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Reporting Period: 1 January to 28 February 2023

# Pakistan Humanitarian Situation Report: 10



## 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

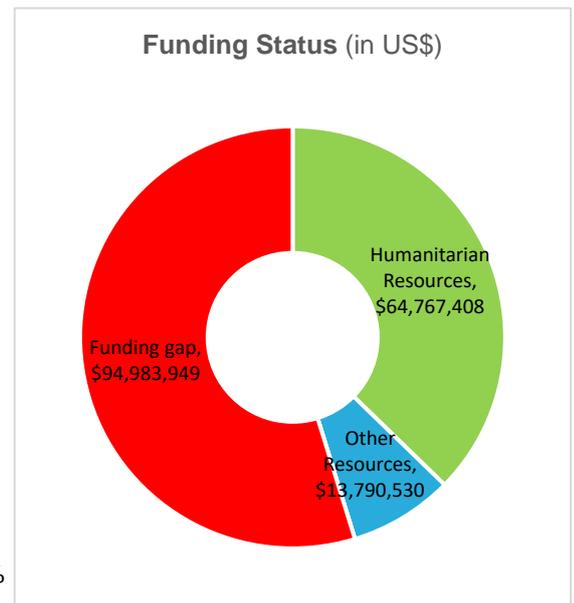
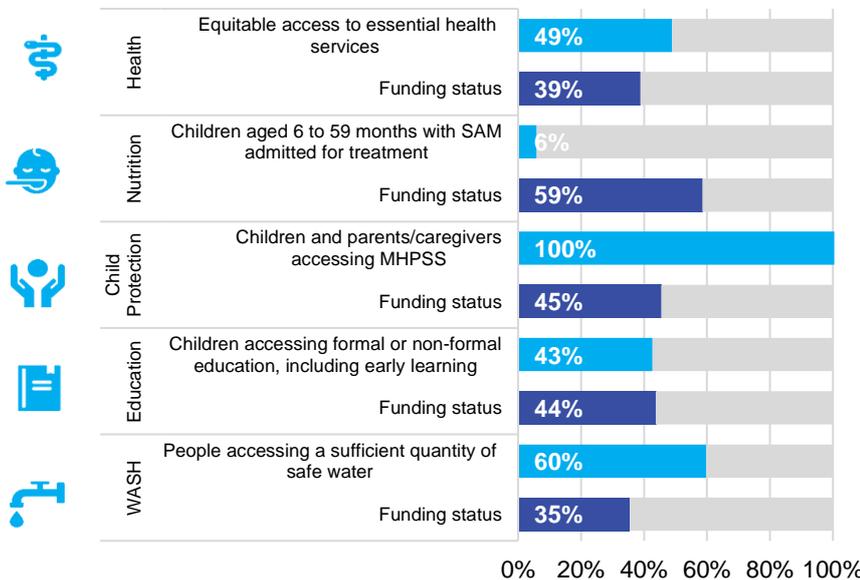
*Pakistan Floods Response Plan 2022*

### Highlights

- The floods of 2022 affected 33 million people with 1,739 lives lost, and more than 2.2 million houses damaged or destroyed. Around 8 million people were displaced, with approximately 4.5 million people still exposed to or living close to flooded areas, with continued assistance required in 2023.<sup>1</sup>
- Based on the severity of the damage and the extreme cold weather, 35 districts nationally were identified as most exposed to winter conditions.
- In the flood affected districts, 95,371 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (42,498 boys and 52,873 girls) have been enrolled for treatment, with 26,514 new admissions during the reporting period.
- UNICEF has reached 1,195,088 people with access to safe drinking water.
- Through UNICEF-supported health facilities, 1,567,147 people benefitted from PHC services and 1,194,940 children were immunized against measles.
- UNICEF established 996 Temporary Learning Centers and supports education for 163,383 children through various modalities.
- UNICEF supported 302,212 children and caregivers access mental health and psychosocial support.

**UNICEF Floods Response Requirement**  
**USD 173.5 million**

### UNICEF Response and Funding Status



<sup>1</sup> OCHA Sitrep no 14

Top picture: UNICEF PMR officer helps 6-year-old girl wear gloves which were part of the winter kit provided by UNICEF in Sheringal, Upper Dir District, KP province.

## 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 is currently 45 per cent funded, leaving a gap of USD 94.9 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), Denmark, Ireland, 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

Moving into 2023, urgent and significant humanitarian needs remain which require continued focus and support, even as reconstruction and rehabilitation begin under the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Resilient, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF).

The 2022 flood was 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 94 districts were declared calamity-hit. The widespread flooding and landslides resulted in major losses of human lives and damage to property and infrastructure. Around 33 million people were affected, nearly 8 million people were reportedly displaced, and as per UN Satellite Centre imagery around 4.5 million people are still exposed to or living close to flood water. As per the last NDMA situation report, 1,739 people lost their lives (of which 647 were children), 12,867 were injured (including 4,006 children) and more than 2.28 million houses were damaged (partially damaged:1,391,467 and fully damaged: 897,014).



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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. Moreover, the effects of the floods have worsened pre-existing vulnerabilities to key child-protection issues and gender-based violence (GBV). Children, particularly those living in poverty, are at a higher risk of being forced into child labour, child marriage and violence. The affected area in need of community-based psychosocial support and specialized interventions. As per the PDNA, beyond the increase in monetary poverty, estimates indicate an increase in multidimensional poverty from 37.8 per cent to 43.7 per cent, meaning that an additional 1.9 million households will be pushed into non-monetary poverty. This entails significantly 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 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), followed by 10.9 in Balochistan, and 10.2 in Sindh province.

As per the latest available reports<sup>2</sup>, more than 5.4 million people do not have access to safe or potable water in flood-affected districts. An estimated 1.1 million people are at risk of sliding from acute food and livelihood crisis (IPC3) situations to humanitarian emergency (IPC4) food security situations due to insufficient support. Malaria outbreaks have been reported in at least 12 districts of Sindh and Balochistan. Over 7 million children and women need immediate access to nutrition services. An estimated 3.5 million children, especially girls, are at high risk of permanent school dropouts.

## Summary of Programme Response

UNICEF Pakistan has a physical presence in the four flood-affected provinces and works collaboratively with the Government, other UN agencies and NGO partners to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable populations. Out of the 94 Government-declared calamity-hit districts, UNICEF and its partners are supporting the displaced populations and assisting with safe return to their communities in 87 districts. Moreover, UNICEF established four additional operation hubs (Sukkur and Hyderabad in Sindh, Sibbi in Balochistan, and Multan in Punjab) to support operations and

<sup>2</sup> Rapid Needs Assessment Report, Flash Floods: National, Pakistan, September 2022.

programme delivery in the most severely flood-affected areas. UNICEF has been leading sectoral coordination in WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors and the Child Protection sub-sector from the onset of the flood response.

## WASH

The WASH flood response continues across the four provinces with the scope of work shifting from immediate response to recovery and rehabilitation, though humanitarian needs remain critical. The WASH programme is responding in 30 districts. The expansion of recovery work is being undertaken through varied modalities, including 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.

Through UNICEF support, 1,195,088 people, including 272,706 girls, 284,785 boys, 315,446 women and 322,151 men, have been reached with access to safe drinking water, of which over 450,000 people have been reached with access to sustainable water systems. In addition, 702,440 people (153,476 girls, 159,988 boys, 196,444 women and 192,532 men), have been reached with hygiene promotion messages, and 1,350,211 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 86,360 people (20,189 girls, 20,930 boys, 22,519 women and 22,722 men) have benefited from temporary gender-segregated latrines. Support to vulnerable households with the restoration of household sanitation facilities has so far benefited 24,978 people, including 6,507 women, 6,045 girls, 6,023 boys and 6,403 men) and is currently being further scaled up.

In support of WASH Sector coordination, UNICEF is still leading the sector coordination in cooperation with government counterparts at the national level, in all provinces, and in 3 provincial hubs. The sector is working to develop localised plans for recovery of WASH systems. A gender safety audit and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) assessment are currently underway.

## Health

UNICEF continued the provision of essential primary health care services through mobile health teams and static facilities in the 41 flood affected districts. A total of 1,567,147 people (442,990 girls, 386,552 boys and 443,952 women and 293,653 men) accessed primary health services through 125 mobile health teams and health facilities. Moreover, 1,194,940 children (570,985 boys and 623,955 girls) were immunized against measles and 87,151 pregnant women provided with antenatal care services.

The current economic crisis has further exacerbated the rehabilitation plans of the affected health facilities thus adding an additional challenge to implementing partners, relevant government counterparts and contractors. Despite the challenges, rehabilitation and repair of 109 health facilities and 5 district warehouses is ongoing in all provinces. Civil works for six facilities have been completed in Sindh while 46 in Sindh and 19 in Punjab are progressing as planned, with rehabilitation in KP and Balochistan have to commence in March. UNICEF has also planned solarisation of these facilities to ensure use of climate friendly technologies.

Furthermore, UNICEF procured 10,000 Lady Health Workers' (LHW) kits which include basic medicines, weighing scales and first-aid supplies. Additionally, over 50 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs), 100 midwifery kits have been ordered while 13 Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits are being distributed to existing Anti-RetroViral treatment centres in Sindh, with the UNICEF Child Protection section and UNFPA collaborating on strengthening referral pathways of gender-based violence (GBV) cases from the health facilities and enhancing capacities of health centre workers.

During the reporting period, most of the flood affected districts in Sindh and Balochistan also noted higher endemic for malaria pre-floods, the stagnant rainwater served as a breeding ground, increasing vector borne diseases. UNICEF has responded to the situation by collaborating with the Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination, Directorate of Malaria Control and Global Fund for HIV, TB and Malaria to provide an immediate response. These included 13,700 malaria and dengue test kits for 50,000 tests, antimalarials to cover 415,000 patients and 78,728 Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Bed nets (LLINs) benefitting 157,456 children and women. UNICEF has been able to procure 2 million additional bed nets, out of which 300,000 are will arrive in March 2023. A distribution plan has been developed to focus on high endemic districts of Sindh affected by floods to cover all rural households in collaboration with the

Malaria Control Programme and GFATM. These distributions will be supported by social mobilisation to increase awareness and encourage the use of insecticide treated bed nets.

## Nutrition

UNICEF continued to co-lead the coordination of the Nutrition Sector at the National, Provincial and Hubs level. A total of 10 sectoral meetings were held during the reporting period (3 at the Federal level, 3 in Sindh, 2 in Balochistan and 2 in Punjab). A capacity needs assessment of the Nutrition Sector members has been initiated, and the results will inform the Nutrition Sector on the capacity strengthening priorities for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness in emergency contexts.

UNICEF continued strengthening community-based services delivery by capacitating the LHWs and other community-based structures, with the intent of scaling up the coverage of essential nutrition services, enhancing community engagement, generating demand as well as contributing towards the development of resilient and shock-responsive community-based systems. With over 1.5 million boys and girls with severe wasting still in need of treatment in 84 calamity-hit districts across the country, an aggressive nutrition response and bridging of the financial gap to provide life-saving support is required.

The rollout of simplified protocols for the management of wasting continued in the flood-affected districts, with 566 personnel trained on simplified protocols. To date, 1,185,900 children (584,319 boys and 601,581 girls) have been screened for malnutrition using Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement across 52 districts. A total of 98,602 children (43,752 boys and 54,850 girls) with severe wasting were identified, and 95,371 (42,498 boys and 52,873 girls) of them, about 97 per cent of the new cases, were admitted for treatment. The cured, defaulter and death rates for severely wasted children admitted for treatment were 93 per cent, 5 per cent and 0.01 per cent respectively, indicating good quality of care in line with SPHERE standards<sup>3</sup>. An additional 325,548 children aged 6 to 59 months (160,386 boys and 165,162 girls) received Micronutrient Powder (MNP). 14,118 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) have been screened for malnutrition with MUAC tapes, with 55,641 (11%) identified as malnourished and 390,397 PLW and 154,174 adolescent girls received Iron Folic Acid (IFA)/Micro-Nutrient Tablets (MNTs). 822,046 primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months were counselled on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.

## Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to support education services in flood-affected areas, reaching 163,383 children (95,803 boys and 67,580 girls). Key interventions included the provision of safe, inclusive, and accessible learning opportunities through the establishment of Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs), the construction of Transitional School Structures (TSS) and dewatering, fumigation, and cleaning of schools. A total of 103,232 children (58,414 boys and 44,818 girls) are learning in 1,130 TLCs equipped with teaching and learning and recreational materials across Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces. In addition, 3,131 children (1,774 boys and 1,357 girls) are enrolled in Transitional School Structures in Balochistan. Beyond learning continuity, the TLCs are providing an invaluable opportunity to children who never attended school. For example, in Sindh, around 40 per cent of children attending TLCs are first time learners. Training of teachers and School Management Committees (SMCs), as well as the provision of school supplies have been instrumental in ensuring children stay and do not drop out. Finally, about 57,020 children (35,615 boys and 21,405 girls) have been able to return to their classrooms in Balochistan, Punjab and KP through the dewatering, disinfection, and cleaning of schools.

Social and behaviour change communication messages on back to learning (through social media, mass communication and community engagement) continue to enhance communities' awareness on safe learning opportunities, reaching some 259,812 people (including 120,831 girls and women).

Teacher training on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) has so far reached 112 teachers (68 males and 44 females). In addition, 4,970 members (2,272 males and 2,698 females) of PT/SMC (Parent Teacher/School Management Committee) have been trained on MHPSS and safe reopening of schools.

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<sup>3</sup> [SPHERE Standards](#)

As co-lead of the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), UNICEF supported fortnightly and monthly provincial and district level coordination meetings in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan.

## 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 13 partnerships with civil society organisations to bring child protection services to flood-affected children and families, covering 31 districts 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, including the deployment of caseworkers and psychologists. So far, the response has supported 1,244 child victims (651 boys, 593 girls) and a total of 302,212 children and caregivers (121,659 girls, 122,256 boys, 36,930 women, 21,367 men) have received Psychosocial Support and Services (PSS), this includes 36,164 people (10,835 girls, 8,749 boys, 11,302 women, 5,278 men).

To date, 1,580,708 people (356,529 girls 609,734 boys, 306,523 women, 307,922 men) have been reached through awareness activities and UNICEF-supported community mobilisation interventions. This includes people reached directly through face-to-face interventions and indirectly via radio, TV and social media platforms. 1,528,195 people (292,910 girls, 292,437 boys, 595,425 women, and 347,123 men) were reached during the reporting period. UNICEF also provided Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and/or response services to 52,513 children and women (9,406 girls, 14,009 boys, 14,086 women, 15,012 men).

The births of 57,217 children (27,662 girls and 29,555 boys) have been registered, which is a major step towards their legal identity and access to services. The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP-AOR) meetings are regularly held to strengthen child protection coordination and response.

The joint assessment of Education and CP is planned with support from the Global Education sector and CP-AOR. In this respect, 20 Child Protection and Education working group members were selected and trained with support from the Global CP-AOR and Global Education cluster. The training was held from the 30<sup>th</sup> of January until the 2<sup>nd</sup> of February 2023. With support from the Global CP-AOR, UNICEF supported more than sixty child protection practitioners across the country to build their knowledge and skills to respond to children experiencing distress through an advanced 3-Day Mental Health & Psychosocial Support training in two national events held in January and February. Participants have created peer networks to exchange learnings and support each other and are replicating parts of the training. Additionally, UNICEF has kickstarted a partnership with Bradford University UK to train and coach a large cohort of frontline child protection workers on social work practice in Sindh. This effort will exponentially increase the size of the workforce and bring more specialized services to children at risk or experiencing child protection violations.

## 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 executed several interventions to strengthen prevention, reporting and response to SEA. Since the onset of the emergency, 9,184 frontline workers (4,195 women and 4,989 men) have been trained on the Prevention of SEA (PSEA) through online mandatory training and face-to-face training sessions. The trained frontline workers now know what constitutes SEA and they are aware of the prohibited behaviours, as well as where and how to report SEA misconduct. UNICEF also supported its implementing partners to develop contextualised PSEA messages and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. Since the beginning of the response, 2,296,445 people (296,151 girls, 286,640 boys, 878,597 women, and 835,057 men) in UNICEF-supported project implementation sites have been reached with PSEA messages.

UNICEF partners deployed multiple channels for safe and accessible reporting of SEA, with 3,011,959 people (449,330 girls, 486,205 boys, 1,035,299 women, and 991,125 men) having 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 participating in the humanitarian response. UNICEF is co-chairing the National PSEA network and the Provincial chapter in Sindh Province. The establishment of the PSEA Network in all the Pakistan Provinces is underway. UNICEF has also rolled out the implementation of the UN IP common PSEA Capacity assessment framework to strengthen the capacities of the PSEA network for risk-informed programming.

## Social and Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability

The Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) teams remain present in all affected districts and continue to play a critical role during the recovery phase. Working with all programs, SBC continues to provide support in qualitative community feedback and capacity building.

Two field anthropology teams continue to work closely with program sections to provide timely feedback, insight and evaluation of UNICEF's services, supplies, and to provide recommendations on how to best improve UNICEF's Accountabilities to Affected Populations (AAP). The analytical reports helped improve understanding on how to better respond to multiple and simultaneous needs, and how to position our services more strategically and in a way more culturally appropriate. Research themes include the identification of marginalized ethnic groups, effectiveness in moderating community discussions on sexual exploitation, the effects of insufficient food and nutrition on women and children, current and multiple vulnerabilities, the safety of children during a crisis, child marriages, child labour, and the effect of domestic violence during a humanitarian crisis. These improved planning and monitoring and positioning of local partners. It also helped improve service delivery, provided faster dissemination of supplies, and improved the quality of training to our implementing partners.

With a more settled recovery schedule, SBC began to further invest in strengthening community systems and critical capacities of partners. The recruitment of 12 specialists (familiar with local culture and language) was completed as an effort to upscale, accelerate, and inspire ownership from communities and prepare them for future emergencies.

In Punjab and Balochistan, 1,100 religious leaders were trained in 15 districts. They debated actionable lessons from the crises and received training in the promotion and practice of 22 Key Family-Care Practices (KFCP). Capacities in Risk Communications and social research were also strengthened among the staff of 11 implementing partners. Community engagement remains the core pillar of SBC, where 2-way dialogue events are encouraged with the inclusion of women and adolescents, openly discussing gaps in trust, testimonials, proposed solutions, and lessons learned. Over 6,700 community engagement sessions have been conducted reaching nearly 92,000 caregivers (57,000 male, 35,000 Female).

## Extreme Cold Weather Support

During the reporting period, the winter season has been at its peak with temperatures in parts of KP province, Balochistan, Pakistan-Administered Kashmir (PAK) and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) dropping below 0°C. While people have mostly returned 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.



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As part of the winter support to vulnerable people with damaged/destroyed homes, UNICEF has supported nearly 350,000 people, particularly children, with 32,000 warm clothing kits (infants and children up to 12 years), 130,000 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.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF continues to scale up its response to the floods and transition to recovery and is targeting the 6.4 million most affected people, including nearly 4.4 million children with critical life-saving interventions, aligned with 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 continues to strengthen 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 continued to highlight the growing needs of children in flood-affected areas and UNICEF's flood response with a special emphasis on the distribution of winter kits. Donors supporting UNICEF's flood response were acknowledged with videos and posts on social media. The UNICEF Representative in Pakistan also participated in a Palais briefing to highlight the current challenges of flood-affected children in families. Pak Youth Diaries videos were produced, featuring young climate activists who represented Pakistan at the COP 27 held in Egypt in 2022. Their videos advocated for urgent climate action to reduce the effects of climate change on developing countries like Pakistan.

**Pieces to Camera:** [Ihsan Ullah, UNICEF WASH Officer](#)

**Winterization Response in Sindh:**

English Posts: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#), [Link 3](#), [Link 4](#) Urdu Posts: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#)

**Winterization Response in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:**

English Posts: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#) Urdu Posts: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#)

**Press Release (Palais Briefing):** [Pakistan's rains may have stopped, but children are still dying - UNICEF](#)

**Donor Recognition Posts:**

Germany [Link](#)

USAID [Link 1 \(Video\)](#), [Link 2 \(English\)](#), [Link 3 \(Urdu\)](#)

**Pak Youth Diaries Videos – Climate Change:** [Rida](#), [Fatemah](#), [Hania](#)

## Funding Requirement

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Total	\$	%
Health	35,000,000	9,243,474	4,349,410	13,592,884	21,407,116	61%
Nutrition	34,669,042	18,235,932	2,072,184	20,308,116	14,360,926	41%
Education	23,290,028	5,320,741	4,869,564	10,190,306	13,099,722	55%
Child Protection	11,262,494	4,349,856	770,372	5,120,228	6,142,266	56%
WASH	58,320,324	18,927,539	1,725,000	20,652,539	37,667,785	65%
Emergency Preparedness	11,000,000	8,689,866	4,000	8,693,866	2,306,134	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,541,888</b>	<b>64,767,408</b>	<b>13,790,530</b>	<b>78,557,939</b>	<b>94,983,949</b>	<b>55%</b>

(Note: Loans not included)

## Next SitRep: 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023

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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 ▲ ▼		
<b>Water Sanitation and Hygiene</b>						
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	3,697,379	Men	322,151	4,203▲		
		Women	315,446	7,596▲		
		Boys	284,785	5,325▲		
		Girls	272,706	4,713▲		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,195,088</b>	<b>21,837▲</b>		
People accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	1,192,635	Men	29,125	1,540▲		
		Women	29,026	2,217▲		
		Boys	26,953	2,353▲		
		Girls	26,234	2,322▲		
People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	2,015,902	<b>Total</b>	<b>111,338</b>	<b>8,432▲</b>		
		Men	353,709	38,544▲		
		Women	359,020	52,013▲		
		Boys	322,055	47,600▲		
		Girls	315,427	48,731▲		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,350,211</b>	<b>186,888▲</b>		
		<b>Health</b>				
		Children women and adolescent equitably access essential health services with sustained coverage of high impact preventive and curative interventions. <sup>4</sup>	3,200,000	Men	293653	26,624▼
Women	443952			43,922▲		
Boys	386552			14,022▼		
Girls	442990			15,884▲		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,567,147</b>			<b>19,160▲</b>		
6 to 59 months children vaccinated against measles	736,000	Boys	570,985	56,164▲		
		Girls	623,955	46,825▲		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,194,940</b>	<b>102,989▲</b>		
0 to 59 months children vaccinated against Polio <sup>5</sup>	2,543,121	Boys	8,371,763			
		Girls	8,043,459			
		<b>Total</b>	<b>16,415,222</b>			

<sup>4</sup> During data cleaning the double counting was noted hence there is a drop in PHC consultations for Boys and Men

<sup>5</sup> 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

Nutrition				
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment <sup>6</sup>	1,559,448	Boys	42,498	11,908▲
		Girls	52,873	14,606▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>95,371</b>	<b>26,514▲</b>
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	622,047	<b>Total</b>	<b>822,046</b>	<b>121,254▲</b>
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	466,536	Boys	160,386	60,928▲
		Girls	165,162	60,875▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>325,548</b>	<b>121,803▲</b>
Child Protection				
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	300,914	Men	21,367	5,278▲
		Women	36,930	11,302▲
		Boys	122,256	8,749▲
		Girls	121,659	10,835▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>302,212</b>	<b>36,164▲</b>
Girls and boys receiving individual case management and specialized services.	3,143	Boys	651	88▲
		Girls	593	79▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>167▲</b>
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	991,125	149,119▲
		Women	1,035,299	152,086▲
		Boys	486,205	177,375▲
		Girls	449,330	133,373▲
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,011,959</b>	<b>661,953▲</b>		
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	356,529	9,406▲
		Women	609,734	14,309▲
		Boys	306,523	14,086▲
		Girls	307,922	15,012▲
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,580,708</b>	<b>52,513▲</b>		
Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.	617,500	Women	80,307	64,750▲
		Boys	37,697	16,165▲
		Girls	45,830	25,966▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>163,834</b>	<b>106,881▲</b>
Education				
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	383,000	Boys	95,803	26,799▲
		Girls	67,580	15,123▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>163,383</b>	<b>38,922▲</b>
Children received education supplies including SIB and SLK <sup>7</sup> & other supplies <sup>8</sup>	383,000	Boys	58,414	9,586▲
		Girls	44,818	7,637▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>103,232</b>	<b>17,223▲</b>
Risk Communication and Community Engagement/SBC				

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> School in a Box and Student Learning Kit.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

Number of people reached through risk communication and community engagement interventions and receiving accurate, contextualized, and timely lifesaving and early recovery information.	3,500,000	Men	13,498,286	68,361 ▲
		Women	9,253,317	46,863 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>22,751,603</b>	<b>115,224 ▲</b>
Number of people reached through risk communication and community engagement interventions and receiving accurate, contextualized, and timely lifesaving and early recovery information.	2,500,000	Men	1,624,586	105,816 ▲
		Women	2,081,757	135,594 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3,706,343</b>	<b>241,410 ▲</b>
Number of people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications for available support services to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms.	2,500,000	Men	28,459	2,629 ▲
		Women	23,119	2,135 ▲
		<b>Total</b>	<b>51,578</b>	<b>4,764 ▲</b>