

REVISED
2022 FLOODS RESPONSE PLAN

PAKISTAN

01 SEP 2022 -
31 MAY 2023

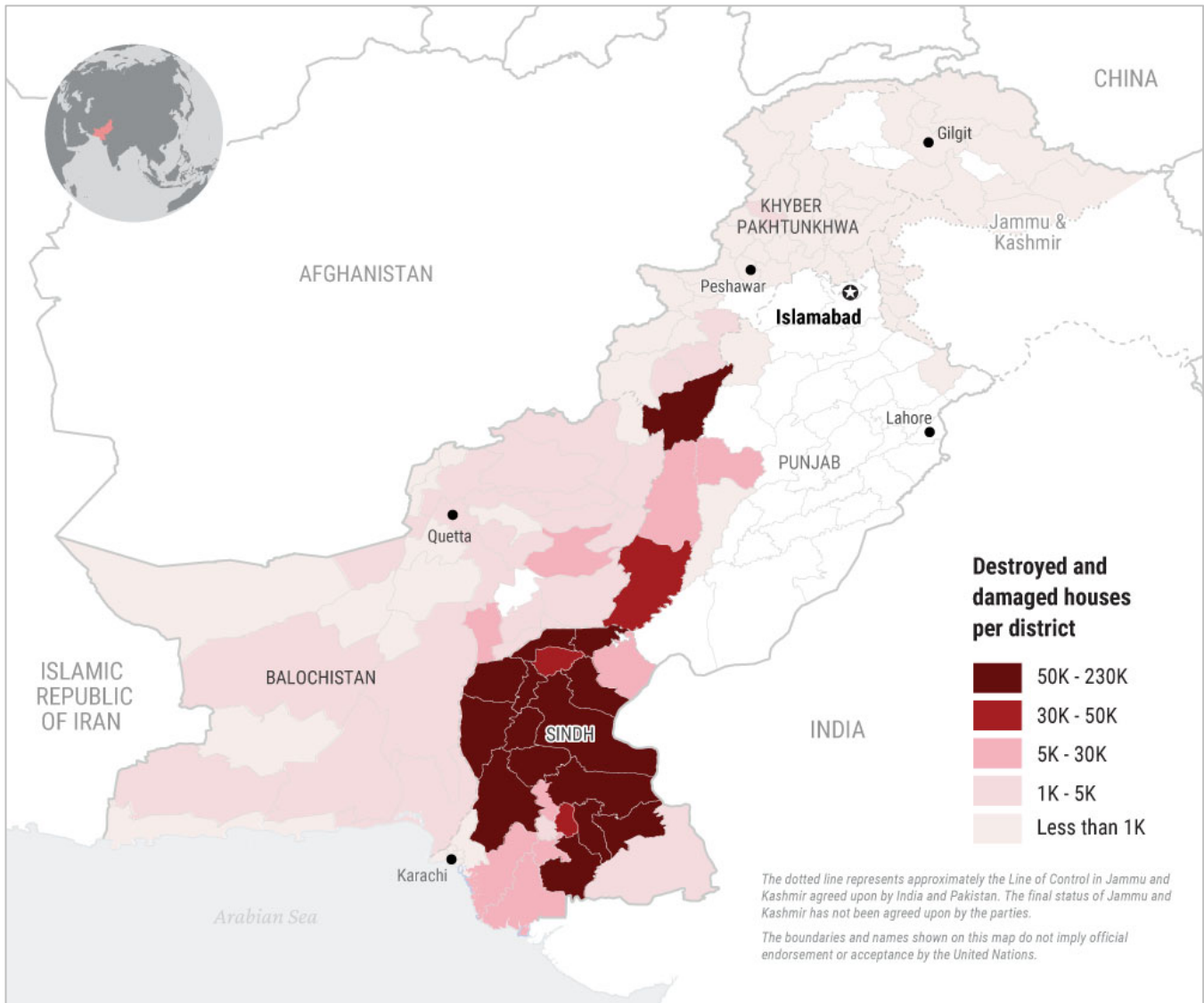
ISSUED
04 OCT 2022

Photo: OCHA/P. Peron



At a Glance

PEOPLE AFFECTED	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
33M	20.6M	9.5M	\$816M



This document is consolidated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and its partners. It covers the period from 01 September 2022 to 31 May 2023 and was issued on 04 October 2022.

\$816M

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

20.6M

PEOPLE IN NEED

9.5M

PEOPLE TARGETED



NFI = Non-Food Items, WASH = Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Situation Overview

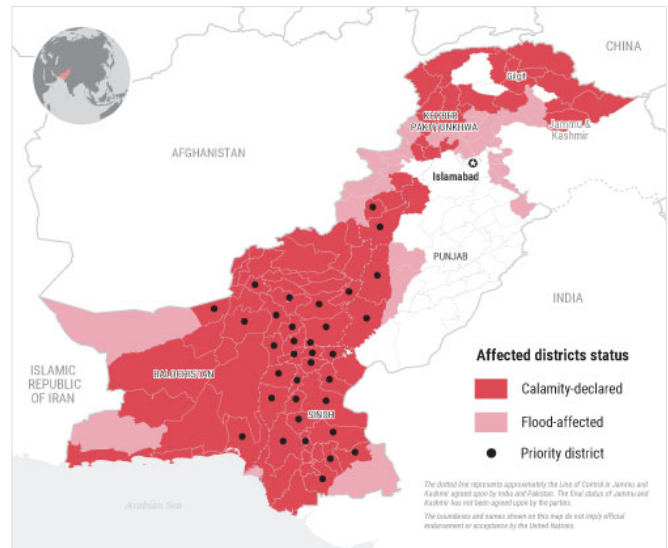
Heavy rains and a combination of riverine, urban and flash flooding have led to an unprecedented climate-induced disaster in Pakistan since June 2022, causing widespread fatalities, killing livestock, and damaging and destroying public and private infrastructure across the country. Rain-induced landslides and floods have also damaged agricultural land and forests, impacting local ecosystems.

84 districts nationwide have been notified as 'calamity hit' by the Government of Pakistan, mainly in Balochistan (32 districts), Sindh (23 districts) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (17 districts).

Displacement, fatalities and injuries

Around 33 million people have been affected by the heavy rains and floods, including at least 7.9 million people who have been displaced, of whom some 598,000 are living in relief camps. Nearly 800,000 refugees are estimated to be hosted in more than 40 calamity-notified districts, including over 175,600 women, 194,000 girls and 206,000 boys. Two districts host nearly half this refugee population – Peshawar in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Quetta in Balochistan.

According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), between 14 June and 28 September more than 1,600 people were killed and over 12,800 people were injured as a result of the heavy rains and floods, including 333 women and 615 children killed and 3,452 women and 4,006 children injured. One-third of all recorded deaths and injuries are children, while nearly half of all deaths and 66 per cent of all injuries were recorded in Sindh. Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa each reported around 19 per cent of all recorded deaths, while Punjab reported 30 per cent of all injuries.



House and infrastructure damage

More than 2 million houses have been affected, comprising over 767,000 houses destroyed and nearly 1.3 million houses damaged. Eighty-nine per cent of this is in Sindh, where over 683,000 houses were destroyed and over 1.1 million houses were damaged. Sindh also contains 64 per cent of the over 13,000 kilometres of roads and 40 per cent of the 410 bridges damaged or destroyed nationwide.

Public infrastructure damage is next highest in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with Balochistan incurring 17 per cent of total recorded road damage and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa recording 12 per cent of all road damages and 26 per cent of all damaged and destroyed bridges. This impact on critical transport infrastructure has inhibited the ability of people wishing to move away from reaching safer areas, as well as impeded access to markets and services and the delivery of aid to people in need.



Livestock and agricultural impacts

More than 1.1 million livestock have reportedly been killed, including some 500,000 livestock in Balochistan, over 428,000 livestock in Sindh and over 205,100 livestock in Punjab. FAO assesses that some 9.4 million acres of crop area in Pakistan was potentially inundated in August, of which 4.8 million acres are in Sindh, 2.7 million acres in Punjab, 1.2 million acres in Balochistan and 714,000 acres in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Damage to agricultural land may also be present in areas not observed to be inundated in August, resulting from the heavy rains and flash flooding. Forests, wetlands and other natural systems are also likely to have been affected, and large amounts of debris has been generated by the destruction caused by flash floods and landslides.

As well as being a food source, many households rely on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods, with livestock often also serving as collateral for loans, including to finance the purchase of seeds for sowing crops. The loss of livestock and widespread crop damage thus present significant economic and food security repercussions.

Heightened poverty

Preliminary estimates by the World Bank suggest that as a direct consequence of the floods, the national poverty rate could potentially increase by 4.5 to 7.0 percentage points, pushing between 9.9 and 15.4 million people into poverty and intensifying the depth and severity of poverty for already poor households. Women are especially vulnerable to poverty, with only 22.6 per cent of women in Pakistan active in the labour market, and the income of an average woman in Pakistan around 16 per cent of that of an average man.¹

Current flood status

Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa all experienced hill torrents, with flash floods causing substantial damage. Many areas were also inundated by floods, with Sindh being the most affected province. Rainfall has decreased since the start of September, and as of 26 September the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) Flood Forecasting Division (FFD) indicates that all rivers in Pakistan have returned to their normal flow levels.

Tharparkar district in Sindh and Sialkot district in Punjab continue to be affected by increasing floodwaters, according to preliminary satellite-derived assessments by the UN Satellite Centre

¹ World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Gender Report 2021

(UNOSAT) comparing the week of 15 to 21 September with the preceding week. Water levels in other areas remain stagnant or are receding gradually. At the national level, UNOSAT assessments indicate that overall flood extent is receding, with some 75,000 km² of land appearing to be affected by floodwaters in August compared to around 46,000 km² in the week to 21 September.

The Government of Sindh Irrigation Department projects that water will have receded from most districts in the province by December, while Dadu and Jamshoro are expected to remain at least partially inundated until the end of the year.

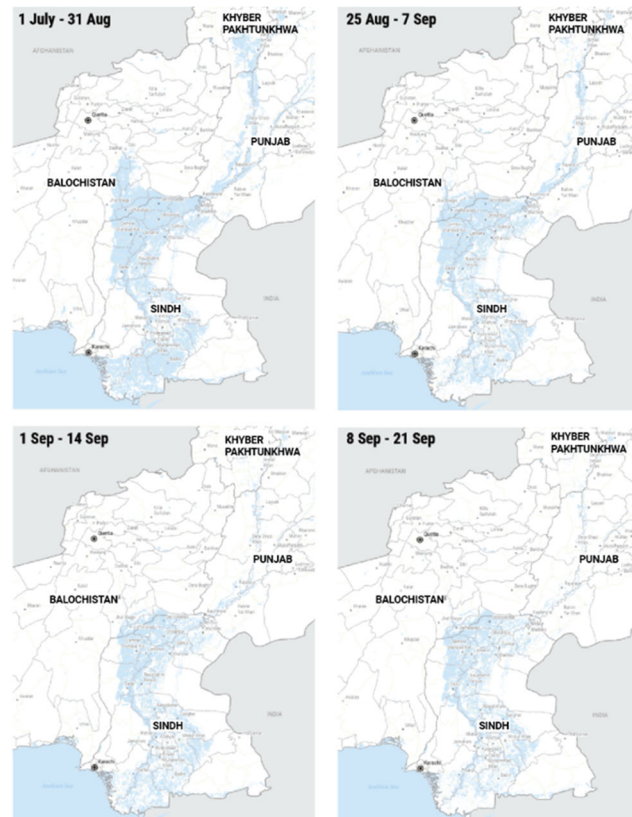
Climate change

The pattern of rainfall occurring since June is a departure from the usual seasonal pattern, falling on areas not usually affected by the annual monsoon. South and central Pakistan have been most affected, with Sindh enduring 8.3 times and Balochistan enduring 6.9 times their respective average rainfall.² A year ago, both these provinces were enduring moderate to severe drought conditions, with mild to moderate drought conditions persisting in southwest areas of Balochistan and south Sindh until the onset of this monsoon. The most severe rain spells this monsoon were in August, which was the wettest August in Pakistan in over 60 years, recording 3.4 times as much rain as the national average.³

Despite its very low carbon footprint, Pakistan is globally one of the ten countries most affected by extreme weather events, according to the Global Climate Risk Index 2021 and Climate Watch. As highlighted in Pakistan’s National Climate Change Policy issued last year, the effects of global climate change in Pakistan are already evident through the melting and receding glaciers; increasing

frequency of droughts, flooding and erratic weather behaviour; changes in agricultural patterns; reduction in fresh water supply; loss of biodiversity; and increase in the formation and outburst of glacial lakes.

Evolution of Floodwater Extent



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.

During his visit to Pakistan in September, UN Secretary-General António Guterres noted that he had never seen climate carnage on this scale, and urged massive and urgent financial support for Pakistan. National efforts to support people affected by this climate disaster require effective international solidarity and effective justice, through the mobilisation of support for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and through concrete and equitable climate action.

² Sindh 442.8 mm compared to 53.6 mm; Balochistan 154.9 mm compared to 22.4 mm.

³ 192.7 mm compared to 56.2 mm.

Main Humanitarian Needs

Public health and WASH

Widespread standing floodwaters, damaged water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, and large-scale displacements are aggravating ongoing disease outbreaks in Pakistan and heightening the risk of new outbreaks of water- and vector-borne diseases and respiratory illnesses. Practices such as open defecation are expected to increase whilst access to safe and clean water has decreased.

Reported cases of malaria, dengue, acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and cholera are on the rise among flood-affected communities, posing a particular threat in areas where floodwaters remain the longest. Prior to the onset of the floods, over 4,500 measles cases and 15 wild poliovirus cases had already been recorded in 2022 in Pakistan, which is one of only two polio-endemic countries remaining worldwide.

Without adequate intervention, the public health situation in flood-affected areas of Pakistan is expected to worsen significantly. Damage to drinking supply systems and more than 1,460 public health facilities and their contents have reduced access to safe and clean water and inhibited the provision of health services at a time of increased need. Women are disproportionately affected, as they typically bear the burden of tasks such as collecting water for daily household needs and caring for the sick.

Food security and nutrition

Food insecurity and malnutrition is expected to rise as existing vulnerabilities are intensified by the impact of floods. Preliminary results from an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis of 28 highly vulnerable districts in Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa show that 8.62 million people in the assessed districts are



estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency) between September and November 2022, including some 5.74 million people in assessed flood-affected districts – 3.82 million in IPC Phase 3 and 1.92 million in IPC Phase 4.

The widespread loss of livestock, crops, livelihoods and income as well as damage to critical transport infrastructure for supplying agricultural outputs to markets that has occurred since the IPC assessment was conducted is expected to exacerbate the already frail food security situation and drive even more people into crisis and emergency levels. This is compounded by ongoing price increases in Pakistan coinciding with a surge

in global inflation, which is further contributing to increasing the unaffordability of food and other commodities in the market. Nationally, headline inflation based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Pakistan for August 2022 increased by 27.26 per cent year-on-year over August 2021, while a 29.53 per cent year-on-year increase was recorded for food inflation.⁴

Gender is a key factor in determining household food insecurity, with female-headed households more likely to be food insecure. Age, education, remittances, unemployment, inflation and disease are other important factors. Urgent action is needed to prevent and reverse further deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation, through the provision of immediate lifesaving food and nutrition as well as through livestock protection and the timely provision of agricultural inputs for the 'Rabi' and 'Kharif' planting seasons starting in October and April respectively. With women farmers subject to various disparities, ensuring gender equality in agriculture will be vital to multiplying the productivity of farming and for strengthening food security.

Winterization

Typically lasting from November to March in Pakistan, the onset of winter brings with it new challenges for flood-affected people, particularly those who have been displaced and who are living in camps and informal settlements, and people who may have moved back into damaged houses that are exposed to the cold. The impact of floods has also eroded the coping capacity of communities in flood-affected areas, further increasing their vulnerability to winter conditions, especially.

The enormous needs presented by the more than 2 million damaged and destroyed houses, combined with extremely limited resources, has meant that the Shelter Sector has had to reduce

shelter assistance to include just one tarpaulin per household, halving the normal international standards for humanitarian response. While this decision was taken to improve coverage and to avoid evictions from overcrowded embankments and roadsides, where many displaced people have temporarily settled, there is urgent need for additional resources to enable material Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) assistance to be increased ahead of winter, to align with international humanitarian standards and to enable safe, warm and dignified living conditions.

Protection

The heavy rains and floods have increased protection concerns, including exposure of children, women and men to a range of new flood-related physical risks and hazards, such as from damaged buildings, drowning and snake bites. Marginalised people, including refugees, people with disabilities, the elderly, transgender people, women and unaccompanied children, experience greater difficulties in accessing essential aid and services, and are vulnerable to abuse, violence and exploitation at points of assistance.

Safety issues have reportedly arisen from the lack of adequate, gender-segregated toilets and bathing facilities, and are a serious concern especially in unregulated displacement sites. Gender discrimination places women and girls, particularly adolescent girls, at additional risk, including to child marriage and other forms of sexual abuse and exploitation such as rape, harassment and trafficking.

Existing services, helplines and referral pathways for protection services, including Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV), are limited in their capacity to respond to the increased needs and urgently require additional resources to scale up.

⁴ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics: Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation for the Month of August 2022.

Strategic Objectives



S01

Deliver urgent lifesaving and livelihoods assistance for people in the most affected areas, including winterization, in line with their priorities and in support of the Government response.



S02

Prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases and effectively monitor risks to the health of the affected population, including the nutrition status of vulnerable people such as pregnant and lactating women and children under five years of age.



S03

Restore conditions of safety and dignity for flood-affected people, ensuring their access to urgently needed assistance and protection and ability to participate meaningfully in the decisions that impact their lives.

Response strategy

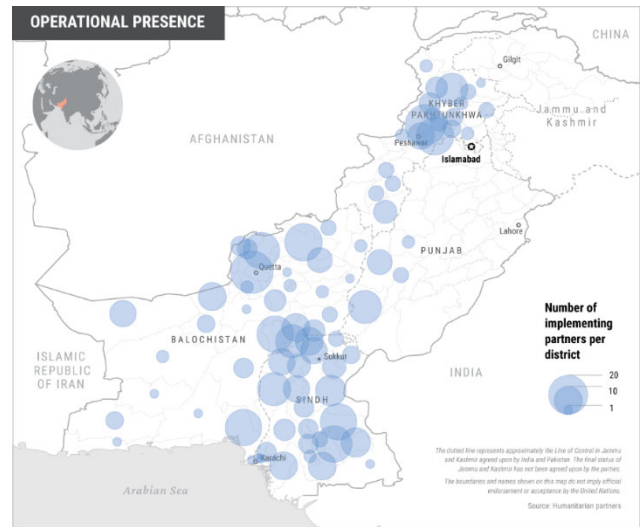
Government-led humanitarian response

The humanitarian response is led by the Government of Pakistan, which has established a National Flood Response and Coordination Centre (NFRCC) to oversee the national response to the monsoon rains and floods. The NFRCC comprises representatives of Federal stakeholders, Provincial Governments, and the Pakistan Armed Forces.

National-level government assistance is organised through the NFRCC. The Armed Forces and civil administration have been providing search-and-rescue, logistics and engineering support, while the NDMA is procuring relief supplies and coordinating bilateral in-kind donations for distribution through the army, which is mobilised under constitutional provisions. Through the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), PKR 70 billion (ca. US\$306 million) in immediate cash relief is also being provided for the most vulnerable households in calamity-notified districts. Targeting of beneficiary households is being done in accordance with the National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER), with PKR 25,000 (US\$109) allocated to each household. As of 28 September, more than PKR 52 billion (ca. US\$227 million) had been provided to nearly 2.1 million households.

Led by NDMA, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA), sector coordination mechanisms are being set up at the provincial level, to ensure better coordination of the response in partnership with the humanitarian community.

At least 64 national NGOs and 37 International NGOs are providing humanitarian assistance and protection for people affected by the heavy rains and floods, alongside the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the UN. As of 23 September, the humanitarian community had directly reached over 1.6 million people with



support for Food Security and Agriculture; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Protection; Health; Shelter and NFIs; Education; Nutrition; and Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC).

A Steering Committee will be established under the NFRCC for the Government and the humanitarian community to jointly support the implementation and monitoring of humanitarian activities.

Beyond the humanitarian community organised under the HCT, a substantial part of the humanitarian response for affected people is being implemented by wider civil society – local communities, foundations, madrasas and grassroots responders who have been at the forefront since the onset of the disaster, engaging in search-and-rescue, taking in people displaced from their homes, and providing food and other assistance. This generosity and community spirit underlies the most ground-level response to this crisis – a community response, of neighbours helping each other, supported by the humanitarian community in the Government-led response.

Recent and ongoing assessments

Supported by national and international NGOs as well as the UN, Government-led multi-sectoral rapid needs assessments (RNA) were carried out

in Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in August and September. Findings from these assessments inform the strategic and technical prioritisation of this plan. Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments are also in process in Sindh and Balochistan to estimate the number of displaced people at union council level and identify their multisectoral needs.

In Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan, the Government is conducting joint surveys to assess damage to infrastructure caused by the heavy rains and floods. A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) led by the Government in collaboration with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Union and UN is also in process to inform longer-term reconstruction and climate resilient recovery.

Scope of the Floods Response Plan

The activities and targets set out under this plan are designed to be complementary to the wider efforts of the Government and civil society, as one part of a larger whole, and are not intended to independently address the entirety of the needs arising from this monsoon disaster. In doing so, this approach considers the substantial funding and in-kind aid provided by the Government as well as that separately raised by civil society, NGOs, and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It is also cognisant of other anticipated streams of assistance, particularly those focused on rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, which will be the subject of an upcoming international conference.

The focus of this plan is on the provision of urgent and lifesaving humanitarian assistance and protection. The plan concurrently recognises the inclusion of limited Early Recovery components, especially livelihoods and agriculture support, as being critical to preventing further erosion of positive coping strategies and to enabling the affected population to more swiftly regain self-sufficiency. Challenges such as access and capacity limitations have also been considered.

Urgent lifesaving efforts are particularly prioritised for the first 6 months of the plan; limited Early Recovery activities are foreseen for the entire 9 months. To further mitigate the risk of duplication, this plan prioritises activities related to the provision of social and communal services and to filling known and revealed gaps in the existing response.

This Floods Response Plan urgently seeks US\$816 million to provide prioritised multi-sectoral aid and protection to 9.5 million people until 31 May 2023, with a focus on the 34 most affected districts in Balochistan, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. This prioritisation is based on the number of houses damaged and destroyed, available projections of water level changes, and the population of displaced people in the districts. It aims to enable a more cohesive response for people in areas that have been most severely affected, and to foster a focused, multisectoral approach. US\$160.3 million of the overall requirement was already sought under the original plan released on 30 August, while US\$655.7 million are new requirements.

The response will be gender-sensitive and aims to meet the acute needs of the most vulnerable people affected by the floods, cognisant of the diverse situations across the affected areas. Groups that will be prioritised for assistance include newly displaced people; people living in poor shelter conditions; people who have lost their income or livelihoods, such as farmers, labourers and home-based women workers; female-headed households; and marginalized groups including persons with disabilities, the elderly and refugees.

Recovery and reconstruction

Beyond the provision of urgent and lifesaving humanitarian assistance and protection and the limited Early Recovery components covered under this plan, longer-term recovery and reconstruction will be needed.

This need centres around the sustainable and climate-resilient repair and rebuilding of houses,

schools, health centres, roads, dams and other physical infrastructure; the restoration of economic and productive infrastructure; and the restoration of social protection and livelihoods. On the environmental front, it also entails the need to manage the debris resulting from the flash floods and landslides, as well as the increase in solid waste that is usual in the aftermath of such crises.

Demands on the Government of Pakistan are substantial. Households will require support to shift from relief-oriented safety nets to productive, development-oriented structures, including in transitioning back into permanent housing. Lost livestock bases need to be restocked, irrigation needs to be rehabilitated, and agricultural land needs to be restored to productivity. Relief and reconstruction machinery and equipment are needed, including generators of different volt amps, wheel excavators, dumpers and cranes.

The forthcoming findings of the ongoing Government-led PDNA will provide more clarity as to the damage and recovery needs arising from this climate-induced crisis in Pakistan.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is committed to ensuring that affected people are at the centre of the humanitarian response, that collective mechanisms are in place to ensure that affected people are able to provide feedback on their own priorities and concerns around humanitarian action, and that these priorities and concerns are considered and addressed in humanitarian action in a meaningful way. To oversee the national and international flood response distributions in Sindh, an 11-member Parliamentary Committee comprising Members of the Provincial Assembly (MPA) has been constituted, with its inaugural meeting held on 26 September. This is part of an active commitment and concerted effort to work collectively to ensure that the response fulfils its objectives and the HCT collective mechanism will feed into the committee. The multi-sector RNAs conducted in the early

phase of the response indicate the existence of significant gaps, with respondents broadly unsatisfied with received assistance, the conduct of aid workers, and the availability of information on the humanitarian response and what they can expect from it.

To address such issues, and recognising AAP as a framework grounded in the rights, dignity, capacity and safety of people through the responsible use of power in humanitarian action, a collective approach to information provision, meaningful participation and access to feedback channels for affected people will serve as a central pillar of the response strategy.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

People affected by crisis, particularly children and women, are at increased risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) upholds a policy of zero tolerance of SEA and sexual harassment, and the HCT reaffirms its commitment and leadership to mitigate risks of SEA in the response across all sectors in the flood response. Main priorities for PSEA include strengthening systems for prevention, safe and accessible reporting, provision of survivor-centred assistance, ensuring prompt and safe investigations of reported cases, and strengthening inter-agency coordination to ensure collective accountability on PSEA.

Humanitarian actors will work to institutionalise risk assessments and safe programming, and to integrate SEA/GBV risk analysis in programme planning and design across all sectors. PSEA messaging that is gender, age and disability sensitive will be integrated across sectoral interventions, and communities will be sensitized using culturally appropriate approaches to facilitate an understanding of SEA misconduct, prohibited behaviours for all humanitarian workers, and where and how to report SEA misconduct.

The interagency PSEA Working Group will strengthen coordination and collective

implementation of PSEA through joint capacity building initiatives and regular interagency coordination meetings to create a platform for sharing tools, guidelines, minimum standards, good practices, challenges and lessons learnt. Organisations will employ safe recruitment

practices to avoid rehiring perpetrators, and conduct in-person PSEA and safeguarding training for all frontline personnel deployed for the response. Mechanisms will be ensured to enable the reporting of PSEA cases through appropriate channels.



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Response by Sector



Education

Sector Leads:
UNICEF

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2M	700K	40.6M

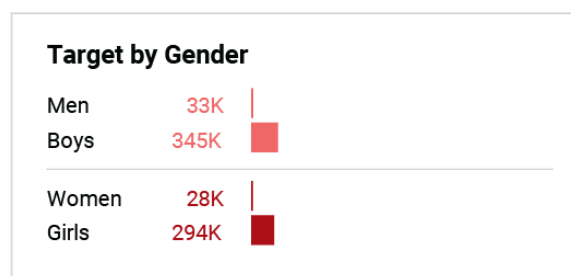
Sector impacts and needs

The education of more than 12 million school-aged children (46 per cent girls) across eighty-four calamity-notified districts is at risk because of the heavy rains and floods, compounding an already serious learning crisis.

At least 25,187 schools have been damaged or destroyed, according to provisional data from provincial Education Departments: 19,750 in Sindh, 2,859 in Balochistan, 2,158 in Punjab, and 420 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In addition, at least 7,062 schools are being used as temporary shelters for people who have been displaced. Schooling has been disrupted, learning materials lost, and affected children, adolescents and teachers are experiencing psychosocial stress.

The multi-sector RNA conducted in 25 flood-affected districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh in September highlighted the immediate need to provide safe and protected learning spaces to children and adolescents displaced by the recent floods, so as to prevent protracted learning losses.

The top three needs identified by community members in the surveyed districts include setting up safe spaces to hold classes for girls and boys (43 per cent), repairing damaged classes (38 per cent), and establishing learning spaces near communities for safe access, especially for girls



(27 per cent). Other important needs identified include securing water and sanitation facilities at learning sites, repairing/replacing damaged school furniture, replacing school equipment, and replacing children’s school supplies. The RNA conducted in Balochistan in August similarly identified the urgent need for safe and secure learning environments for children.

The Sector response to date has benefitted 33,148 children (45 per cent girls) through the establishment of Temporary Learning Centres (TLC) in flood-affected districts. Restoring access to learning through TLCs and other modalities mitigates the impact of interruption of education services, provides a safe space and better protection for children, and assists in providing children with a sense of normalcy.

Over 36,700 children (43 per cent girls) have been reached through the dewatering, cleaning, and disinfection of schools, facilitating resumption of educational activities in safe and healthy learning environments. Education supplies including school tents, school-in-a box kits, recreation kits, school

bags and stationery items have also been provided to support teaching, learning and play activities,

and training of teachers on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) has started.

Priority response activities

The following activities are planned for providing education services to flood-affected children and adolescents in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh:

No.	Activity	Targeted people				Cost (US\$)	
		Total	Men	Women	Boys		Girls
1	Establishment of TLCs and alternate learning modalities	202,800			109,512	93,288	10,140,000
2	Dewatering, cleaning and disinfection	644,213			347,875	296,337	2,147,375
3	Minor repairs to damaged schools	375,084			202,545	172,538	3,985,268
4	Training of teachers on PSS, multi-grade teaching and teaching in emergencies	20,826	11,246	9,580			374,862
5	Training/mobilisation of School Management Committee (SMC) members on PSS and safe reopening and functioning of schools	40,597	21,922	18,675			730,747
6	Distribution of teaching and learning materials as well as school and dignity kits	13,532			7,307	6,224	8,119,410
7	School feeding	40,000			21,600	18,400	1,785,600
8	Establishment of prefabricated structures in locations with fully damaged schools	20,280			10,951	9,328	5,070,000
9	Conduct welcome back to schools	577,884			312,057	265,826	2,029,853
10	Winterization kits	270,400			146,016	124,384	6,219,200
Total							40,602,314

Implementation strategy

Education Sector partners will support the provincial Education Departments to ensure that children and adolescents continue to have access to safe and protected learning environments. The Sector will respond to the education needs of children and adolescents in affected areas, prioritising the most affected districts and collaborating with other sectors including Shelter, WASH and Protection.

Focus will be on the most vulnerable children and adolescent girls and boys, including Afghan refugee children, and those with disabilities. Special consideration will also be given to gender- and age-specific needs, including gender-segregated WASH facilities and protection risks for adolescent girls.

Several cross-cutting and guiding principles, as captured in the INEE Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, will underpin the

Education emergency response strategy and activities and the specific objectives. These include gender mainstreaming; PSEA; sustainability; capacity building; participatory community-based approaches; and monitoring and evaluation.

Accountability to affected people (AAP) and transparency of education responses will be ensured through a community-based participative approach including government and non-government counterparts.

The Education Sector Working Group meets regularly to discuss plans, progress and challenges

relating to the education-in-emergency (EiE) response, and is enhancing capacities of its members, including government, to undertake EiE planning and implementation.

Emergency interventions to be designed with a focus on creating linkages with early recovery and long-term development of the education sector to ensure sustainability. Existing partners will feed in information on priority needs to enable a well-designed early recovery response, and comprehensive assessment tools will identify overall sectoral needs using a building-back-better (BBB) approach.



Photo: OCHA/P. Peron

Food Security and Agriculture

Sector Leads:
WFP, FAO

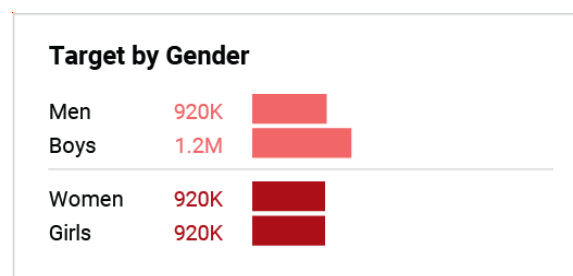
PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
14.6M	4M	269.4M

Sector impacts and needs

The impact of the 2022 monsoon rains and floods on Pakistan rural communities and agriculture has been devastating, resulting in the loss of critical infrastructure, standing crops, grain storage and livestock rearing.

According to preliminary estimates by provincial governments, around 6.5 million acres of standing “Kharif” crops have been affected. Government estimates suggest damages to more than 4.8 million acres of agricultural land in Sindh, 700,000 acres in Punjab, 900,000 acres in Balochistan and 150,000 acres in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, leading to severe losses in agricultural production and livelihoods. In addition, preliminary results of geospatial analysis by FAO GIS team show that around 9.4 million acres of crops are affected/ inundated, mostly in Sindh (4.8 million acres), followed by Punjab (2.7 million acres), Balochistan (1.2 million acres) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (700,000 acres). Most of the major Kharif crops, including cotton and sugarcane, as well as large agricultural areas with vegetables, fodder crops and orchards, have been badly affected; mostly in Sindh, the second largest province in terms of agriculture production, after Punjab.

According to the RNA findings from Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 63 per cent of key informants reported that livelihoods had been severely impacted by floods, 74 per cent reported inability to work and 70 per cent of the crop and orchard areas (in acres) were reported to be affected due to flooding. Overall, 38 per cent



reported loss of cereals stored for household consumption, mostly in Sindh (57 per cent) followed by Punjab (49 per cent) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (29 per cent).

The preliminary results from the IPC acute food insecurity (AFI) analysis conducted pre-flood indicate that in the first week of July 2022, 5.96 million people were estimated to be food insecure (in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 4 (Emergency)) in 28 vulnerable districts across Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. For the projected period of December 2022 to March 2023, the IPC analyses had estimated that the number of IPC and above population in the targeted 28 districts would increase to 7.2 million (pre-flood scenario).

Considering the severe flooding, the IPC analysis conducted prior to the flooding has been updated for the projected period for the same 28 districts. The preliminary results indicate that around 8.62 million people are food insecure (in IPC Phases 3 and 4) from September to December 2022, of whom 6.02 million are estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 2.59 million in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). In 18 flood-affected districts covered by the analysis, 5.74 million people are food insecure: 3.82 million in IPC Phase 3 and 1.92 million in IPC Phase 4.

The preliminary IPC results provided some basis for further analyses to extrapolate for non-IPC districts. Some 14.6 million people are estimated to be in need of food security and agriculture assistance. The extrapolation applied to non-IPC calamity-notified districts of Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab that have similar characteristics and experienced flood damage or losses, while for flood-affected districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, findings from the RNA in the province was used. Out of 14.6 million people in need, the Food Security and Agriculture Sector is targeting four million food insecure people for assistance.

Considering the widespread and severe impacts of this climatic shock, compounding ongoing major socioeconomic volatilities in Pakistan, the Food Security and Agriculture Sector's plan aims to provide critical support to assist highly food insecure people by providing lifesaving food assistance and livelihoods protection support in 34 targeted districts across four provinces in Pakistan, by rapidly assisting and stabilizing community-level livelihoods.

Priority response activities

Food Security and Agriculture Sector will prioritise the provision of conditional and unconditional food and cash assistance, livestock vaccination and treatment, animal feed, crop inputs, rehabilitation of animal shelters, agricultural irrigation channels and community restoration of community and household-level assets, among others. Details of these activities are elaborated in the table below.

No.	Activity	Targeted people					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Livestock health support (vaccination, deworming and treatment)	2,000,000	460,000	460,000	620,000	460,000	4,549,254
2	Animal feed provision to protect livestock	670,000	154,100	154,100	207,700	154,100	9,525,000
3	Rabi and Kharif crop inputs support	1,675,000	385,250	385,250	519,250	385,250	44,450,000
4	Agriculture tools	167,500	38,525	38,525	51,925	38,525	571,500
5	Rehabilitation of animal shelters (cash-for-work and material)	33,500	7,705	7,705	10,385	7,705	3,810,000
6	Rehabilitation of irrigation channels through desilting and minor repair (cash-for-work and material)	268,000	61,640	61,640	83,080	61,640	13,284,245
7	General food assistance	3,700,000	851,000	851,000	1,147,000	851,000	127,153,765
8	Restoration of household and community level assets	2,695,197	619,895	619,895	835,511	619,895	66,059,602
Total							269,403,366

Implementation strategy

The overall objective of the sector response is to save lives, and support livelihoods of rural vulnerable flood-affected households through food, agriculture, livestock and basic livelihoods assets/infrastructure support. The Food Security and Agriculture Sector has a strong presence in all targeted geographic locations, with field offices, networks of implementing partners and capacity to scale up and implement the activities under this plan. The response will be implemented in close coordination with relevant federal and provincial government ministries and departments, such as the NDMA, PDMAs, Ministry of National Food Security and Research, and local government administration.

The Food Security and Agriculture Sector will support coordination of the response under the overall leadership of the Government by assessing the needs and partners' response reporting to identify gaps, and by provide technical guidelines and standards.

The Sector's activities will be implemented in an integrated manner with other relevant sectors, such as Nutrition, WASH, Health and Shelter, to ensure cohesion and maximise impact. Livestock disease control will be coordinated with the Health Sector and cash-for-work with the WASH Sector to complement these activities for mutual benefits at community and household level.



Sector Lead:
WHO

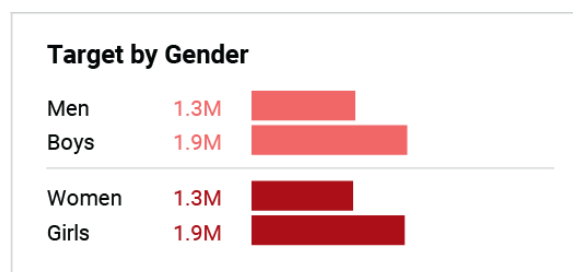
PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
8.2M	6.4M	114.5M

Sector impacts and needs

The ongoing heavy rains and flooding have damaged numerous health facilities across affected areas, including 501 health facilities in Sindh, 244 health facilities in Balochistan and one health facility in Punjab. No information is currently available on damage to health facilities in Punjab.

Access issues arising from the severe weather and its impacts have affected service provision to flood-affected people, as damaged roads hinder access to health centres and hospitals for the affected population and for maintaining the supply chain to replenish essential medicines and medical supplies. Other challenges include inadequate medicine stocks to meet the increased needs arising from the heavy rains and floods, equipment to set up emergency triage, and medical tents and beds outside health facilities. Damage to health facility infrastructure, equipment, medicines and medical supplies are further disrupting service delivery.

An assessment by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Medical Emergency Resilience Foundation (MERF) in four districts of Balochistan in August revealed that 52 per cent of the flood-affected population reported health as a priority, with up to 40 per cent indicating that health services were inaccessible to them. This is corroborated by the RNA, which found that 86 per cent of respondents were concerned about the provision of health services. Major health concerns cited in the two assessments were diarrheal disease, malaria, dengue fever, skin infections and respiratory tract infection. An outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) is ongoing in Pakistan, with 45 districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Islamabad Capital Territory affected to date. The ongoing floods may also exacerbate a Cholera outbreak.



Given the evolving situation, more casualties and infrastructural damage are anticipated, as many among the affected population remain exposed to standing water and their access to basic health services is compromised, increasing the risk of outbreaks of waterborne and vector-borne diseases. Nearly 70 per cent of the 33 million affected people are women and children. Women of reproductive age typically comprise a quarter of the total affected population in humanitarian emergencies, and some 4-5 per cent are girls aged 10-14 years. An estimated 4 per cent of the disaster-affected population is pregnant, and an estimated 15 per cent are likely to experience pregnancy-related complications.

Pakistan has poor health indicators, including high newborn mortality and maternal and child malnutrition rates, with risks now heightened because of disruption of services due to the heavy rains and floods. Immunisation coverage remains low, with wide provincial disparities. Balochistan has the lowest proportion of fully immunised children (37.5%), while in Sindh it is 49 per cent, and many districts in both these provinces have been severely impacted by the monsoon. Disruption of immunisation services due to accessibility issues, cold chain failures and other challenges will put people further at risk of vaccine preventable diseases.

Priority response activities

The Health Sector will prioritise provision of lifesaving medicines and supplies; integrated outreach healthcare, including mobile health and nutrition; disease surveillance and outbreak support; strengthened referral mechanisms; and support to public sector health facilities. Inclusion of female staff in mobile and facility teams will be prioritised to ensure better access for women. Details of priority activities are elaborated below.

No.	Activity	Targeted people					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Delivery of an integrated package of essential services	6,400,000	1,280,000	1,280,000	1,920,000	1,920,000	9,000,000
2	Provision of lifesaving medicine and essential medical equipment and supplies	6,400,000	1,280,000	1,280,000	1,920,000	1,920,000	19,800,000
3	Strengthening referral mechanisms for general emergency and pregnancy-related complications	64,000	12,800	12,800	19,200	19,200	1,560,000
4	Disease surveillance, laboratory and outbreak response	6,400,000	1,280,000	1,280,000	1,920,000	1,920,000	10,120,000
5	Support to need-based immunisation campaigns	3,200,000	640,000	640,000	960,000	960,000	8,700,000
6	Minor repairs and maintenance of health facilities	100 health facilities					6,520,000
7	Community awareness on health issues, including reproductive health	2,560,000	512,000	512,000	768,000	768,000	1,800,000
8	Strengthen mobile health units, static health clinics and referral services for sexual and reproductive health services, including ANC, BEmONC, CEmONC and FP services	400 health facilities					5,200,000
9	Procurement of lifesaving medicines, essential supplies, Inter-Agency Reproductive Health Kits and medical equipment	2,240,000	448,000	448,000	672,000	672,000	9,000,000
10	Deployment of qualified community and facility-based health workforce to provide lifesaving SRH services, basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric, newborn care services and family planning services	800 health workers					7,800,000
11	Establishment of fully equipped mobile health units for provision of lifesaving PHC services	3,200,000	640,000	640,000	960,000	960,000	6,000,000
12	Provision of lifesaving commodities including clean delivery kits, newborn kits, long-lasting insecticidal nets, blankets for community-based outreach interventions for people living in camps	3,200,000	640,000	640,000	960,000	960,000	6,000,000
13	Strengthening of public sector health facilities in affected districts through provision of medicines; medical supplies and equipment; capacity building; and minor repairs and rehabilitation	3,200,000	640,000	640,000	960,000	960,000	15,000,000
14	Social and behaviour change (SBC) interventions for health, hygiene and nutrition awareness	3,200,000	640,000	640,000	960,000	960,000	5,000,000
15	Support to the communications component of needs-based vaccination campaigns	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	300,000	300,000	2,000,000
16	M&E interventions	3,200,000	640,000	640,000	960,000	960,000	1,000,000
Total							114,500,000



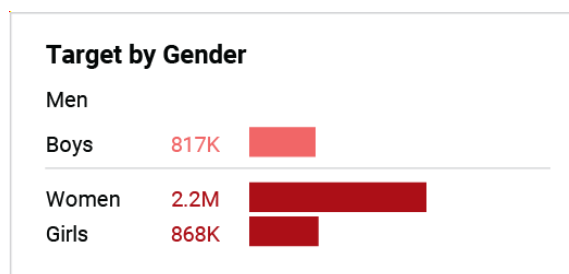
Sector Leads:
UNICEF

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
7.1M	3.9M	91M

Sector impacts and needs

Malnutrition among young children, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) was already prevalent in Pakistan prior to the onset of the heavy rains and floods. The largest nutrition survey conducted in Pakistan – the 2018 National Nutrition Survey (NNS) – indicated that prevalence of wasting among young children (17.7%) is beyond the internationally agreed upon emergency threshold (15%). This existing emergency level malnutrition is expected to increase rapidly post-floods, as a result of disrupted livelihoods and increasing food insecurity. The proportion of food insecure households is high in Pakistan (71%), with the poorest households (lowest wealth quintile) being most affected. A spike in malnutrition is already sweeping across flood-affected areas.

Findings from the multi-sector Rapid Needs Assessment in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab indicate the 60 per cent of affected communities perceive there to be a current nutrition emergency. There are acute needs for emergency nutrition services, including screening of children under five for acute malnutrition and admission of complicated malnutrition cases. Incidences of acute watery diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections increase vulnerability of children and



heighten risks of mortality and morbidity. Inadequate nutrition weakens immune responses, which compounds health problems. Uninterrupted delivery of promotional, preventative and life-saving nutrition services is thus critical.

While immediate response focuses on provision of food and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) measures, the floods will also have a significant negative impact on the nutrition status of young children and women. The Nutrition Sector was reaching only 20 per cent of Pakistan’s malnourished population prior to floods. Given the scale of destruction of livelihoods and crops, coupled with a lack of access to essential commodities, basic services, assets and the presence of protection risks, overall coping mechanisms of an already vulnerable population are even further depleted. These circumstances will lead to a dramatic increase in malnutrition rates if full-scale nutrition services are not rapidly provided.

Priority response activities

The Nutrition Sector will focus on provision of lifesaving treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and provision of multi-macronutrient and IFA supplementation for children under five and PLW and reaching caregivers with MIYCN, health and hygiene messages. These activities are elaborated in the table below.

No.	Activity	Total	Targeted people				Cost (US\$)
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Preventive Blanket Supplementary Feeding	919,464		485,294	210,572	223,598	9,000,000
2	SAM treatment (OTP)	259,630			125,921	133,710	31,155,618
3	SAM treatment (OTP) Supplies only	154,545			74,954	79,591	8,499,975
4	MAM treatment for Children	208,247			101,000	107,247	6,663,902
5	MAM treatment for malnourished pregnant women	180,394		180,394			13,529,530
6	SAM treatment (SC)	46,476			22,541	23,935	18,590,400
7	IFA and MMT for PLW	777,559		777,559			1,166,339
8	MNP for children	583,169			282,837	300,332	874,754
9	Promotion of IYCF (traditional and use of digital /mass media)	777,559		777,559			1,555,118
Total							91,035,636

Implementation strategy

The Nutrition Sector, through its public sector and civil society partners, will implement the priority lifesaving nutrition activities in health facilities and communities across three pillars, throughout the emergency and early recovery phases. Interventions in these two phases are identical, with the exception of blanket supplementary feeding.

Pillar 1: Treatment of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) at health facilities, camps and by mobile teams. Nutrition partners will continue providing support for the treatment of wasted children (Severe and Moderate Acute Malnutrition; SAM and MAM) and PLW, as these children and women are more susceptible to infection due to their low immunity. The compounding issues of food insecurity, poor health indicators and exposures to infections will impact mortality and morbidity adversely.

Pillar 2: Counselling on Maternal Infant Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN). At facility level, all contact points will be leveraged to actively promote optimal breastfeeding (early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of

life, and continued breastfeeding to two years of age). Children enjoy multiple benefits of optimal breastfeeding, including a strengthened immune system. In addition, for children aged six months and above, age-appropriate complementary feeding will be promoted. This will include feeding during illness as well as hygiene practices during food preparation and feeding, through social and behaviour change initiatives.

Pillar 3: Micronutrients supplementation for children and PLW. At facility level, as a preventive measure, healthy children aged 6 to 59 months (not wasted), as well as PLW, will receive multi-micronutrient supplementation. This activity will help to address silent hunger. Antenatal care services will be supported and strengthened by providing adequate information on maternal nutrition, including iron and folic acid supplementation.

This implementation strategy will ensure safety for both clients and caregivers from COVID-19 infection and link beneficiaries with other sectoral support, such as WASH, Health, Food Security and Protection.

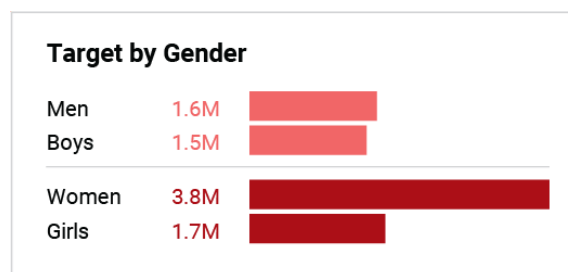
PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
13.5M	8.5M	45.9M

Sector impacts and needs

Pre-existing inequalities have been exacerbated by the monsoon flooding and protection risks have therefore increased. Compounding this is the scale and nature of the displacement which has predominantly affected Sindh province where more than 7.2 million are displaced and more than 570,000 people are living in relief camps. The capacity to respond is severely constrained given gaps in the provision of specialized protection services across affected provinces. Existing referral pathways for protection services have reduced capacity to respond to the increased needs that have emerged.

Nearly 800,000 refugees are estimated to be living in more than 40 calamity-notified districts, 23 per cent of whom are women, 23 per cent girls, and 26 per cent boys. Three quarters of this refugee population are hosted in just five districts in three provinces: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa hosts over 212,000 refugees in Peshawar and over 78,000 refugees in Nowshera; Balochistan hosts over 170,000 refugees in Quetta and over 52,000 refugees in Pishin; and Sindh hosts over 71,700 refugees in Malir Karachi.

Affected communities report key protection concerns specifically related to robberies and looting, threats, separated families, inter-communal disputes, gender-based violence (GBV), loss of civil documentation, separated families and increases in child marriage. Priority protection needs include access to emergency assistance for the most vulnerable, including elderly persons, persons with disabilities, transgender persons and



refugees, legal assistance, physical safety, access to security providers and family tracing.

Refugees are ineligible for cash assistance and vulnerable households may face challenges accessing existing cash assistance programs. Women who do not have individual identity documents are reportedly facing challenges accessing aid. Transgender persons also experience heightened vulnerability and exclusion from humanitarian assistance due to factors including discrimination and risk of violence. Community-based protection mechanisms need to be strengthened to identify and refer the most vulnerable for assistance and support a return and rehabilitation process that is dignified and rights-based. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and response activities, including inter-agency complaints mechanisms, need to be mobilised and significantly scaled up in the affected areas.

Child protection

Some 7.6 million children (girls and boys under 18) are in severely flood-affected areas and face increased risks of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. Pre-monsoon vulnerabilities, including high prevalence of child marriage (>41%), low birth registration (<30%), child labour (>18%), and violent

discipline (>80%) are exacerbated due to displacement and loss of livelihoods.

The RNA indicates that some children have been separated from their usual caregivers, and family tracing was identified as among the top protection needs of communities. The floods are undermining the resilience and psychosocial wellbeing of children and their caregivers, leaving many experiencing distresses with limited or strained support systems, leading to negative coping strategies such as child marriage and child labour.

Accordingly, family and community support systems must be strengthened to provide mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) with meaningful participation. Girls and boys are also exposed to flood-related physical risks and hazards, including snakes and unsafe places such as damaged buildings. Loss of birth certificates may lead to deprivation of children in accessing humanitarian assistance.

Gender discrimination and societal norms may place girls, particularly adolescent girls, at additional risk, including to child marriage and forms of sexual violence. Marginalised children, refugee children and those with disabilities may experience disrupted access to essential services and must be given specific consideration in the

design and implementation of flood-related interventions.

Gender-based violence (GBV)

The RNA findings from Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh indicate that women and girls are the population most at risk of violence in all four provinces. Communities are concerned about the risks of sexual violence, trafficking and other types of violence against women and girls. Gender-based violence safety audits of displacement sites carried out in Sukkur and Hyderabad highlight increased safety and protection risks due to inadequate lighting of WASH facilities and water points, lack of available female medical personnel, and overall lack of critical services for women, girls and persons with disabilities.

Displacement resulting from damage to houses has had a strong negative impact on women's and girls' privacy, safety and security and access to basic humanitarian assistance, which has escalated the pre-existing needs for GBV services and GBV risk mitigation across all sectors of the response. Most RNA respondents did not know what GBV services are available in their area (Sindh: 85%; Punjab: 69%; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 82%), severely limiting the ability of women and girls to access lifesaving GBV services.

Priority response activities

The Protection Sector will implement emergency and early recovery general protection, child protection and GBV interventions which prioritise cash assistance to refugee and other vulnerable households, integrated case management and referral services, legal assistance, capacity building, provision of information on protection risks, psychosocial support services and community mobilisation, among many others. Details of the proposed activities are articulated in the table below.

No.	Activity	Targeted people					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
General Protection							
1	Cash-based interventions (CBI): multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA)	489,000	97,800	97,800	146,700	146,700	9,905,569
2	Legal assistance (incl. access to ID Cards)	16,000	8,000	8,000			250,000
3	Protection assessments	4,000	2,000	2,000			200,000
4	Community outreach and awareness raising (incl. PSEA/complaint mechanisms)	4,500	1,625	1,625	625	625	135,000
5	Support to inter-agency AAP mechanisms						500,000
6	Capacity building (Protection mainstreaming, community-based protection and inclusion, labour issues)	4,000	2,000	2,000			200,000
Child Protection							
7	Community-based MHPSS, including access to safe spaces	501,523	76,140	76,140	178,337	170,906	7,522,844
8	Integrated case management and referral services for survivors of child protection violations	5,239			2,675	2,564	366,705
9	Civil registration systems provide accessible and safe birth registration and certification for children	1,269,000			634,500	634,500	2,538,000
10	Capacity building of Child Protection actors on prevention and response services	2,000	750	1,250			100,000
11	Provide children, families and communities with information on Child Protection risks and how and where to access available services	5,178,028	1,384,225	1,384,225	1,230,422	1,179,155	3,106,817
Gender-based violence (GBV)							
12	Multi-sectoral prevention and response services (PSS, case management, legal, shelter, WGFS, integrated health)	1,250,000	37,261	1,064,739	35,000	113,000	648,000
13	Community-based awareness raising activities (incl. mobile units)	1,100,000	50,000	874,000	41,000	135,000	4,400,000
14	Coordinate GBV prevention and response (establish and disseminate referral pathways and safety audits)	N/A					110,000
15	Capacity development for frontline service providers	500	150	350			20,000
16	Risk mitigation (dignity kits)	500,000		350,000		150,000	15,924,455
Total							45,927,389

Implementation strategy

The Protection Sector, including the Child Protection and GBV sub-sectors and supported by the members of the intersectoral Age, Disability and Diversity Task Force, will work together to achieve the following key objectives to ensure that the centrality of protection is maintained across the response:

- Ensure critical protection needs are identified and addressed through prevention, risk mitigation and response services by specialised actors.
- Build capacity of response agencies to ensure a protection-sensitive approach and support protection mainstreaming from a multi-sectoral approach.
- Strengthen accountability to affected communities through outreach on PSEA and complaints mechanisms.

Protection activities will ensure an inclusive and gender-responsive approach. Vulnerable populations that will be prioritised in the flood response include newly displaced people, women, adolescent girls and boys living in poor shelter conditions, female-headed households, persons with disabilities, refugees, transgender persons and other minorities living in flood-affected areas.

The Protection Sector has the engagement of approximately 27 partners working across the flood-affected areas (four general protection, 15 Child Protection, nine GBV) and has reached over 685,000 individuals since the beginning of the

response. Key gaps for partners remain in Sindh, where there are limited child protection and GBV specialised agencies.

Child protection

The Protection Sector will work with government counterparts to strengthen their capacities to deliver the specialised services, including case management and civil documentation. The sector will closely engage with civil society organisations for the provision of community-based services, capacity building and dissemination of child protection messages.

Gender-based violence

The GBV response strategy is formulated and will be implemented through the well-established GBV working groups' coordination structures, led by the Government through NDMA, PDMAs, Social Welfare, and Women Development Departments. In line with the GBV Area of Responsibility (AOR) commitment to leaving no one behind, the Floods Response Plan will apply a human rights-based and survivor-centred approach, ensuring national ownership and mutual accountability in the delivery of immediate and lifesaving GBV risk mitigation measures and response services followed by early recovery activities. Efforts will be made to ensure seamless bridging between humanitarian and development efforts during the early recovery phase, guided by the goal of building back better (BBB) in joint efforts with relevant government departments.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Sector Leads:
IOM, IFRC

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
12M	3.5M	145.5M

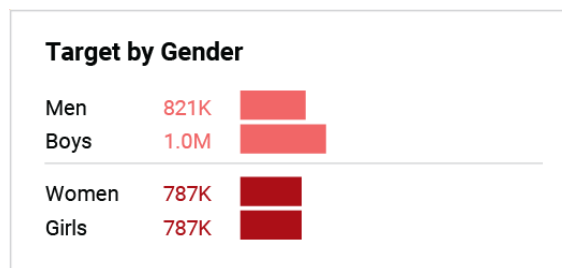
Sector impacts and needs

The heavy rainfall, floods and landslides have led to the largest housing loss in any disaster this century, with over 2 million homes damaged or destroyed. This has led to an estimated 7.96 million people being displaced, including 7.93 million in priority districts. For some, the waters have receded, leaving people to return to damaged or destroyed dwellings. For others, the floodwaters have yet to recede, and they find themselves camped on higher ground such as roadsides and embankments near their flooded homes.

The precarious shelter conditions are complicated by the coming winter. Of the affected population, some 4 million people live in provinces where the temperature falls below freezing. Even in the warmest of the affected areas, temperatures fall below 10 degrees centigrade every year, dipping lower due to windchill for those living near water and in the open.

There has been a large-scale national shelter response led by the Government and civil society, as well as a growing response from the international community, but the scale of the shelter needs far exceeds capacity to provide assistance. Whilst the crisis has affected housing and lead to displacement in all provinces of Pakistan, it has disproportionately affected Sindh, which has sustained 88 per cent of the housing damage. Other significantly affected provinces include Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab.

Throughout the affected areas, people can be seen with minimal materials, often in the open or with just a bed and some fabric to provide shelter. These conditions seriously impact on the health,



security privacy and dignity of affected people. Given the context of rural Pakistan, this loss of privacy creates a particular risk for women and children, who may be exposed to many forms of GBV resulting from inadequate shelter.

Access to materials to build shelters and houses is a persistent issue throughout the affected areas of Pakistan, where poverty levels are high. Given the surge in demand, the price of some materials has increased, with some suppliers charging up to three times pre-flooding levels. Access to deliver NFIs to nearly all affected communities is possible, although the flooding of roads and pathways from distribution sites mean that access to materials is even more challenging for people living with disabilities, who formed a reported 6.2 per cent of the population before the floods. For these people, partners need to consider how to support transportation of materials from distribution sites and put projects in place to ensure that they can be used effectively once transported.

Of the displaced population, at least 598,000 people are living in collective centres, along displacement sites along roads, and in camps, all with diverse protection needs. Many of these sites require urgent planning, coordination and support, with improvements including mapping and demarcation, fire safety awareness, drainage and minor infrastructure, as well as coordination of assistance, bearing in mind privacy issues for

women and girls. Responding to these gaps requires information management, coordination, and communication with communities.

There are significant information gaps, including a lack of information on the number of displaced persons at more granular administrative levels, such as at union council and village levels. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) will further

deploy its baseline assessment to estimate the number of displaced people at the union council level, and its Community Needs Identification Tool to identify the number of displaced people and their multisectoral needs at village level. This information is critical not only for the Shelter and NFI Sector, but also for the Government of Pakistan, other UN agencies, NGOs and other partners.

Priority response activities

The Shelter/NFI Sector will focus on providing emergency shelter assistance, as well as technical assistance, cash for emergency shelter repairs and construction at return locations, essential household items, with a focus on winter support and support to coordination and management of temporary sites. This will be pursued through the following activities:

No.	Activity	Targeted people				Cost (US\$)	
		Total	Men	Women	Boys		Girls
1	Non-Food Items (NFI)	2,306,955	547,902	524,832	709,389	524,832	27,474,810
2	Emergency shelter	3,460,433	821,853	787,248	1,064,083	787,248	82,424,430
3	Emergency repairs	1,153,478	273,951	262,416	354,694	262,416	22,895,675
4	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	120,000	28,500	27,300	36,900	27,300	10,000,000
5	Displacement Tracking Matrix	N/A					2,700,000
Total							145,494,915

Implementation strategy

The shelter response strategy will prioritise ensuring life-saving assistance for winter in shelter, household items and site management to safeguard the health, security privacy and dignity of affected people. The response will adapt levels of assistance to initially ensure basic coverage is achieved.

There is significant NGO capacity in many of the affected areas, with local NGOs still retaining staff involved in the construction of over 100,000 one room shelters between 2010 and 2013, as well as staff who have been involved in distributions and

shelter programming in the past. The Shelter Sector currently has 24 partners in Sindh, 16 partners in Balochistan, 12 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and six in Punjab. However, this capacity will need to be reinforced to meet the scale of needs with quality programming.

For displacement sites, assistance will be in the form of basic shelter kits including tarpaulins, rope and poles or cash. In return locations, support will ensure that people have at least a roof over their head through emergency repair kits and emergency shelters. This will be achieved through

mixed modalities such as roofing kits, technical support, physical support and cash. For all locations, household items will be provided with a prioritisation of materials for winter. Distributions of household items will be coordinated with other sectors, particularly WASH.

Site management will prioritise locations for intervention. It will work with the Government and

site leaders to identify needs, gaps and coordinate the delivery of assistance to those sites.

Interventions will be implemented on the basis of site-level needs analysis, from physical planning and infrastructure to community mobilisation for site maintenance and site-level protection.



Photo: OCHA/P. Peron



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

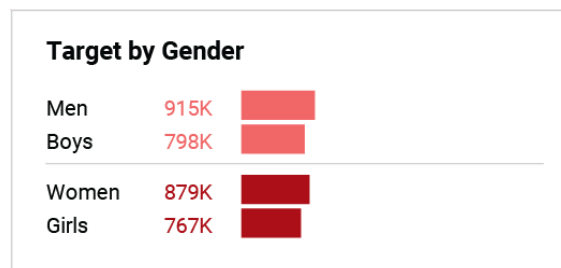
Sector Lead:
UNICEF

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
6.3M	3.4M	97.2M

Sector impacts and needs

The multisector RNAs identified lack of access to sufficient and quality drinking water as a primary issue, with 64 per cent of key informants identifying access to safe water as a serious problem. As a result of damage to public and communal water supply systems, an additional 17 per cent of the population (5.4 million people) are now forced to rely on unsafe sources of drinking water. Communities also expressed concern regarding water quality at existing water points, noting turbidity, foul odour and bad taste as issues of concern.

The floods have also resulted in damages to sanitation facilities in the affected communities. Around 19 per cent of people affected by the floods (6.3 million people) have been deprived of their household sanitation facilities, with over 950,000 household latrines estimated to be damaged or inaccessible. The trends show an increase in the practice of open defecation from 21 per cent before to 35 per cent after the floods.



There is a clear need for provision of sanitation facilities alongside social mobilisation for adoption of good hygiene behaviours. The data indicates that safe hygiene practices have proved difficult to follow after the floods, with an additional 14 per cent of affected persons (4.7 million people) not practicing handwashing with soap at critical times, due to lack of facilities and limited awareness. In addition, lack of access to appropriate and private WASH facilities puts women and children at increased risk of gender-based violence.

Priority needs will include provision of safe water of appropriate quality and quantity, improved access to sanitation for the affected population, and distribution of WASH NFIs to enable the adoption and practice of good hygiene behaviour.

Priority response activities

The WASH Sector will support improved access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking, and maintaining personal hygiene, improved access to toilets and washing facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender appropriate and improved access to critical WASH-related information and commodities. These activities are elaborated in the table below.

No.	Activity	Targeted people				Cost (US\$)	
		Total	Men	Women	Boys		Girls
1	Water – Restoration/rehabilitation of water systems	3,257,580	887,169	852,378	774,196	743,837	39,090,960
2	Water – Temporary services	2,904,719	791,071	760,049	690,336	663,263	4,357,079
3	Construction / Rehabilitation of household latrines	949,640	258,625	248,483	225,691	216,841	27,132,563
4	Sanitation services – Temporary	1,038,085	282,712	271,625	246,711	237,037	6,228,512
5	Hygiene promotion	3,359,837	915,018	879,135	798,499	767,185	3,359,837
6	WASH supplies (hygiene kits)	3,359,837	915,018	879,135	798,499	767,185	8,639,581
7	WASH in institutions	705,000	192,000	184,470	167,550	160,980	8,389,500
Total						97,198,032	

Implementation strategy

The WASH implementation strategy will include a combination of work directly with Government counterparts, civil society and private service providers for the supply of goods and services. At the provincial level this includes the Public Health Engineering and local Government departments, UN agencies and NGOs.

The response in Pakistan adheres to WASH Sector Guidelines defined by Sphere and as per national standards of Pakistan. Specific indicators related to a particular emergency may be adjusted based on the scale of need and resources available, especially during the scale-up of the response.

WASH interventions will be planned and rolled out with due consideration to protection issues, in particular those related to people with disabilities and women and children, by supporting their dignity and minimising risk of violence and exploitation. This includes ensuring WASH partners are able to deliver safe and appropriate WASH facilities and practices that are adapted to the needs of women and children and in a manner that protects children and their caregivers. The Sector will also, to the extent possible, ensure environmental safeguarding.

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

9.2M

Sector impacts and needs

The humanitarian situation is being compounded by severe impacts to infrastructure. Damage to over 13,000 km of roads and 410 bridges has impeded the ability of people to flee to safer areas, as well as compromising the delivery of aid to people in need. Key gaps and bottlenecks identified by the Logistics Sector include:

- Need for coordination between humanitarian actors to maximise use of available commercial logistics capacities and avoid duplication of efforts.
- Scale of response beyond the existing logistics capacity of the Government.
- Limited access to logistics information, including data on the status of key routes and infrastructure.

There is consequently a need to reinforce the Government's logistical capacity to facilitate timely and uninterrupted humanitarian response. Logistics coordination and information sharing among the Government, international and national NGOs and the UN are indispensable for optimising logistics efforts and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Augmentation of storage capacities in flood-affected areas is needed, and 20 mobile storage units have been deployed to Karachi, Moro and Sukkur from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Dubai.

Priority response activities

While access to flood-affected areas is improving, the influx of relief items requires additional logistical management capacity; augmented logistical support to NDMA remains a priority. Transport and storage services will continue to be extended to support NDMA as required, and additional logistics equipment will be purchased to bolster the response capacity. The Sector will continue to maintain a robust logistics coordination and information sharing platform for the duration of the response, and information management products will be made available on the Sector's dedicated webpage.

No.	Activity	Cost (US\$)
1	Transportation	7,131,518
2	Storage and related equipment	1,376,384
3	Coordination and information sharing	646,994
Total		9,154,896

Implementation strategy

The Logistics Sector will continue to provide humanitarian partners with critical logistics coordination and information management support. To support the effective management of incoming relief items, the Sector will continue to augment and strengthen NDMA's logistics capacity to reach vulnerable populations across affected areas.

The Sector lead agency has put in place cargo handling and onward transportation services at the port and airport in Karachi, Sindh; these services

will be temporarily maintained given the significant amount of bilateral in-kind relief items that continue to arrive.

Coordination and information management continue to be urgent priorities to support the timely delivery of humanitarian items, mitigating constraints in the supply chain. The Logistics Sector maintains a flexible approach that allows it to tailor its support to the latest needs and realities on the ground while simultaneously ensuring a coordinated and well-informed logistics response.



Photo: OCHA/P. Peron



Coordination

Lead agency:
OCHA

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

3M

Priority response activities

Support the Government and the humanitarian community to strengthen strategic and operational coordination for an effective and principled emergency response to the 2022 monsoon floods in Pakistan.

Implementation strategy

As of late September, at least 64 national NGOs and 37 International NGOs are responding with life-saving activities and protection services, alongside the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and UN agencies. This is in addition to a large number of civil society organisations, such as local communities, foundations, madrasas and grassroots responders. Considering the substantial humanitarian needs and logistics constraints, the response calls for significant coordination services to facilitate a collective and effective response from a diverse set of actors in support to Government-led relief efforts.

The humanitarian response, which is government-led, is centred on field-level coordination in the districts and provinces, to ensure complementarity with local response mechanisms. Operationally, Urdu-speaking national coordinators and Information Management Officers are posted with PDMA in the affected provinces. Regular PDMA-led Core Coordination Committee meetings are convened in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Inter-Sector Working Groups (ISWG) have been constituted in Sindh and Balochistan.

Humanitarian hubs have been established in Karachi and Sukkur in Sindh, as well as in Peshawar in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Quetta in Balochistan. Additional hubs are also being set up in Hyderabad in Sindh and in Multan in Punjab. These hubs provide platforms for humanitarian partners to closely coordinate their response

efforts and are operated in collaboration with the relevant local authorities, including the PDMA and DDMA. National NGOs present at the district level will support coordination.

Additional consolidated capacity and expertise in the hubs will support effective coordination of humanitarian assistance, monitoring of continuous and evolving needs, integration of AAP and PSEA mechanisms, and close collaboration with representative bodies of government where appropriate.

At the national level, strategic direction is provided by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). To ensure ongoing cohesiveness in the humanitarian response at the technical level, regular meetings are held by the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) and the Assessment Working Group (AWG), as well as the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) comprising eight humanitarian sectors. The ISCG sectors are co-led by UN agencies and the sectors' respective Government counterparts, to facilitate transparency in the planning and implementation process.

This approach aims to strengthen coordination, facilitate complementarity, and reinforce the Government's leadership of the humanitarian response. To further solidify this, UN staff have been posted in the offices of the NDMA and PDMA.

How to Contribute

Donating to the Floods Response Plan

Financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are among the most valuable and effective forms of response in humanitarian emergencies. Public and private sector donors are invited to contribute cash directly to aid organisations providing humanitarian response in Pakistan.

Guidance for doing so can be found here: [Business Brief: Humanitarian Overview and Call to Action](#)

Contributing through the Central Emergency Fund

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how contribute:

<https://cerf.un.org>

Make an in-kind contribution of goods and services

While humanitarian aid is needed urgently, The United Nations urges companies to refrain from sending unsolicited donations that may not correspond to identified needs or meet international quality standards. Donors are highly encouraged to send cash rather than in-kind

donations. Donations-in-kind are useful when they meet a pre-identified need on the ground for which supply through other means (procurement, prepositioned stock) is not available. In other circumstances they may not fit needs, can potentially be administratively burdensome (placing demands on thinly stretched emergency personnel), and may undermine local markets (where local supply is available).

For any additional questions about in-kind donations, please reach out to OCHA with as much detail as possible, including what you wish to donate and how much, the estimated market value, your time frame for delivery, details on shipping and any other conditions. We will then guide you to the most appropriate recipient organisation(s). Companies with employees, suppliers, or customers in the country or region, or those with existing agreements with responding humanitarian organisations should aim to provide support directly to these groups. For more information, please contact OCHA's Private Sector Engagement Advisor at ocha-ers-ps@un.org.

Registering and recognizing your contributions

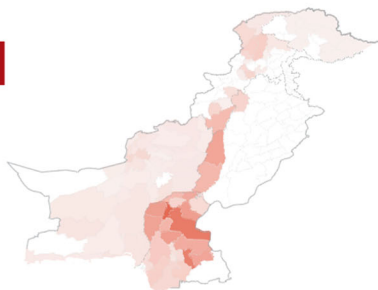
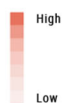
We thank you in advance for your generosity in responding to this urgent request for support. OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online contribution report form at: <https://fts.unocha.org>

Annex 1: People in Need

ALL SECTORS

20.6M

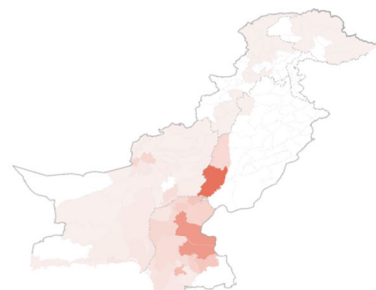
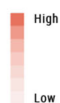
PEOPLE IN NEED



EDUCATION

2.0M

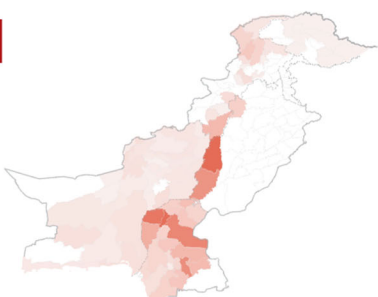
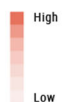
PEOPLE IN NEED



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

14.6M

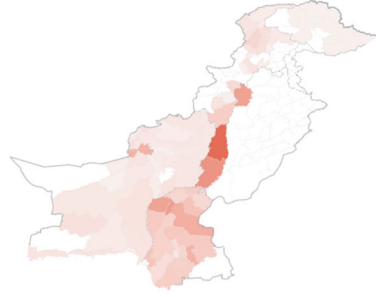
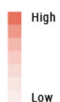
PEOPLE IN NEED



HEALTH

8.2M

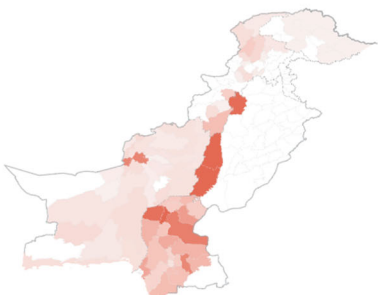
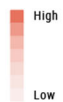
PEOPLE IN NEED



NUTRITION

7.1M

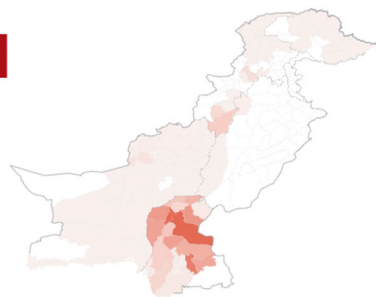
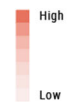
PEOPLE IN NEED



PROTECTION

13.5M

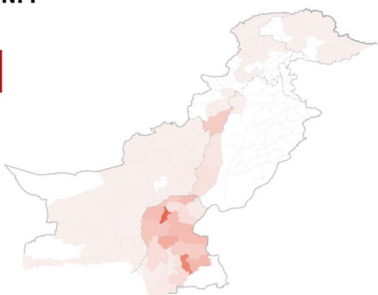
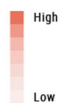
PEOPLE IN NEED



SHELTER AND NFI

12.0M

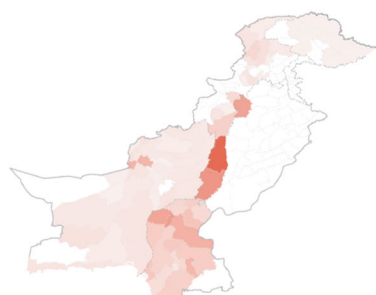
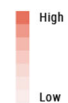
PEOPLE IN NEED



WASH

6.3M

PEOPLE IN NEED



The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not been agreed upon by the parties. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Annex 2: Funding

The below table presents a breakdown of funding requirements by calendar year to facilitate the tracking of annual funding. This revised Flash Appeal remains a single document, and overall sectoral and intersectoral people in need, targets and funding requirements presented in this document are calculated for the full nine-month period from 1 September 2022 to 31 May 2023. Activities and funding requirements targeted for 2022 that have not been met by 31 December 2022 will be carried over to 2023, reflecting the continued needs and gaps that persist into the new year.

Sector	2022 funding required (US\$)	2023 funding required	Total funding required
Education	23,647,157	16,955,157	40,602,314
Food Security & Agriculture	166,131,467	103,271,899	269,403,366
Health	83,776,723	30,723,277	114,500,000
Nutrition	36,345,212	54,690,424	91,035,636
Protection	16,087,202	29,840,187	45,927,389
General Protection	3,911,856	7,278,712	11,190,569
Child Protection	4,561,455	9,072,910	13,634,365
Gender-Based Violence	7,613,891	13,488,564	21,102,455
Shelter/NFI	89,598,170	55,896,745	145,494,915
WASH	47,294,467	49,903,565	97,198,032
Logistics	8,094,896	1,060,000	9,154,896
Coordination	1,333,333	1,666,667	3,000,000
Total	472,308,627	344,007,921	816,316,548

REVISED

2022 FLOODS RESPONSE PLAN

PAKISTAN