




Pakistan

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 7




unicef 
for every child

Reporting: 30th November 2022

Highlights

- Snow has fallen in KP, GB, PAK and parts of Balochistan, temperatures are falling below 0 celcius, significantly increasing the needs of already vulnerable children and families.
- Cases of water and vector-borne diseases and acute respiratory illnesses, especially among children, remain a key public health challenge in flood-affected areas of Sindh and Balochistan.
- Under the nutrition programme, a total of 46,520 severely wasted children (15,918 new) have been enrolled for treatment.
- UNICEF has reached 859,224 people (43,635 new) with access to safe drinking water.
- Through UNICEF health programme, 710,421 people (163,451 girls) benefitted from outreach camps by 110 mobile health teams. 140,232 (40,018 new) children have been immunized against measles.
- UNICEF education programme has established 687 Temporary Learning Centers in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh, and is supporting 87,493 children (35,797 girls) via diverse modalities.

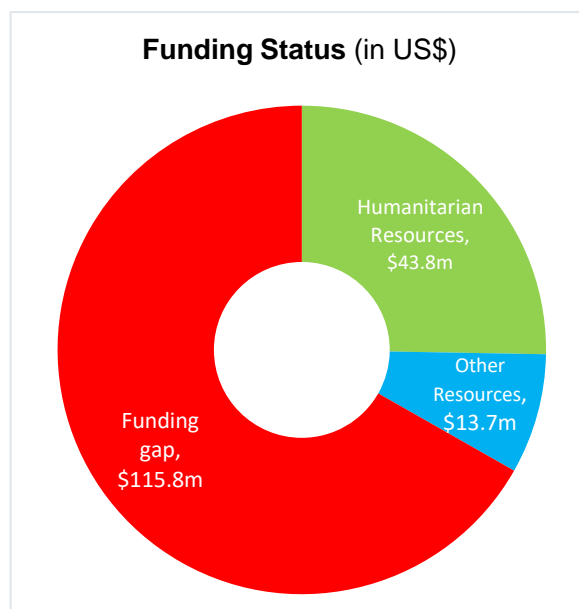
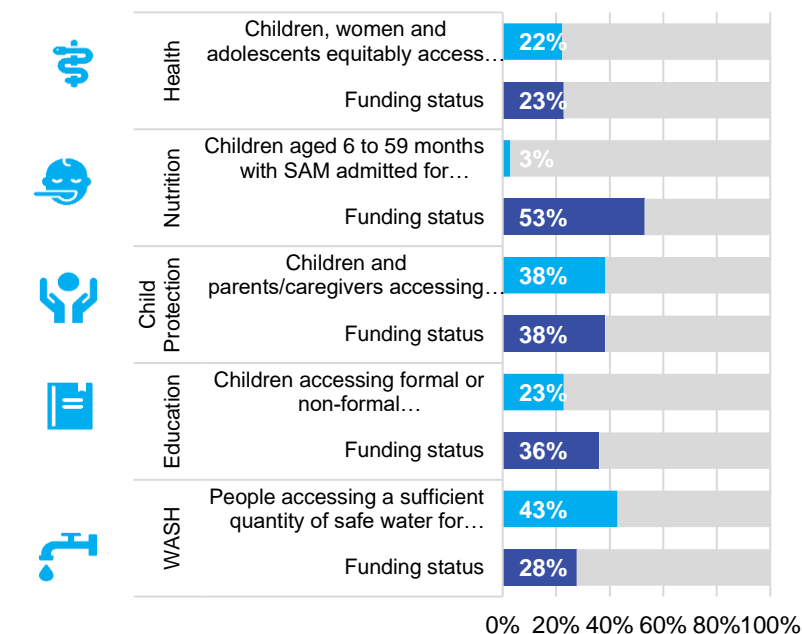
Situation in Numbers

-  **33 million**
People affected by heavy rains and floods
-  **9.6 million**
Children in need of humanitarian assistance
-  **20.6 million**
People in need of humanitarian assistance

Pakistan Floods Response Plan 2022

UNICEF Floods Response Requirement
US\$ 173.5 million

UNICEF Response and Funding Status



Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs¹

The humanitarian situation in Pakistan deteriorated since this monsoon season due to unprecedented flooding, impacting an already vulnerable population. Compounded by the political volatility, economic deterioration, the residual impact of COVID-19 and the protracted nutrition emergency, with high rates of global acute malnutrition (on average 23 per cent in the districts most affected by floods), children have been pushed to the brink. During the monsoon season, 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. To date, 90 districts have been declared 'calamity hit' by the Government of Pakistan. Many of the hardest-hit districts are amongst the most vulnerable districts in Pakistan, where children already suffer from high malnutrition, poor access to water and sanitation, low school enrolment, and other deprivations.

The UN launched the revised Pakistan Floods Response Plan, supported by the findings of the Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment, adjusted targets and budgets to better align with overall needs (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. Flood water is receding in many areas and people are moving back to their homes to rebuild and repair their homes and restart their lives and livelihoods once again.

Recently some parts of Pakistan has received snowfall and temperatures are falling below 0 celcius there particularly in the northern and north western parts of Pakistan including KP, GB, PAK and parts of Balochistan.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF requires US\$ 173.5 million to provide life-saving support to women and children affected by the floods, but the appeal is only 33 per cent funded, with a gap of US\$ 116 million. In addition to the re-purposing of regular resources, funds from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), USA, Uniten Kingdom, Sweden, Japan, Germany, Education Cannot Wait (ECW), Norway, Korea, Romania, Telenor, Unilever and flexible thematic funding have been critical to the initial response. UNICEF is grateful to donors for the much needed resources and to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), as these have been critical for the first wave of response. Proposals and pledges totalling up to US\$ 17.2 million are under various stages of negotiation from bilateral donors, the private sector, and UNICEF National Committees worldwide.

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 populations, in 54 of the government declared 90 calamity affected districts (60 per cent), both displaced and those returning to their communities. Four operation hubs (Sukkur and Hyderabad in Sindh, Sibbi in Balochistan and Multan in Punjab) have been/are being set up to bring UNICEF operations and programme delivery closer to the hardest hit areas. The flood response has been boosted by UNICEF's surge capacity, drawing on expertise within the country office, the regional office and globally. While mounting an initial response, UNICEF has participated in rapid needs assessments and is leading sectoral coordination in the WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors and Child Protection sub-sector.

Nutrition

As the flood water recedes and people move back to their communities, UNICEF's Nutrition programme response continues to be strengthened at the community levels to prevent, detect and treat malnutrition among children and women in the flood affected districts. So far 569,880 primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months have been provided with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling, multiple micronutrient powders (MNP) have been provided for 144,491 children aged 6 to 59 months (70,653 boys and 73,838 girls). In addition, 718,080 children have

¹ Front page picture "UNICEF Director of Communication & Advocacy Paloma Escudero measures the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of 2-year-old Ali Hassan, who suffers from severe acute malnutrition, in a Mobile Health Unit established by UNICEF and partners near a road along which families affected by floods have sought refuge in Jacobabad, Sindh "

² <https://nfrcc.gov.pk/>

been screened for malnutrition, out of which about 7 per cent (47,378) were identified as Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM), and of which 46,520 SAM children (20,623 boys and 25,897 girls) have been admitted for treated with Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF).

UNICEF's nutrition support currently reaches 1,290 Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) sites across 49 flood affected districts, out of which 909 sites are in 12 districts of Sindh province, and have been established through indirect support to the government. Simplified protocols for the treatment of SAM have been adopted by UNICEF and partners, including Government, to allow for a rapid scale-up of response across all the 84 (recently increased to 90) Government's calamity declared districts. About 1.5 million SAM boys and girls (97 per cent of the estimated target) are still in need of malnutrition treatment services. Therefore, bridging the nutrition budget gap for an aggressive sector-wide response is most critical.

WASH

There is a shift in the trend of diarrheal disease, the cases were higher during floods and with the changing season the cases are gradually going down, however UNICEF remains vigilant of the threat of WASH related disease outbreaks. UNICEF WASH continues to scale up the response overall with a shift in strategy to address to needs of communities as they return home to villages without access to adequate WASH services. UNICEF is working with WASH service providers and civil society to rapidly scale up interventions in communities. Based on the PDNA an estimated USD 327 million are required for resilient reconstruction in WASH, until which time flood affected people will continue to be in need of humanitarian WASH assistance.

Low numbers of partners in Balochistan continues to be a challenge for scale up. The WASH response is underway in 29 districts and includes service provision through CSO partners, government counterparts and private sector. To date 859,224 people, including 194,977 girls, 202,067 boys, 228,342 women and 233,838 men, have been reached with access to safe drinking water through water tankering, installation of water filtration plants, and, including approximately 325,000 reached through restoration of water systems. In addition, 556,281 including 125,902 girls, 131,262 boys, 147,120 women and 151,997 men, have been reached with hygiene promotion messages, with 751,286 people receiving hygiene kits, that cater to the menstrual hygiene needs of women and adolescent girls, or soap and additional WASH NFIs. 53,182 people (including 12,016 girls, 12,389 boys, 14,218 women and 14,559 men) have benefited from temporary gender-segregated latrines.

As WASH sector lead, UNICEF has active sector coordination in all provinces and in 3 hubs. At the national level, the National Institute of Health (NIH) has committed to regularly sharing WASH related disease patterns to support operational coordination and prioritization of needs between WASH and Health Sectors. Additionally, UNICEF is working with the Sector to undertake sector level post-distribution monitoring and undertake a gender safety audit. An early recovery working group has also been established to define the early recovery WASH strategy to guide the next six months of the response.

Health

UNICEF supported mobile health teams provide essential health services with sustained coverage of high-impact preventive and curative interventions to women, children and adolescents. UNICEF supported 110 mobile health teams reached 710,412 people with primary healthcare services. The current disease pattern from consultations carried by mobile teams include 24 per cent malaria, 17 per cent ARI, 7 per cent Skin Infections and 14 per cent diarrhea in the past two weeks. There is a high risk of further escalation of outbreaks and necessary preventive, promotive and curative services are critically required to decrease morbidities and mortalities among affected population.

Federal Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) conducted MR (measles and rubella) vaccination campaign for children under the age of five in flood affected districts which resulted in vaccinating 1.86 million children. In UNICEF supported health camps 140,232 children are vaccinated against measles which includes 82,217 girls.

UNICEF has made a plan for supporting rehabilitation of 109 static health facilities (Sindh: 51, Balochistan: 20 facilities and 5 warehouses, KP: 19 and Punjab: 19). There is a high risk of further escalation of outbreaks and necessary preventive, promotive and curative services are critically required to decrease morbidities and mortalities among affected population. Around 40,000 Lady Health Workers (LHWs) are serving in flood affected areas with about 10,000 whose

health house and basic equipment have also been damaged in the devastating floods. As the flood waters are receding and people are moving back to their villages, the need for functioning and effective community-based services is a priority. LHWs are the community-based workers designated to serve a rural population of about 1000-1500 individuals. They have a standard kit containing basic medicines and equipment to effectively conduct their duties. Their house is labelled as a health house and these health houses have also suffered damages during the flooding. Government of Pakistan has secured funding for constructing 8,000 LHW houses (one dedicated room in the house of a LHW dedicated to keep essential medicines, equipment and data recording and reporting instruments). UNICEF has already raised sales order for 6300 LHW kits and will be ordering more to reach the target of 10,000 LHW kits. UNICEF has distributed antimalarial drugs worth US\$ 640,585. UNICEF Pakistan will also be receiving 750,000 Long Lasting Insecticide Net (LLINs) from UNICEF China which will be distributed in all flood affected districts.

Education

UNICEF continues to scale-up the Education response. Currently, 87,493 children (35,797 girls) continue their learning via diverse modalities providing access to safe and protective learning environments. To date, 687 temporary learning centres (TLCs) have been established across Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh for 56,879 children (24,138 girls). In Balochistan, partially damaged schools have been dewatered, disinfected, and cleaned so that 30,614 children (11,659 girls) could return to their schools. Further, educational supplies have been provided to 49,834 children (20,748 girls) to ensure they are well-equipped and motivated for learning.

To mitigate the floods' impact on children's wellbeing, some 240 teachers (105 females), have been trained on psychosocial support and teaching in emergencies. Further, social media and mass communication messages on accessing education opportunities have reached some 59,288 people (including 24,355 girls and women). As co-coordinator of the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), UNICEF conducted a sector coordination meeting which highlighted the unmet needs in education.

Child Protection

UNICEF and partners are providing children, families and communities with interventions to prevent and respond to distress, violence, abuse and exploitation.

UNICEF has activated 10 partnerships with civil society organisations to bring child protection services to flood-affected children and families in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and KP. 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 case workers and psychologists, and so far responded to 785 child victims (391 boys, 394 girls. A total of 115,642 children (48,096 girls, 45,940 boys, 11,115 women, 10,491 men) have received Psychosocial Support and Services (PSS), this includes 24,324 people (3,740 girls, 9,676 boys, 5,740 women, 5,161 men) reached during the reporting period.

To date 807,235 people (107,521 girls, 108,997 boys, 411,183 women, 179,534 men) have been reached through awareness activities and UNICEF supported community mobilization interventions. This includes people reached directly through face-to-face interventions and indirectly reached via radio, TV and social media platforms. During the reporting period 69,039 people were reached (25,482 girls, 22,957 boys, 6,181 women, 5,246 men). UNICEF also provided Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and/or response services to 12,477 children and women (2,617 girls, 6,359 boys and 3,501 women).

UNICEF continues to support partners with frequent trainings and orientation workshops on CPIE and GBViE-related topics. 58 (24 female and 34 male) UNICEF and partners frontline staff, including 32 social and case workers were trained on how to safely handle disclosures of GBV incidents and to provide appropriate care services to women and children at risk to GBV and those experiencing GBV in the flood affected communities in Pakistan.

The births of 21,211 children (10,401 girls and 10,810 boys) are being registered majorly in Balochistan which is a major step towards their legal identify and access to services. The child protection area of responsibility meetings are being held at provincial and district level (Sindh and Punjab) to strengthen the child protection coordination and response.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

One main challenge relating to PSEA that the flood affected communities have been facing is limited access to channels for safe and accessible reporting of SEA. This has also been confirmed by a rapid protection survey conducted by UNICEF in October 2022. Despite the challenge, 85,284 people (23,687 girls, 23,875 boys, 19,118 women, 18,604 men) have access to channels for safe and accessible reporting of SEA. In view of the limited access, UNICEF in collaboration with UNFPA and WHO provided technical support to the Inter-agency PSEA Taskforce to develop a concept note, workplan and budget for establishing a joint complaints and reporting mechanism. The mechanism to be hosted by the UN Resident Coordinator will comprise a call centre with toll-free lines accessible 24/7 in all main languages spoken in flood affected provinces; a web-based complaints portal; and a special email account. The 100,000 USD made available by UNICEF will go towards establishing this joint complaints and reporting mechanism.

Social Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability

UNICEF's Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) continues to assess and provide critical and timely information aimed to help communities resettle in their respective villages. This includes relevant and contextualized communications on available services and preventative behaviours. During this period, SBC team positioned two field-anthropologists to conduct person-to-person discussions with stakeholders on ways to best facilitate the transition from camps to their original homes, of which many houses no longer exist.

The insight and recommendations from these studies have contributed to clear action from all program sections. It helped them adapt their approaches to best reflect the needs and concerns of the affected population. SBC has made an important shift in adapting messages to the population's new village context outside that of refugee camps. An example includes multiple concerns people have over the large number of dead livestock still present in the fields surrounding their villages. If not aware, this can pose a health hazard and possible spread of disease.

SBC is also strengthening its position to facilitate longer-term planning with communities. This includes the promotion of Essential Family-Care Practices (KFCP), capacity building of leaders and influencers, gender equity, and creating village committees more accountable and knowledgeable to respond to community unmet needs. Nearly 8 million people were reached through Mass and social media, a medium that continues to bring collective awareness of the needs of the effected population. Nearly 40,000 people participated in providing feedback that helped refocus response on the most urgent and true needs of the population.

Extreme Cold Weather related Preparedness/Mitigation measures

With the onset of winter, the floods affected people face new challenges, particularly those who have been displaced, who are living in camps and informal settlements, and those who have moved back into damaged houses and are exposed to the cold. UNICEF Pakistan as part of ongoing preparedness has procured 16,000 warm clothing kits for children up to 12 years of age. These clothing kits are being distributed to snowbound areas/districts of Balochistan, KP provinces and Gilgit Baltistan region. Additionally, 15,000 blankets have been distributed in KP and Balochistan provinces.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF is transitioning 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, aligned to the Interagency 2022 Flood Response Plan and sector priorities. 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

During the reporting period, UNICEF Pakistan celebrated World Children’s Day by organizing activities in several camps for flood-stricken families in Balochistan and Sindh. More than 500 children were asked to draw about their lives, hopes and dreams; most of them drew pictures of houses, activities were organised for children, most of whom drew pictures of the houses they lost to the floods, as summed up in a video produced to mark the day. Adolescent girls and boys were asked to express their feelings on camera as part of the #PakYouthDiaries series, with the first of seven videos being released on World Children’s Day.

This helped highlight the needs of children and adolescents in their own voices and highlight UNICEF’s presence and response on the ground. A number of social media posts were also produced in support of donor recognition, including acknowledgment of the crucial role played by UNICEF’s regular resources to support the response.

World Children’s Day

Video – Flood-stricken children draw their hopes and dreams: [Link](#)

Pak Youth Diaries Videos – Adolescents speak out from Pakistan’s flood-stricken areas

English: [Azaad](#) - [Suhana](#) - - [Momina](#) -

Urdu: [Azaad](#) - - [Suhana](#) - [Benazir](#) - Shehnaz- [Momina](#) -

Story: [In the aftermath of climate devastation, hopes for rebuilding futures](#)

Donor recognition:

Twitter thread with [Tweet 1](#), [Tweet 2](#) and [Tweet 3](#).

Funding Requirement

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Total	\$	%
Health	35,000,000	3,198,810	4,349,410	7,548,220	27,451,780	78%
Nutrition	34,669,042	16,295,740	2,072,184	18,367,924	16,301,118	69%
Education	23,290,028	3,529,905	4,869,564	8,399,469	14,890,559	64%
Child Protection	11,262,494	3,542,049	770,372	4,312,421	6,950,073	62%
WASH	58,320,324	14,305,621	1,725,000	16,030,621	42,289,704	73%
Emergency Preparedness	11,000,000	2,690,770	4,000	2,694,770	8,305,230	76%
Total	173,541,888	43,562,894	13,790,530	57,353,425	116,188,463	67%

Next SitRep: 15th December 2022

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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	233,838	10,435 ▲
		Women	228,342	12,423 ▲
		Boys	202,067	10,340 ▲
		Girls	194,977	10,437 ▲
		Total	859,224	43,635 ▲
People accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	440,000	Men	14,559	3,111 ▲
		Women	14,218	2,856 ▲
		Boys	12,389	2,726 ▲
		Girls	12,016	3,009 ▲
		Total	53,182	11,702 ▲
People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	2,400,000	Men	207,901	47,443 ▲
		Women	201,888	47,475 ▲
		Boys	173,842	42,286 ▲
		Girls	167,655	41,501 ▲
		Total	751,286	178,705 ▲
Health				
Children, women and adolescents equitably access essential health services with sustained coverage of high impact preventive and curative interventions.**	3,200,000	Men	161,861	62,337 ▼
		Women	211,955	46,091 ▲
		Boys	173,154	26,047 ▲
		Girls	163,451	12,054 ▼
		Total	710,421	2,253 ▼
Children (6 to 59 months) vaccinated against measles	736,000	Boys	58,015	15,358 ▲
		Girls	82,217	24,660 ▲
		Total	140,232	40,018 ▲
Children (0 to 59) months vaccinated against Polio***	2,543,121	Boys	5,929,833	0
		Girls	5,663,193	0
		Total	11,593,027	0
Nutrition				
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	1,599,448 ³	Boys	20,623	6,879 ▲
		Girls	25,897	9,039 ▲
		Total	46,520	15,918 ▲
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	6,651,443	Total	569,880	137,138 ▲
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	10,224,656	Boys	70,653	31,200 ▲
		Girls	73,838	31,894 ▲

³ 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.

		Total	144,491	63,094 ▲
Child Protection				
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	300,914	Men	10,491	5,168 ▲
		Women	11,115	5,740 ▲
		Boys	45,940	9,676 ▲
		Girls	48,096	3,740▲
		Total	115,642	24,324 ▲
Girls and boys receiving individual case management and specialized services.	3,143	Boys	391	184 ▲
		Girls	394	269 ▲
		Total	785	453 ▲
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	18,604	13,856▲
		Women	19,118	13,498▲
		Boys	23,687	18,728▲
		Girls	23,875	19,123▲
		Total	85,284	65,205▲
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	179,534	8,426▲
		Women	411,183	12,264▲
		Boys	108,997	23,737▲
		Girls	107,521	26,292▲
		Total	807,235	70,719▲
Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.	617,500	Women	3,501	3,501 ▲
		Boys	6,359	6,359 ▲
		Girls	2,617	2,617 ▲
		Total	12,477	12,477 ▲
Education				
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	383,000	Boys	51,696	3,388▲
		Girls	35,797	2,438▲
		Total	87,493	5,826▲
Children received education supplies including SIB and SLK ⁴	383,000	Boys	29,086	23,761▲
		Girls	20,748	18,468▲
		Total	49,834	42,229▲****
Social Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability				
People reached (one-way comms) with messages on prevention and access to services	25,000,000	Men	12,928,172	6,146,969▲
		Women	8,860,911	2,345,638▲
		Total	21,789,083	8,492,607▲
People participating in 2-way engagement events	2,500,000	Men	1,111,357	8,169▲
		Women	1,365,384	305,459▲
		Total	2,476,741	313,628▲
People who shared their concerns and received clarification through established feedback mechanisms	3,500,000	Men	19,934	477▲
		Women	19,152	3,436▲
		Total	39,086	3,913▲

*WASH: The sanitation result has been modified downwards given the transition from temporary sanitation interventions towards longer term rehabilitation for more sustained access to improved sanitation.

** Health: Due to calculation error at the health partner end after data cleaning activity the numbers dropped for men and girls therefore this week the data is showing downwards trend.

*** Health: Next Polio campaign is planned during December 2022.

**** Education: The large increase in numbers is due to underreporting from field in the previous two SitReps.