



Reporting: 1st January to 31st December 2022

Pakistan

End Year Humanitarian Situation Report: 9

Highlights

- The historic floods of 2022 affected 33 million people, 1,739 lives were lost and more than 2.2 million houses damaged or destroyed. Around 8 million people were displaced, with approximately 5 million people still exposed to or living close to flooded areas, with continued assistance required in 2023.¹
- Based on damage severity, and severe cold weather, 35 districts across the country have been identified as most exposed to difficult winter conditions.
- In flood affected districts, 68,857 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (30,590 boys and 38,267 girls) were enrolled for treatment.
- UNICEF has reached 1,173,251 people with access to safe drinking water.
- Through UNICEF supported health sites, 1,547,987 people benefitted from PHC services and 1,091,951 children were immunized against measles.
- UNICEF established 996 Temporary Learning Centers and supports education for 124,461 children through various modalities.
- UNICEF supported 266,048 children and caregivers access mental health and psychosocial support.
- In 2022, UNICEF responded to COVID-19 and AWD/Cholera emergencies.

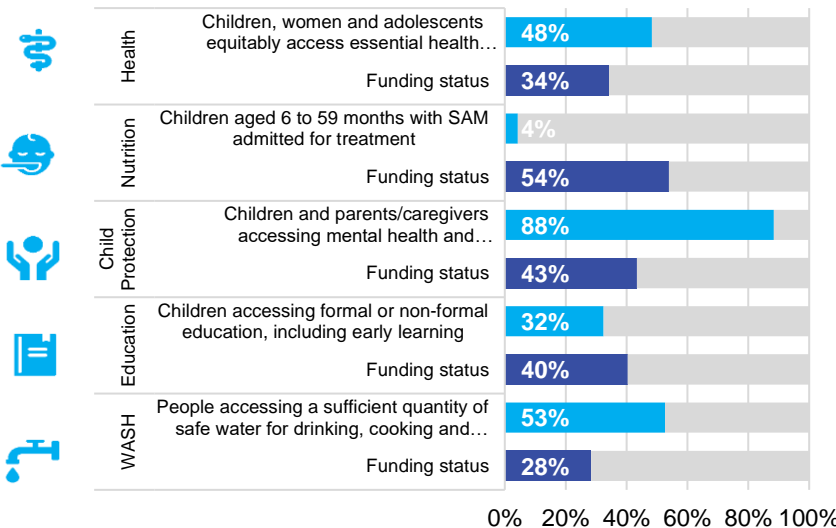
Situation in Numbers

- 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

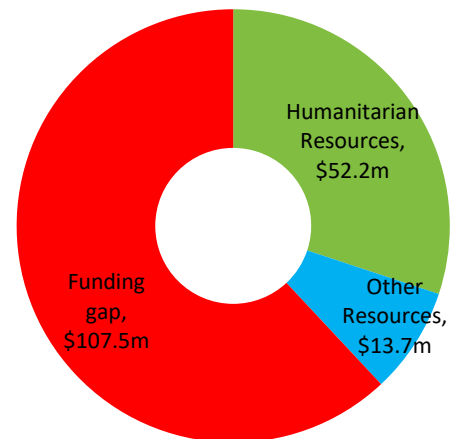
Pakistan Floods Response Plan 2022

UNICEF Floods Response Requirement
USD 173.5 million

UNICEF Response and Funding Status



Funding Status (in US\$)



¹ OCHA Sitrep no 13

The HAC includes resource requirements to cover a portion of the needs (e.g. 331,340 SAM children) as per the 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.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF requires USD 173.5 million to provide life-saving support to women and children affected by the floods. The appeal has been funded for 38 per cent, leaving a gap of USD 107 million. In addition to the re-purposing of regular resources, funds from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the United States of America, United Kingdom, Sweden, Japan, Germany, Education Cannot Wait (ECW), Norway, Korea, Romania, private sector partners Telenor and Unilever, and flexible thematic humanitarian 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.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

In 2022, Pakistan faced several emergency situations, particularly floods, COVID-19, the ongoing Nutrition Emergency, Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/Cholera, economic deterioration, and political unrest. Moving into 2023, there remain urgent and considerable humanitarian needs that require continued focus and support, even as reconstruction and rehabilitation begin under the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Resilient, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (4RF).

During the monsoon season, between June and August, torrential rains - equivalent to nearly 2.9 times the national 30-year average – and a combination of riverine, urban, and flash flooding led to a record flood in which one-third of the country covering 94 districts was inundated. The widespread flooding and landslides had severe repercussions for human lives, property, and infrastructure. Around 33 million people were affected, and nearly 8 million people were reportedly displaced. Because of the floods, 1,739 people lost their lives (including 647 children), 12,867 were injured (including 4,006 children) and more than 2.2 million houses were damaged (partially damaged: 1,391,467 and fully damaged: 897,014).

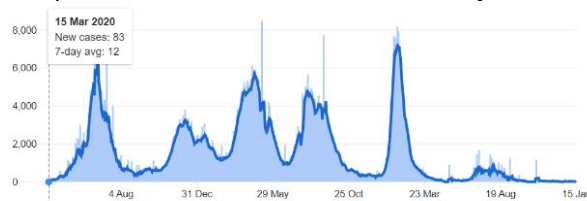


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As part of Floods Relief Cash Assistance, the Government of Pakistan disbursed PKR 66.94 billion (approximately USD 290.3 million) among the affected families reaching 2,759,601 beneficiaries. An estimated 20.6 million people, including 9.6 million children, need humanitarian assistance. 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. As per the PDNA, beyond the increase of monetary poverty, estimates indicate an increase in multidimensional poverty from 37.8 percent to 43.7 percent, meaning that an additional 1.9 million households will be pushed into non-monetary poverty. This entails significant increased deprivations around access to adequate health, sanitation, quality maternal health care, electricity, and loss of assets. Multidimensional poverty will increase by 13 percentage points in KP, followed by 10.9 in Balochistan, and 10.2 in Sindh province.

The northern areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), northern Balochistan province, Gilgit Baltistan (GB) and Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK) region, receive snowfall and temperatures fall below 0°C. The coldest places in Pakistan usually are the glacial areas of GB, where during winters the average temperature remains below -20°C. Many of these districts/areas have also been affected by floods which means that their populations face extreme cold weather conditions in damaged/shelter or alternative homes.

Earlier in the first half of the year, a 5th and a 6th wave of COVID-19² were seen, which increased the total caseload to 1,575,805, resulting in 30,636 deaths and 1,544,422 recoveries³. As of the end of the year, 131,368,973 people (59.9 per cent of the population)⁴ have been fully vaccinated in the country.



Graph showing various COVID surge waves in Pakistan

² [Link](#) (At the time of writing. COVID-19 caseload data continue to be updated)

³ <https://covid.gov.pk/stats/pakistan>

⁴ [Link](#) (At the time of writing. COVID-19 vaccination data continue to be updated)

Summary of Programme Response

UNICEF Pakistan has permanent field offices in all four of the most heavily flood affected provinces and has been working with the Government of Pakistan, other UN agencies, and NGO partners to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable populations in 87 of the government-declared 94 calamity affected districts (92 per cent), both for displaced populations and those returning to their communities. Four operation hubs (Sukkur and Hyderabad in Sindh, Sibbi in Balochistan, and Multan in Punjab) have been established to bring UNICEF operations and programme delivery closer to the hardest hit areas. The flood response was boosted by UNICEF's surge capacity, drawing on expertise within the country office, the regional office and globally. UNICEF has been leading sectoral coordination in the WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors and Child Protection sub-sector from the beginning of the response.

WASH

The WASH flood response kicked off in August in the provinces of KP and Balochistan, followed by Punjab and Sindh, scaling up the response to WASH needs among flood affected women, children, and men in 30 districts. During the first 3 months of the crisis, UNICEF supported the provision of access to emergency water services, temporary sanitation, and hygiene facilities, in addition to the distribution of hygiene related non-food items. This assistance is continued in critical areas where water is still standing and communities remain displaced, unable to return to their homes. Additionally, UNICEF has expanded coverage to communities as they return home to villages that lack basic access to WASH services, working with WASH service providers, civil society, and the private sector with the aim of restoring access to life-saving WASH services with a sustainable lens.

The PDNA and 4RF framework highlight the WASH needs in terms of transitioning to recovery, reporting damages worth USD 575 million with additional losses of USD 112 million incurred in the sector. The WASH sector sustained damages to over 4,000 water supply schemes and 2,700 sanitation schemes, with 1,346 schemes fully destroyed, a majority of which are managed by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED). An estimated two-thirds of the affected population rely on community- or privately-owned WASH infrastructure, the restoration of which will be a priority for UNICEF and sector partners. An estimated USD 327 million is required for resilient WASH reconstruction.

Through UNICEF support, 1,173,251 people, including 267,993 girls, 279,460 boys, 307,850 women and 317,948 men, have been reached with access to safe drinking water through water tanks and installation of water filtration plants. In addition, 627,904 people (137,276 girls, 147,921 boys, 167,101 women and 175,606 men), have been reached with hygiene promotion messages, and 1,162,323 people received menstrual hygiene kits that cater for the menstrual hygiene needs of women and adolescent girls, or soap and additional WASH non-food items (NFIs). An estimated 85,354 people (14,945 girls, 15,463 boys, 17,329 women and 17,803 men) have benefited from temporary gender-segregated latrines. Support to vulnerable households with restoration of household sanitation facilities has so far benefited 17,552 households and is currently being further scaled up.

In support of WASH Sector coordination, UNICEF has led sector coordination in cooperation with government counterparts at national level, in all provinces, and in 3 provincial hubs, engaging a dedicated WASH sector coordinator and information manager to support coordination at all levels. UNICEF established technical working groups on priority topics, and development of guidelines and standards for the sector response. As WASH sector lead, UNICEF is undertaking a gender safety audit and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) to guide further response and learning. UNICEF worked closely with UNDP, the WB, and ADB to ensure appropriate representation of WASH needs in the 4RF.

During the first half of the year, UNICEF supported coordination and response to COVID-19 and subsequently an outbreak of AWD, ensuring that ongoing hygiene promotion initiatives combining Infection Prevention Control (IPC) for AWD together with COVID-19 prevention messages. WASH interventions in health facilities have also been sensitive to COVID-19 response. As part of the AWD response UNICEF reached over 85,000 people with hygiene promotion messages. This was coupled with over 2,200 samples for water quality testing, and chlorination to reduce the risk of infection as highlighted including the chlorination of an average of 82 million gallons of water every day at 10 pumping stations in Karachi serving an estimated 7.5 million people daily.

Health

With the onset of the floods, UNICEF diverted its health response focus (from COVID-19 response) to immediate PHC services by establishing Mobile Health Teams and static camp sites in partnership with the District Health Department. These teams comprised of government staff who have been provided incentives, additional medicines, and mobility support. Mobile health teams have been providing essential health services, sustaining coverage of high-impact preventive and curative interventions to women, children, and adolescents. A total of 1,547,987 people (427,106 girls, 400,574 boys, 400,030 women and 320,277 men) have benefitted from the primary health services through 114 mobile health teams and static camps. Moreover, 1,091,951 children (577,130 girls, 514,821 boys) received immunization against measles and 48,544 pregnant women have been provided antenatal care services.

UNICEF has identified local implementing partners/CSOs to expand the number of mobile health teams and to support and static health facilities. More than 2,000 health facilities have been damaged due to floods, resulting in disruption of essential PHC services. UNICEF is supporting the rehabilitation, repair, and provision of equipment of 109 Health facilities and 5 district warehouses. This will ensure the continuation of health services including Basic Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care services and strengthening referral care for complicated cases. UNICEF has also raised sales orders for the 7,000 LHWs kits and an additional 3,000 kits will be procured as soon as the funds are available.

UNICEF has completed the cold chain equipment assessment and has replaced/repared faulty equipment to ensure the vaccines are stored in proper cold chain. The support includes provision of oxygen equipment and training of service providers on management of ARI and oxygen management guidelines in addition to Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI), management of paediatric emergencies and mental health and psychosocial support.

In response to the cases of malaria and dengue, UNICEF provided Anti-malarial drugs to treat 415,000 patients, LLINs for 78,000 people and 50,000 rapid testing kits for diagnosis of malaria and dengue. In response to the AWD outbreak in Pakistan, UNICEF provided capacity building support for Lady Health Supervisors on the IMNCI, guided Management of diarrhoea; distribution of Doxycycline, ORS and Zinc to target Health Facilities (HF) in Sindh (6) and Balochistan (10); provision of supplies for KP and Punjab provinces; establishment of 230 oral rehydration therapy (ORT) corners in health facilities (Sindh 6; Balochistan 74; Punjab 150); provision of masks and sanitizers in Peshawar; provision of supplies for Diarrhoea Treatment Units (DTUs). A total of 17 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) have been provided for AWD response in Swat and Malakand, including 15 prepositioned kits in hotspot districts.

As part of the continued COVID-19 response in the first half of the year, UNICEF supported the continuation of essential health services, capacity building of frontline workers, provision of basic Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) and essential supplies. In addition, UNICEF supported IPC and paediatric case management of COVID-19. UNICEF also facilitated, the introduction and scaling up of COVID-19 vaccination and strengthened the cold chain capacity in the country through the COVAX facility. UNICEF supported provincial and regional health departments to ensure continuity of essential primary healthcare (PHC) services, including immunization, ante-natal care, post-natal care, service delivery, childcare, and curative care for adults, in the 136 UNICEF supported health facilities during the year. UNICEF-supported IPC training reached frontline health workers and Clinical Management of Children with COVID-19 training was provided to paediatricians. UNICEF also supported government in importing paediatric doses of COVID-19 Pfizer vaccine and its rollout. The consumption of paediatric doses is recorded at 94 per cent of the target population.

Nutrition

UNICEF sustained its collaboration with the Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination (MoNHSR&C) and respective provincial health departments along with other UN agencies (WFP and WHO) with the engagement of CSOs to support the humanitarian nutrition response. This includes the treatment of children with SAM as well as promotion of key nutrition practices and provision of micronutrient supplementation, focusing initially on regions hosting significant numbers of Afghan refugees, those dealing with the current influx of Afghan refugees in the bordering districts, those impacted by the COVID-19 response, and subsequently for affected populations from the flood emergency in the second half of 2022.

To ensure nutrition emergency preparedness, UNICEF maintained stock for 150,000 people in need with contingency partnership agreements at the start of the year. However, considering Pakistan's high acute malnutrition levels for

children under 5 (well above emergency thresholds), its climate vulnerability (to both frequent droughts and floods), and its poor economic situation, a preparedness level of at least 300,000 people is required. Further contributing to emergency preparedness was the continued nutrition sector coordination throughout the year through 51 Nutrition Working Group (NWG) meetings; 13 at the National level and 38 at the sub-national level (Sindh 10; KP 7; Punjab 6; and 15 in Balochistan).

The first six months of the year focused on COVID-19 and the influx of Afghan refugees in Afghan bordering districts, during which 146,484 children (66,731 girls and 79,753 boys) were admitted for SAM treatment through 2,920 Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) sites and 187,751 children (103,822 girls and 83,929 boys) were provided Multiple Micronutrient Powders (MNPs) for the prevention of malnutrition. Moreover, 668,153 mothers/caregivers were provided with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling practices in the COVID-19 context through Lady Health Workers (LHWs) and other community-based networks.

This pre-existing crisis was superseded by the catastrophic flood emergency, affecting approximately 1.6 million SAM boys and girls and 1.2 million malnourished Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW). To respond to the resulting nutrition emergency, 925,392 (470,407 girls and 454,985 boys) children have been screened for malnutrition across 49 flood-affected districts, 71,374 children (39,597 girls and 31,777 boys) have been identified as SAM with a national prevalence of 8 per cent. Out of those SAM children, 68,857 (38,267 girls and 30,590 boys) have been admitted for SAM treatment in 1,250 OTP sites with a 4 per cent dropout rate and a high enrolment ratio of 96 per cent. MNP was provided to 203,745 children aged 6 to 59 months (104,287 girls and 99,458 boys) and 700,792 primary caregivers (with the possibility of double counting) for children aged 0 to 23 months have been provided with Infant and IYCF counselling practices.

The total 2022 humanitarian response thus covered 215,341 children (104,998 girls and 110,343 boys) of 6-59 months of age with SAM treatment, preventing the high probability of child mortality among SAM children below five years. Additionally, 1.3 million mothers and caregivers have been counselled on the promotion of breastfeeding and age-appropriate complementary feeding, while 391,496 (208,109 girls and 183,387 boys) children have been provided MNP sachets to prevent micronutrient deficiencies. Despite these efforts, another 1.5 million SAM children (97 per cent of the target) still require treatment. Therefore, to rapidly scale-up the response in flood-affected districts and to enhance community reach through LHWs, UNICEF continued to work with the Government and all partners to build capacity on the simplified protocols for the management of wasting.

Administrative nutrition data analysis clearly shows a three-to-four-fold increase in SAM cases, with the highest prevalence among children under two years of age, which is more pronounced among girls. It is anticipated that in the upcoming months, this situation could further deteriorate as communities return to their villages/hometowns, while nutrition services are limited to certain districts with varied/low programmatic coverage. Food insecurity, water-borne diseases, and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) are significant risk factors to the increase in malnutrition, and require urgent attention, addressing the budget gap for an aggressive sector-wide response.

Education

As part of the flood emergency response in 2022, UNICEF reached 124,461 children (52,457 girls) through the provision of safe, inclusive, and accessible learning opportunities. 86,009 children (37,181 girls) are learning in 996 TLCs (Temporary Learning Centres) equipped with teaching and learning and recreational materials across Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces. Teachers in these TLCs have been provided by respective provincial education departments and district education officials. Beyond learning continuity, TLCs have provided an invaluable opportunity to children who had never attended school. In Sindh, around 40 per cent children attending TLCs are first time learners. UNICEF has also employed mechanisms to keep children in school as families move and return to their villages. About 38,452 children (15,276 girls) have been able to return to their classrooms in Balochistan and KP through the dewatering, disinfection, and cleaning of their schools.

Social media and mass communication messages on back to learning have reached 75,397 people (including 32,056 girls and women) and continue to improve communities' awareness on safe learning opportunities.

Teacher training on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) continues, with 112 teachers (44 females) trained so far. In addition, 1,414 members (589 females) of PT/SMC (Parent Teacher/School Management Committee) have been trained on MHPSS and safe reopening of schools. As co-coordinators of the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), UNICEF supported fortnightly and monthly provincial and district level coordination meetings in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan.

As part of the COVID-19 response, UNICEF and partners supported the provision of safe school operations in 819 formal and non-formal schools benefitting 27,455 children (17,481 girls). In addition, 822 teachers and education officials (484 women) have been trained on the safe reopening of schools. Furthermore, 851 additional teachers (415 women) have been trained on MHPSS. Finally, SMS and social media platforms have been used to reach 10,231 parents with messages on importance of attendance and retention of children in schools.

Child Protection

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

For the COVID-19 response in early 2022, UNICEF and its partners trained a total of 1,734 social workforce professionals (894 women and 840 men) in psychosocial support and stigma prevention in all the provinces. A total of 16,542 children, caregivers, and other community members (2,940 girls, 2,594 boys, 5,780 women and 5,228 men) received psychosocial support from trained social workforce professionals in Punjab, KP, Sindh and Baluchistan. A total of 129,163 people have been reached through messages on stigma and violence against children during 2022. Child protection services have been provided to 655 children (149 girls and 506 boys) through UNICEF support.

In response to the flood emergency, UNICEF activated 10 partnerships with civil society organizations to bring child protection services to flood-affected children and families in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and KP. UNICEF supported the Social Welfare Departments to expand the district Child Protection Units (CPUs) to provide services for children at risk and survivors of protection violations. This includes the deployment of case workers and psychologists, who provided to 1,077 child victims (514 girls and 563 boys). In 2022, a total of 266,048 children and parents/caregivers (110,824 girls, 113,507 boys, 25,628 women, 16,029 men) received Psychosocial Support and Services (PSS). Activities have been supported through innovative tools including a new household level PSS kit, along with guidance materials for caregivers. In addition, a new flood specific Psychological First Aid guidance document was launched to support frontline workers in the field.

During the reporting period, 1,528,195 people (292,910 girls, 292,437 boys, 595,425 women, 347,123 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. Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and/or response services to have been provided to 56,953 children and women (19,864 girls, 21,532 boys and 15,557 women). New tools have been developed for community engagement on child protection and GBV in local language to reinforce these efforts.

The births of 36,978 children (17,150 girls and 19,828 boys) have been registered, which is a major step in ensuring their legal identity and access to services. Child protection area of responsibility meetings are regularly being held to strengthen the child protection coordination and response.

UNICEF as the Child Protection Sector lead contributed to the UN Multi Sector Rapid Needs Assessment and Protection Analysis Update, including through tools development, analysis and report writing. Three trainings have been held for the sector members on MHPSS, PSEA and Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE). Technical support was provided to the provincial Child Protection working group in the development of the coordination and response plans.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) is an unacceptable breach of fundamental human rights and a deep betrayal of UNICEF's core values. Considering the high risk of SEA emanating from the floods, UNICEF and its implementing partners implemented several interventions to strengthen prevention, reporting and response to SEA. Since the onset of the emergency, 8,554 frontline workers (3,957 women and 4,589 men) have been trained on PSEA through the online

mandatory training and face-to-face training sessions. The trained frontline workers now know what constitutes SEA and they are aware of prohibited behaviours, as well as where and how to report SEA misconduct. UNICEF also supported its implementing partners to develop contextualized PSEA messages and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. Since the beginning of the response, 2,295,120 people (294,603 girls, 285,571 boys, 876,902 women, 838,044 men) in UNICEF-supported project implementation sites have been reached with PSEA messages.

UNICEF partners thereby deployed multiple channels for safe and accessible reporting of SEA. 2,350,006 people (315,957 girls, 308,830 boys, 883,213 women, 842,006 men) now have access to channels for safe and accessible SEA reporting. UNICEF further continued to provide support to the inter-agency PSEA Taskforce to strengthen collective accountability on PSEA. Owing to its active engagement, UNICEF was appointed as the Inter-agency PSEA Taskforce co-chair. This new role provides more space to UNICEF to influence policy and implementation of PSEA across the UN agencies and Civil Society Organizations particularly participating in the humanitarian response.

Social and Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability

Until end of July 2022, and under direction of the COVID-19 National Command and Operational Center (NCOC), the Risk Communications and Community Engagement (RCCE) Task-Force teams remained mostly focused on the uptake and promotion of COVID-19 vaccines. With multiple challenges sourced on historical and negative perception of vaccines, the communication strategy focused on rebuilding trust in government intentions as well as addressing the safety of all COVID-19 vaccines. Uptake of vaccination among women was 35 per cent less than adult males. To understand the reasons, Social and Behavior Change (SBC) surveys have been conducted which led to the hiring of 370 women vaccinators to accommodate women during vaccination sessions, instead of being touched by unfamiliar male vaccinators. In addition, a differentiated campaign strategy was developed and implemented to promote vaccination among adolescents, who are rarely targeted by Immunization programs.

UNICEF support to the COVID-19 helpline was a key factor in building trust between the government and the population, as well as support the overall management of the pandemic, as it successfully informed callers on vaccination eligibility, process, locations, and information regarding vaccines and their safety.

To create a positive and enabling environment around the benefits of vaccines, over 90 million people have been reached through mass and social media platforms. The strategy also focused on community engagement, participatory approaches, and a strong partnership with faith leaders.

In July and August, the UNICEF SBC teams supported the response to the Cholera outbreak in Baluchistan, Sindh, and Punjab provinces. During this period, 422 community engagement and advocacy sessions have been conducted with caregivers and community influencers, (parents, religious leaders, political activists, associations), 135 school/college awareness sessions have been completed, 168 awareness vehicles have been mobilized, and over 2,500 mosque announcements have been conducted in vaccination areas. In addition, UNICEF supported the printing and distribution of 621,000 flyers, and 1,700 banners to promote the Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign in targeting hotspots.

For the flood response, the rollover of investments made from COVID-19 have been immediately integrated into the SBC flood response strategy. This includes support in leadership and coordination at both Federal and provincial levels, data and social analytics with anthropological support, community engagement, and capacity building for implementing partners and front-line workers.

During the year, 23 million people have been reached through mass and social media with early recovery messages, 47,000 people shared their concerns and asking questions/clarifications through established feedback mechanisms, and 230 rapid-assessments of flood-affected populations have been conducted. This includes in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with the affected population and implementing partners.

UNICEF's Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) activities continue to assess and provide critical and timely information aimed to help communities resettle in their respective villages. Two social anthropologists continue to provide critical analysis and recommendations to managers and implementing partners, helping adapt approaches to best reflect the needs and concerns of the affected population.

Extreme Cold Weather Support

By end of the year winter season has been at its peak with temperatures in parts of KP province, Balochistan, PAK and GB dropping below 0°C. While people are gradually returning to their damaged or destroyed homes in places where water has receded, they face challenges of extreme cold weather in their damaged homes or temporary shelters near their homes.

As part of the ongoing preparedness, UNICEF has supported nearly 300,000 people, particularly children, with 32,000 warm clothing kits (infants and children up to 12 years), 80,000 blankets, 25,000 quilts, 20,000 jackets for children, 10,000 shawls for women and 20,000 woolen caps which are being distributed to the prioritized floods affected and snowbound/cold weather affected communities of Balochistan, KP, Sindh and Punjab provinces and GB region.



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Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF continues to scale up its response to the floods and is targeting 6.4 million most affected 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 and behaviour change, 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

In the first half of 2022, UNICEF continued to support the Government of Pakistan in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic through procurement of vaccines and awareness raising on the importance of adherence to Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs). A series of videos, some involving celebrities and religious leaders, have been published and disseminated, along with other social media content focusing on mitigating the spread of COVID-19.

During the second half of 2022, UNICEF launched its emergency and life-saving operations to provide immediate relief to children and their families affected by massive flooding in most parts of the country. UNICEF's efforts to help affected communities by providing them health, nutrition, WASH, education, and child protection services have been disseminated through online blogs and social media posts. Donor visibility was ensured, and private sector partnerships for recovery and rehabilitation of the affected population have been highlighted. On World Children's Day, as part of the Pakistan Youth Diaries series⁵, videos have been produced featuring adolescent girls and boys from flood-affected areas. This helped highlight the needs of children and adolescents in their own voices along with UNICEF's presence and response on the ground. Art activities have been also organized for more than 500 flood-affected children to commemorate World Children's Day. To mark the launch of the global Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), a video featuring UNICEF's WASH officer in Sindh was produced and broadcast during the online launching event. A video was filmed in affected areas of Sindh, to emphasize the needs of the children and their families during winter and highlight UNICEF's distribution of winterization kits, which was prepared for display at the 2023 International Conference on Climate Resilient Pakistan in Geneva. Several high-profile visits including those of the United Nations Secretary General, senior UNICEF officials, and various national committees have been organized and supported to help raise funds for UNICEF's emergency response.

Pieces to Camera: [Dr. Ayaz Hussain, UNICEF Health Specialist](#), [Victor Aguayo, UNICEF Director for Nutrition and Child Development](#)

Winterization Video: [Link](#)

Press Release: [Up to 4 million children in Pakistan still living next to stagnant and contaminated floodwater](#)

⁵ Links to the Pak Youth Diaries Videos: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#), [Link 3](#), [Link 4](#), [Link 5](#), [Link 6](#), [Link 7](#)

Op-Ed By UNICEF Representative in Pakistan: [As Pakistan looks to flood recovery, help for children is key](#)
 UNICEF's Flood Response:
 English posts: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#), [Link 3](#), [Link 4](#)
 Urdu posts: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#), [Link 3](#), [Link 4](#)
 Video of a student from UNICEF's Temporary Learning Centre: [Link](#)
 (4 tweets)

Funding Requirement

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Total	\$	%
Health	35,000,000	7,623,104	4,349,410	11,972,514	23,027,486	66
Nutrition	34,669,042	16,615,562	2,072,184	18,687,746	15,981,296	46
Education	23,290,028	4,517,858	4,869,564	9,387,423	13,902,605	60
Child Protection	11,262,494	4,120,693	770,372	4,891,065	6,371,429	57
WASH	58,320,324	14,794,298	1,725,000	16,519,298	41,801,026	72
Emergency Preparedness	11,000,000	4,553,562	4,000	4,557,562	6,442,438	59
Total	173,541,888	52,225,077	13,790,530	66,015,608	107,526,280	62

(Note: Loans not included)

Next SitRep: 28th February 2023

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Summary of Programme Results

Results Matrix Floods 2022				
Sector	UNICEF and Operational partners			
	Target 2022-23	Gender	Results 2022	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	317,948	33,094 ▲
		Women	307,850	43,370 ▲
		Boys	279,460	44,000 ▲
		Girls ⁶	267,993	289 ▼
		Total	1,173,251	120,175 ▲
People accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	440,000	Men	27,585	9,782 ▲
		Women	26,809	9,480 ▲
		Boys	24,600	9,137 ▲
		Girls	23,912	8,967 ▲
		Total	102,906	37,366 ▲
People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	2,400,000	Men	315,165	36,233 ▲
		Women	307,007	64,969 ▲
		Boys	274,455	68,437 ▲
		Girls	266,696	32,181 ▲
		Total	1,163,323	136,163 ▲
Health				
Children, women and adolescents equitably access essential health services with sustained coverage of high impact preventive and curative interventions.	3,200,000	Men	320,277	18,942 ▲
		Women	400,030	25,795 ▲
		Boys	400,574	23,796 ▲
		Girls	427,106	26,025 ▲
		Total	1,547,987	94,558 ▲
Children (6 to 59 months) vaccinated against measles	736,000	Boys	514,821	12,734 ▲
		Girls	577,130	20,125 ▲
		Total	1,091,951	32,859 ▲
Children (0 to 59) months vaccinated against Polio ⁷	2,543,121	Boys	5,929,833	
		Girls	5,663,193	
		Total	11,593,027	
Nutrition				
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	1,599,448 ⁸	Boys	30,590	4,713 ▲
		Girls	38,267	5,614 ▲
		Total	68,857	10,327 ▲
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	6,651,443	Total	700,792	48,004 ▲
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	10,224,656	Boys	99,458	13,562 ▲
		Girls	104,287	14,608 ▲
		Total	203,745	28,170 ▲

⁶ During data cleaning because of over reporting from one partner the number dropped.

⁷ Polio data comes from SNID during the period. It is a door-to-door campaign and includes 2.5 million children affected by floods. These numbers will never be cumulative

⁸ 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.

Child Protection				
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	300,914	Men	16,089	2,748▲
		Women	25,628	5,632▲
		Boys	113,507	32,910▲
		Girls	110,824	31,186▲
		Total	266,048	72,476▲
Girls and boys receiving individual case management and specialized services.	3,143	Boys	563	70▲
		Girls	514	36▲
		Total	1,077	106▲
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	842,006	11,781▲
		Women	883,213	9,261▲
		Boys	308,830	9,718▲
		Girls	315,957	8,642▲
		Total	2,350,006	39,402▲
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	347,123	8,847▲
		Women	595,425	15,988▲
		Boys	292,437	16,842▲
		Girls	292,910	15,476▲
		Total	1,528,195	57,153▲
Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.	617,500	Women	15,557	4,457▲
		Boys	21,532	9,112▲
		Girls	19,864	8,819▲
		Total	56,953	22,388▲
Education				
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	383,000	Boys	69,004	9,425▲
		Girls	52,457	10,814▲
		Total	124,461	23,239▲
Children received education supplies including SIB and SLK ^{9&10}	383,000	Boys	48,828	19,742▲
		Girls	37,181	16,433▲
		Total	86,009	36,175▲
Social Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability				
People reached (one-way comms) with messages on prevention and access to services	25,000,000	Men	13,429,925	230,084▲
		Women	9,206,454	157,726▲
		Total	22,636,379	387,810▲
People participating in 2-way engagement events	2,500,000	Men	1,518,770	287,696▲
		Women	1,946,163	368,655▲
		Total	3,464,933	656,351▲
People who shared their concerns and received clarification through established feedback mechanisms	3,500,000	Men	25,831	1,729▲
		Women	20,984	1,404▲
		Total	46,815	3,132▲

⁹ School in a Box and Student Learning Kit.

¹⁰ UNICEF is providing TLCs and de-watered schools with diverse teaching and learning materials to create conducive learning environments such as SIB, recreation kits, early childhood development (ECD) kits and individual SLK in coordination with the Provincial and District Education Departments distributing textbooks. As distributions are being conducted continuously, the number of children receiving education supplies will continue to increase.