85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,160,000</b>	<b>5,671,376</b>	<b>6,536,210</b>	<b>12,207,586</b>	<b>26,952,414</b>	<b>69%</b>

\* EPF loan (US\$ 4.1M) is not reflected in the table above.

Next SitRep: 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2022

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Results Matrix Floods 2022 <sup>2</sup>				
Sector	UNICEF and Operational partners			
	Target*	Gender	Results	Change since last report ▲▼
<b>Water Sanitation and Hygiene</b>				
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	<b>750,000</b>	Males	50,762	NA
		Female	52,834	NA
		Boys	44,298	NA
		Girls	46,106	NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>194,000</b>	NA
People accessing appropriately designed and managed laterines	<b>225,000</b>	Males	3,663	NA
		Female	3,813	NA
		Boys	3,197	NA
		Girls	3,327	NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14,000</b>	NA
People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	<b>1,500,000</b>	Males	12,298	NA
		Female	12,800	NA

<sup>2</sup> Note – calculating change is not applicable as this is first week to report these results – from next week changes will be recorded.

		Boys	10,732	NA
		Girls	11,170	NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>47,000</b>	NA
<b>Health</b>				
Children women and adolescent equitably access essential health services with sustained coverage of high impact preventive and curative interventions.	<b>500,000</b>	Males	11,263	NA
		Females	23,834	NA
		Boys	13,312	NA
		Girls	15,894	NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>64,303</b>	NA
6 to 59 months children vaccinated against measles	<b>96,000</b>	Boys	1,338	NA
		Girls	1,344	NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,682</b>	NA
Pregnant women provided antenatal care services (ANC)	<b>25,600</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,877</b>	NA
Functional Mobile Health Units providing community-based outreach primary healthcare services.	<b>70</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	NA
<b>Nutrition</b>				
Children screened for malnutrition (disaggregated by gender)	<b>301,289</b>	Boys	4,033	NA
		Girls	4,490	NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,523</b>	NA
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	<b>31,990</b>	Boys	720	NA
		Girls	730	NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,450</b>	NA
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	<b>96,720</b>	<b>Total</b>	7,541	NA
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	<b>72,540</b>	Boys	4,148	NA
		Girls	4,515	NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,663</b>	NA
<b>Child Protection</b>				
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	<b>134,000</b>	Males	1,612	NA
		Female	1,164	NA
		Boys	3,441	NA

		Girls	3,338	NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9,555</b>	NA
Girls and boys receiving individual case management and specialized services.	<b>8,200</b>	Boys	3	NA
		Girls	1	NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	NA
Boys, girls, women, men reached through awareness activities and UNICEF-supported community mobilization interventions on key child protection risks and available services.	<b>1,900,000</b>	Males	145,340	NA
		Female	380,314	NA
		Boys	45,995	NA
		Girls	45,969	NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>617,618</b>	NA
People with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)	<b>2,500,000</b>	Males		NA
		Female		NA
		Boys		NA
		Girls		NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	NA
Women, girls, and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions.	<b>700,000</b>	Female		NA
		Boys		NA
		Girls		NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	NA
<b>Education</b>				
Children accessing formal or non formal education, including early learning	<b>153,000</b>	Boys	5,752	NA
		Girls	6,401	NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>12,153</b>	NA
TLCs / schools established for 3-16 years children in flood affected districts to provide safe and secure learning environment.	<b>1,275</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	NA
Children receiving individual learning materials	<b>153,000</b>	Boys	1,800	NA
		Girls	1,800	NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3,600</b>	NA
Teachers trained on MHPSS and multigrade teaching methodologies	<b>3,825</b>	Males		NA
		Females		NA
		<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	NA