

2022 FLOODS RESPONSE PLAN

01 SEP 2022-
28 FEB 2023

PAKISTAN

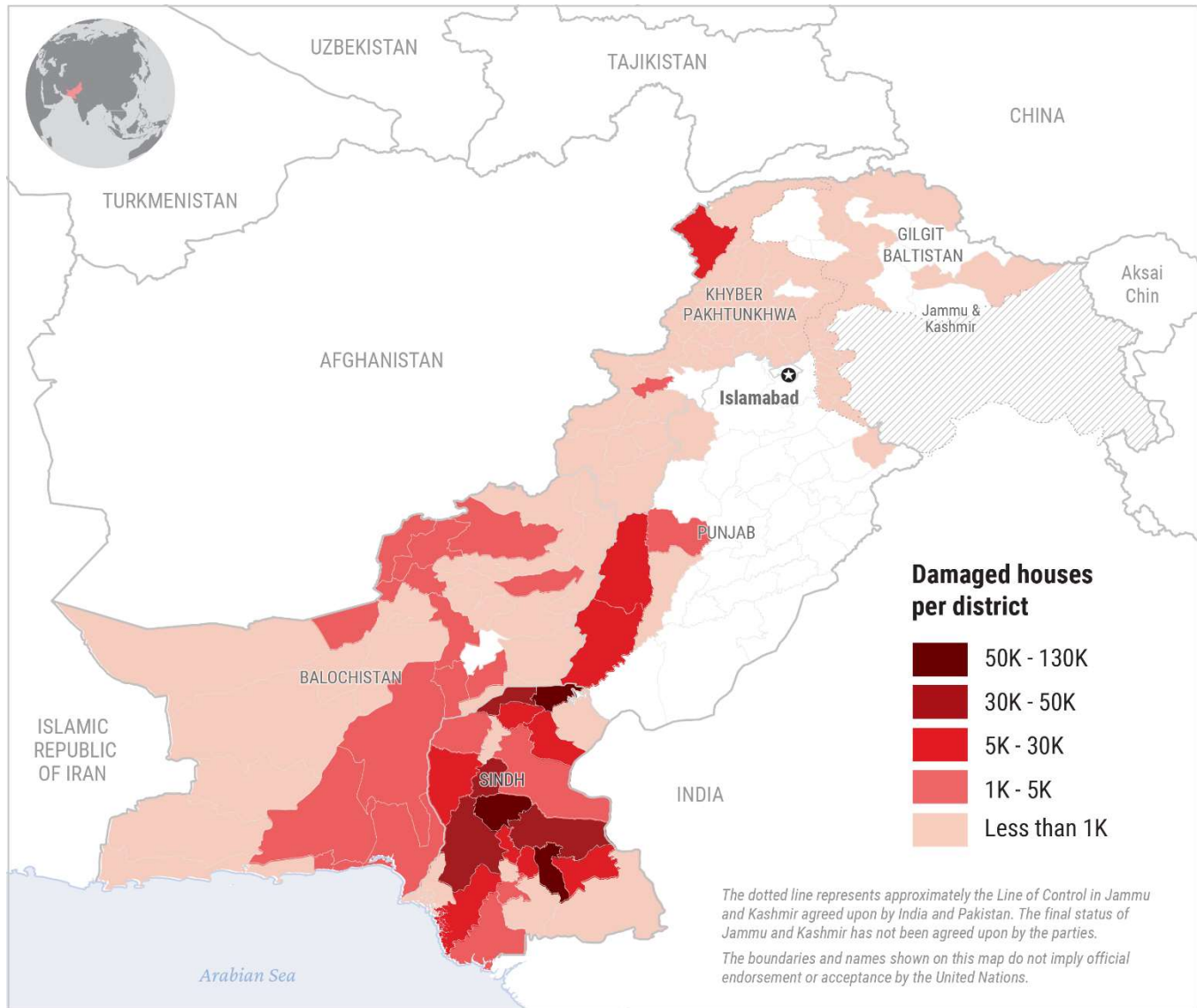
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30 AUG 2022

Photo: UNICEF/A. Malik



At a Glance

POPULATION AFFECTED BY HEAVY RAINS/FLOODS	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
33M	6.4M	5.2M	\$160.3M

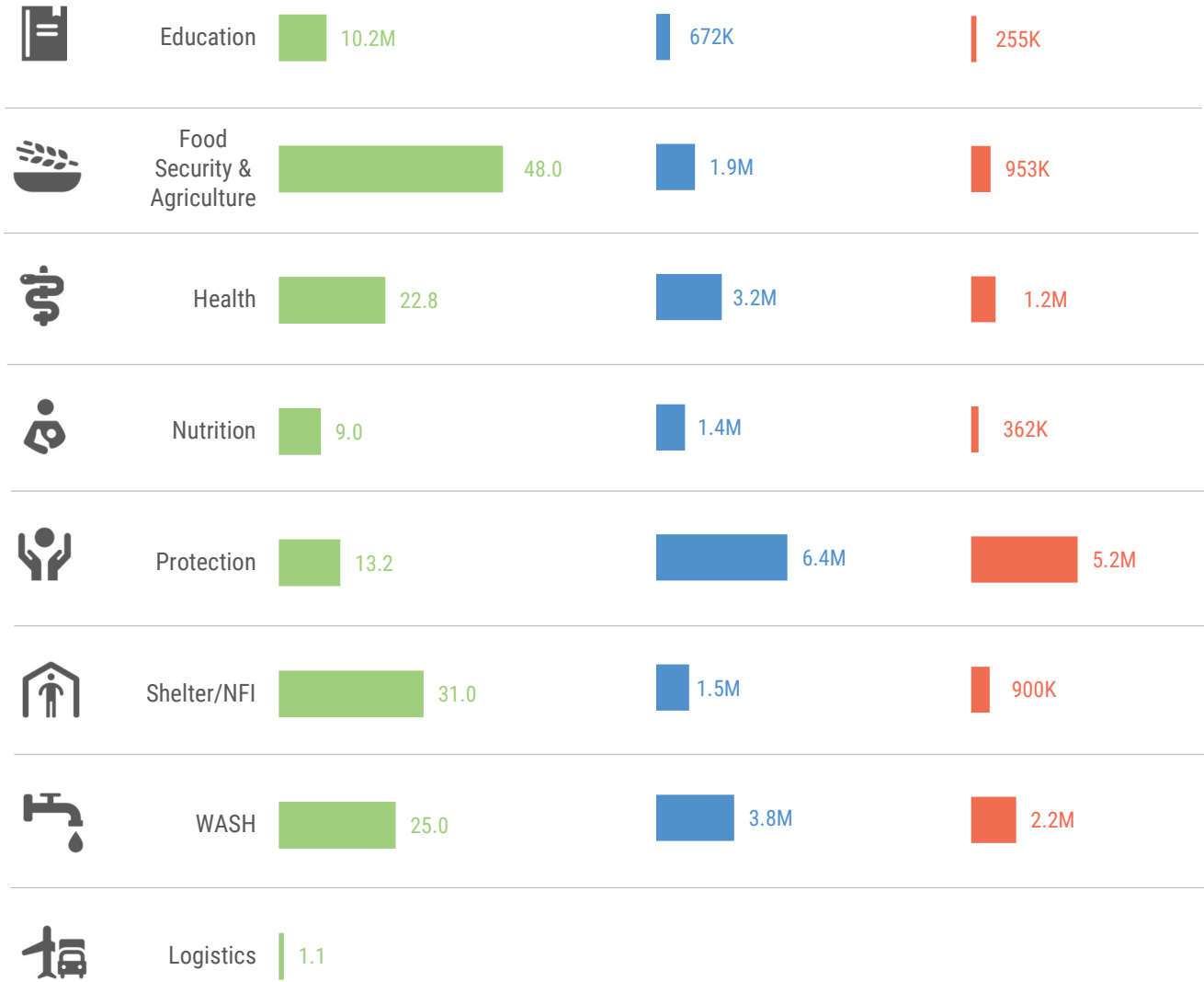


This document is consolidated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and its partners. It covers the period from 01 September 2022 to 28 February 2023 and was issued on 30 August 2022.

\$160.3M
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

6.4M
PEOPLE IN NEED

5.2M
PEOPLE TARGETED



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

'People in need' as used in this plan is based on the total number of damaged and destroyed houses reported by the NDMA and the average household sizes in each of the affected provinces. This is a planning figure intended to estimate the approximate number of people that may need lifesaving humanitarian assistance over the next six months within the scope of this response plan. These numbers may change as the monsoon season continues and more information becomes available, including through needs assessments in affected areas.

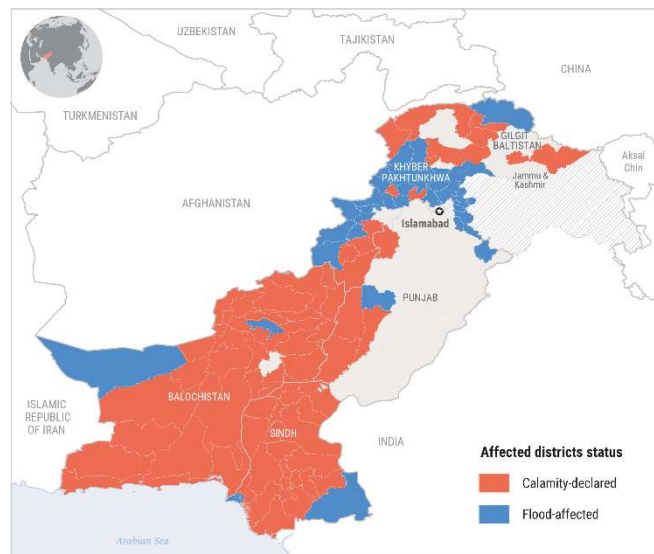
Additional people may require other forms of assistance beyond the scope of this plan, who are not included in the 6.4 million people in need estimated for this plan.

Situation Overview

Pakistan has been enduring severe monsoon weather since June 2022, which saw area-weighted rainfall 67 per cent above normal levels in that month alone. As of 27 August, rainfall in the country is equivalent to 2.9 times the national 30-year average. This has caused widespread flooding and landslides, with severe repercussions for human lives, property and infrastructure. To date, 72 districts across Pakistan have been declared 'calamity hit' by the Government of Pakistan. These numbers remain dynamic given the ongoing rains, and the number of calamity-declared districts is expected to increase.

Southern and central Pakistan have been most affected, particularly Balochistan and Sindh provinces. Balochistan has received 5.1 times its 30-year average rainfall as of 27 August, while Sindh's is 5.7 times its 30-year average.¹ Hill torrents occurred in Balochistan, Sindh and south Punjab, while most districts of Sindh were inundated, with water unlikely to recede soon. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the higher rainfall in Balochistan represents a change in the monsoon pattern, as the province is not usually affected by the monsoon.

The Government of Pakistan estimates that around 33 million people across the country are affected by the rains, floods and consequent impacts such as landslides. More than 421,000 refugees living in calamity-declared districts are also affected or at risk. As of 27 August, some 6.4 million people are estimated to need of assistance. According to the NDMA, between 14



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.

June and 27 August at least 1,033 people were killed and 1,527 people injured, with numbers increasing as rains continue.² Over 287,000 houses have been destroyed and over 662,000 partially damaged. Livelihoods are also being heavily impacted – more than 719,000 livestock – a critical source of sustenance and livelihoods for many families – have died, of which some 69 per cent are in Balochistan and 28 per cent in Punjab. Around 2 million acres of crops and orchards have also been affected to date, of which 304,475 acres are in Balochistan, 178,186 acres in Punjab and around 1.54 million acres in Sindh.

The humanitarian situation is being compounded by severe impacts to infrastructure. Damage to nearly 3,500 km of roads and 149 bridges has impeded the ability of people to flee to safer areas, as well as compromising the delivery of aid to people in need. Internet outages have also been

¹ Balochistan 307.8 mm compared to 60.2 mm; Sindh 696.7 mm compared to 121.2 mm

² 207 women, 456 men, 348 children killed, plus 22 unknown; 369 women, 803 men, 355 children injured

reported, with the Pakistan Telecommunications Authority attributing widespread internet cuts in central and northern Pakistan on 19 August to technical faults in the fiberoptic network resulting from the heavy rains and floods.

The humanitarian situation is likely to deteriorate further as heavy rains continue over areas already inundated by more than two months of storms and flooding. Flash floods and rain-induced landslides are compounded by the inability of existing infrastructure to cope with the extraordinary amount of water. Many rivers, including the Indus River which traverses the length of Pakistan, are at high flood warning level

and/or have breached their banks, and major dam reservoirs are rapidly filling or already overflowing, posing further risk to people in the vicinity and downstream.

Pakistan is among the ten countries most affected by extreme weather events despite its very low carbon footprint, according to the Global Climate Risk Index 2021 and Climate Watch. While national efforts are underway to support people affected by the ongoing rains and floods, international solidarity is crucial to adequately address the impacts.

Strategic Objectives



S01

Deliver urgent lifesaving and livelihoods assistance for people affected by floods, in line with national 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 and ensure their access to urgently needed assistance and protection.


Response modalities







Government-led response

The Government of Pakistan is leading the humanitarian response for people in the affected areas, supported by the UN and humanitarian partners. The Government is working to ensure the provision of aid for some 33 million affected people who will require some form of humanitarian assistance, an effort supported by the UN and the international humanitarian community, which aims to support and protect some 5.2 million people in Pakistan over the next six months under this response plan.

The response by the Government of Pakistan is well underway. Nationwide, PKR 35 billion (ca. US\$173 million) has been earmarked to aid flood-affected people under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). This is expected to be increased to over PKR 100 billion (ca. US\$460 million), due to ongoing and forecasted rains in Sindh province. BISP is expecting to target, in accordance with the National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER), approximately 4.6 million of the most vulnerable households in the notified affected areas across Pakistan, with each receiving PKR 25,000 (US\$115) in immediate cash relief. The government is also providing PKR 1 million (US\$4,615) in ex-gratia compensation to the next of kin of people killed by the impact of the floods; PKR 250,000 (US\$1,154) for injuries and for partially damage houses; and PKR 500,000 (US\$2,308) for destroyed houses. A relief fund has also been established for people to donate to the flood relief efforts, in addition to PKR 5 billion (ca. US\$23 million) released by the Government to the NDMA. Beyond financial support, by 25 August the NDMA and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of the affected

RELIEF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED (AS OF 27 AUG 2022)



		AJ&K	BLN	GB	KP	ICT	PB	SINDH	TOTAL
 Tents	NDMA	450	8,179	550	1,400	15	1,650	22,140	34,384
	PDMA	1,000	29,320	746	1,447		29,963	89,815	152,291
 Tarpaulins	NDMA	300	18,400	700	1,400	15	1,500	34,535	56,850
	PDMA	161	21,816	126	497			30,710	53,310
 Mosquito nets	NDMA		19,048		1,200		1,500	157,056	178,804
	PDMA		19,036		653		9,050	155,795	184,534
 Food packs	NDMA		12,500		1,000		1,400	14,500	29,400
	PDMA	35	38,442	611	818		59,141	35,442	134,489
 Hygiene kits	NDMA		3,000		1,150		500	2,150	6,800
	PDMA		3,250		645				3,895
 Jerry cans	NDMA		8,000		1,000		1,000	2,000	12,000
	PDMA	750	8,650		125			11,880	21,405
Total		2,696	189,641	2,733	11,335	30	105,704	556,023	

provinces had also supported people in need with in-kind support such as Food, including 143,685 food packs; Shelter items, including 167,822 tents, 84,580 tarpaulins and 211,236 mosquito nets; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) supplies, including 10,045 Hygiene Kits and 31,864 jerry cans.

This has been further bolstered by Pakistan’s Armed Forces, with the Army, Air Force and Navy providing a combined 97 helicopter sorties for search-and-rescue activities as well as to deliver aid to people in areas inaccessible by land. To assist with response efforts on the ground, the Army has provided 1,973 of its troops, and the Air Force and Navy have respectively provided 340 and 200 troops. The Navy and Air Force have also delivered around 19,120 liters of water. Combined, the three branches of the Pakistan Armed Forces have provided 4,110 tents, 31,369 food packs and 1,259 tons of rations; as well as set up 119 medical camps to assist people in need.

Humanitarian partners are supporting the government-led response, targeting some 5.2 million out of an estimated 6.4 million people in critical need over the next 6 months. The UN has already mobilized nearly US\$7 million for its response to the floods, including redirecting existing programmes and resources to meet the most urgent needs while efforts continue to further scale up the response. The humanitarian community also supported a government-led multisectoral rapid needs assessment (RNA) to assess the impact of the floods in 10 districts of Balochistan in August, and will support further RNAs in other affected areas.

Humanitarian Coordination

Coordination is taking place through various platforms in addition to regular bilateral engagements. Led by the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Pakistan (RC/HC), the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) provides strategic leadership of the country’s humanitarian community, with an Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) convening at the operational level. The Strategic Coordination Forum (SCF), co-chaired by the Chairman of the NDMA and the RC/HC, serves as the decision-making forum cross cutting the NDMA, PDMA and the UN and humanitarian partners. A Relief Coordination Committee (RCC) has also been constituted by the Prime Minister to provide the overall oversight and coordination of response and relief efforts.

Response strategy

The response will be gender-sensitive and aims to meet the acute needs of the most vulnerable people affected by the floods. Groups that will be prioritized for assistance include:

- Newly displaced people
- People living in poor shelter conditions
- People who have lost their income or livelihood, such as farmers and laborers
- Female-headed households
- Persons with disabilities (PWD)
- Refugees residing in flood-affected areas

Response by Sector

Education

Sector Leads:
UNICEF

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
672K	255K	10.2M

Sector overview

The education sector has been severely impacted by the recent flood and rain emergency, in terms of destruction and damages to schools, use of schools as temporary shelter for displaced people, disruption of schooling and the ongoing academic year, and loss of learning materials, as well as psychosocial stress experienced by children, adolescents and teachers.

Provisional data from provincial Education Departments show that at least 17,566 schools have been damaged or destroyed due to the emergency: 15,842 schools in Sindh, 544 in Balochistan and 1,180 in Punjab. Additionally, at least 5,492 schools are being used to accommodate displaced people. The rapid needs assessment (RNA) conducted in 10 districts of Balochistan found that 977 classrooms were completely destroyed (304 in Khuzdar, 193 in Las Bela and 167 in Jhal Magsi), while minor damage was reported in 975 classrooms (304 in Khuzdar, 156 in Las Bela and 174 in Jhal Magsi), and 577 schools were being used as shelter (254 in Killa Saifullah, 105 in Jhal Magsi and 84 in Las Bela).

In Sindh and Punjab, provincial Education Departments are collecting data. Preliminary results indicate 1,180 damaged schools in Punjab and 15,842 in Sindh, including both partially and

fully damaged schools. A full assessment is not yet possible due to continued rainfall and some cases schools being underwater.

Restoring access to learning through Temporary Learning Centers and other modalities would mitigate the impact of interruption of education services, provide a safe space and better protection for children, and assist in providing a sense of normalcy.

In Balochistan, 30 Temporary Learning Centers (TLC) for 3,600 children including 1,100 girls have been established in Pishin district, and one TLC has been established in Las Bela district; education supplies have been provided to the children. TLCs will be scaled up, and education supplies – already delivered in Balochistan – will reach 15,000 children in an initial stage. Education supplies have been assigned for Sindh and Punjab and are expected to reach some 35,000 children.

Priority response activities

The following activities are planned for providing education services for flood-affected children:

- Establishment of TLC/alternate learning modalities in flood-affected districts, including second shift schooling and distance

learning education for resumption of education in emergencies.

- Distribution of teaching/learning materials.
- Dewatering, cleaning and disinfection of schools to facilitate the resumption of educational activities in a safe and healthy learning environment.
- Training of teachers on PSS, multigrade teaching and teaching in emergencies.
- Training and mobilization of School Management Committee members on PSS, safe reopening and functioning of schools.
- Activation of cross sectoral arrangements with WASH, Child Protection and Health Clusters for water, latrines, PSS, child protection, nutrition, and health and hygiene.

Implementation strategy

To provide children with continuity of learning, safety, and a sense of normalcy, and to prevent children, especially girls, from dropping out of school, Education Sector partners, together with other stakeholders, will support the provincial Education Departments to ensure that children continue to have access to safe and protected learning environments for the next six months.

The Education Sector will respond to the education needs of children in the severely affected districts identified by NDMA and assessed through RNAs and other reports. The Education Sector Working Group is meeting regularly on planning, progress and problem solving on the Education in Emergency (EiE) response and is also enhancing capacities of members including government to undertake EiE planning and implementation across the country.

Schools are currently closed due to heavy rains. The Education response will facilitate continuity

and resumption of formal and non-formal education and learning by providing TLCs in affected districts. Key strategies:

- Children will be enrolled in TLCs in collaboration with Shelter and WASH in camps and where displaced people have occupied schools, and near flood-damaged schools. Most schools are underwater or severely damaged and are unsafe.
- Provision of emergency education supplies such as school-in-a-box, school tents, recreational kits and other teaching and learning materials for resumption and continuation of education and play activities.
- Provision of PSS for flood-affected children, including training of teachers on provision of PSS including emotional/social support, play, building children's social networks, and identifying children in distress for referral to initial counselling. Teachers will be trained on multi-grade teaching in emergencies.
- The strategy will focus on the most vulnerable children and adolescent girls and boys, including refugee children.
- 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; sustainability; capacity building; participatory community-based approaches; and monitoring and evaluation.
- Accountability and transparency of education responses will be ensured through a community-based participative approach, including with government and non-government counterparts.



Food Security and Agriculture

Sector Leads:
WFP, FAO

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.9M

PEOPLE TARGETED

953K

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

48M

Sector overview

The 2022 monsoon rains and floods have incurred huge damages and losses to the food security and agriculture sector. The impact has been particularly severe in Sindh and Balochistan provinces, which is most likely to affect the already highly food insecure situation in the vulnerable districts, and the situation will further deteriorate due to ongoing rains.

In total, around 2 million acres of crops/orchards are affected to date, of which 304,475 acres are in Balochistan, 178,186 acres in Punjab and around 1.54 million acres in Sindh. The livestock sector has also experienced losses of around 793,995 livestock (animals/poultry), including around 500,000 in Balochistan, 202,797 in Punjab, 89,622 in Sindh and 806 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Per the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) acute food insecurity analysis jointly conducted in the first week of July 2022 by FAO, WFP, NGOs and federal and provincial government ministries and departments, around 3.5 million people are estimated to be food insecure in 17 of the 59 calamity affected districts which were covered in IPC analysis. Of these around 2.5 million people are in Sindh and 1 million in Balochistan. In addition, around 7.7 million people are estimated to be in IPC phases 3 and 4 (Crisis and Emergency) 42 flood-affected districts.

Of 6.4 million people in need, some 1.91 million people are estimated to be in IPC phases 3 and 4 and are in need of food security and agriculture

related assistance. Of these, around 510,000 people are estimated to be in IPC 4 (Emergency). However, the scale of the flood emergency and ongoing rains indicate a strong likelihood that the number of food insecure people will increase substantially.

Considering the widespread and severe impact of this climatic shock, on top of the ongoing major socioeconomic volatilities in Pakistan and the region this year, this Floods Response Plan aims to provide critical support to assist the highly food insecure and the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people in the targeted districts across Pakistan, by rapidly assisting and stabilizing community-level livelihoods.

Priority response activities

In view of the large-scale provision of cash assistance provided by the Government through the BISP, the response activities will focus on complementary actions that can ensure access to food as well as support for the early restoration of livelihoods. Food Security and Agriculture-based livelihood activities (livestock and crop related) activities will be undertaken in targeted districts across Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab.

Urgent food security and livelihoods needs will be addressed by targeting the most vulnerable flood-affected population, such as those relying on casual/daily wage labor, persons with disabilities,

female- and child-headed households, refugees as well as subsistence-level farmers, and livestock holders.

Specifically, this will include:

- Provision of conditional and unconditional food / cash assistance.
- Livestock vaccination for large and small ruminants.
- Provision of animal feed.
- Crop inputs (seeds and fertilizer) for the upcoming plantation season.

Implementation strategy

The Food Security and Agriculture Sector has a strong presence in all targeted geographic locations with field offices, and capacity to scale

up and implement needed activities. The response plan will be implemented in close coordination with relevant federal and provincial government ministries/departments (NDMA, PDMA), Ministry of National Food Security and Research, and local government administration. International and national NGOs will also be engaged in implementing the response activities.

Of the US\$47.99 million total funding requirement for the Food Security and Agriculture Sector to implement the planned activities, US\$30.08 million is needed for food/cash assistance and US\$17.91 million is needed to protect livestock and produce vital food.

The response plan will be implemented in complementarity with other relevant sectors, including Nutrition, WASH, Health and Shelter.



Sector Lead:
WHO

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
3.2M	1.2M	22.8M

Sector Overview

The ongoing heavy rains and flooding have damaged numerous health facilities across impacted areas, including 501 health facilities in Sindh (including 88 completely), 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 centers and hospitals, both by the affected population and for maintaining the supply chain to replenish essential medicines and other medical supplies. Another challenge is the limited stock for medicines alongside increased need for medicines; equipment to set up emergency triage; and medical tent; as well as beds outside health facilities. Damage to health facility infrastructure (building, water supplies, electric installation, etc.), 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 August 2022 in four districts of Balochistan 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 government-led rapid needs assessment (RNA), which found that 86 per cent of the flood affected population are concerned about the provision of health

services. Major health concerns cited in the two assessments were diarrheal disease, Malaria, Dengue fever, skin infection and respiratory tract infection. An outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) is ongoing in Pakistan, with 45 districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) 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 total affected population in humanitarian emergencies are women and children, and women of reproductive age typically comprise a quarter of the total affected population 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, specifically newborn mortality rates and malnutrition, with risks now heightened due to disruption of services as a result of the rains and floods. Immunization coverage remains low, with wide provincial disparities. Balochistan has the lowest fully immunized children at 37.5 per cent, while Sindh

is at 49 per cent, and many districts of these provinces have been severely impacted by the floods. Disruption of immunization services due to accessibility issues, cold chain failure and other issues will put people further at risk of vaccine preventable diseases.

Priority response activities

- **Integrated outreach healthcare and reproductive health services:** Immediate intervention through the provision of integrated outreach services through mobile health teams and medical camps.
- **Establish tented health facilities** in affected areas.
- **Provision of lifesaving medicine and essential medical equipment and supplies:** Emergency Health Kits and reproductive health kits; newborn baby kits and safe delivery kits; long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN); diarrheal disease kits; acute respiratory treatment kits; and family planning commodities.
- **Support need-based immunization campaigns** through outreach services.
- **Strengthening referral mechanisms for general emergency and pregnancy related complications:** Provision of ambulance services/transportation services from camp/home to referral health facility and equipping the referral health facility with adequately trained human resources and medically essential supplies and equipment.
- **Disease surveillance and outbreak response:** Deployment of surveillance and rapid response teams to detect, investigate and respond to disease outbreaks. To support surveillance data collection, analysis and

report preparation for timely action and disease situation monitoring.

- **Minor repairs and maintenance of affected health facilities:** Ensure minor repair and maintenance of health facility infrastructure including labor rooms and emergency treatment.
- **Community awareness on health issues, including reproductive health:** Information sharing and awareness raising on health and reproductive health related issues and availability of services.
- **Establish Integrated Mobile Health and Nutrition services** in flood-affected areas and displacement populations.
- **Strengthening public sector health facilities** for primary healthcare, Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn Child plus Adolescent Health (RMNCH), immunization services and management of AWD and ARI according to IMNCH guidelines.

Implementation strategy

The health sector response will be implemented through NGOs with contractual services as well as through direct implementation by the sector lead agencies. The Health Sector response envisages enhancing the capacity of health facilities through the deployment of trained healthcare providers with provisions of essential medicine and required medical equipment. Where appropriate, primary health care implementation will be conducted through government health systems or mobile teams. Community mobilization and engagement will be sought.



Nutrition

Sector Leads:
UNICEF

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.4M

PEOPLE TARGETED

362K

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

9M

Sector overview

Malnutrition was already prevalent among young children, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) living in flood-affected areas prior to the monsoon. The 2018 National Nutrition Survey (NNS) found various forms of malnutrition including wasting, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies to be established public health issues in Pakistan. Prevalence of wasting among young children (17.7%) was beyond the internationally agreed upon emergency thresholds (15%) and is expected to increase rapidly as a result of the widespread destruction and loss of livelihoods. Proportion of food insecure households is high in Pakistan (71%), with the poorest households (lowest wealth quintile) being more affected. An increase in cases of malnutrition is therefore expected as a result of this heavy monsoon spell, with those already more vulnerable most impacted.

A rapid need assessment in Balochistan indicated compromised nutrition responses in the areas most heavily affected by the recent floods. Young children under age five are vulnerable in terms of nutrition, and there are reports that infant formula and feeding bottles have been distributed, which needs to be discouraged. The children under five and PLW in the flood-affected areas are highly vulnerable to the current conditions and are prone to food insecurity and deterioration of nutritional status. Lifesaving nutrition interventions are thus urgently needed.

Some 22 per cent of the 6.4 million people in critical need over the next 6 months – 1.4 million people – are estimated to need nutrition support.

Priority response activities

- Children under 5 years of age with acute malnutrition will be provided with lifesaving treatment for moderate and severe acute malnutrition (MAM & SAM) as well as SAM with complications.
- Pregnant and lactating mothers with acute malnutrition will be provided with treatment.
- Children under age 5 and PLW will be provided with multi-micronutrient and Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplements.
- Caregivers will be reached with awareness raising messages on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding Nutrition (MIYCN) as well as health and hygiene in a Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) approach at facilities and in communities.
- 31,664 children to be treated for MAM in Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFP).
- 31,990 children to be treated for SAM in Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (OTP)
- 4,799 children to be treated for SAM with complications in stabilization centers (SC).

- 28,049 PLW reached with acute malnutrition services.
- 72,540 children with normal nutritional status will be supplemented with micronutrient powders (MNP) to prevent malnutrition.
- 96,720 caregivers in communities and health facilities to be reached with MIYCN messages.

Implementation strategy

The Nutrition implementation strategy will ensure safety for both clients and caregivers from COVID-19 infections and link beneficiaries with other sectoral supports.

- **Pillar 1: Treatment of malnourished children and PLW at health facilities, camps and by mobile teams:** Nutrition partners will continue providing support to the treatment of wasted children (SAM & MAM) and PLW as they are more susceptible to infections due to their low immunity. Moreover, food insecurity, poor health indicators and exposure to infections will adversely impact mortality and morbidity.
- **Pillar 2: Counselling on MIYCN:** At facility level, all contact points will be leveraged to actively promote optimal breastfeeding³ for children to enjoy the multiple benefits, including stronger immune systems. In addition, for children aged six months and above, age-appropriate complementary feeding will be promoted, including feeding during illness, as well as hygiene practices during food preparation and feeding. The subject actions will be conducted in a SBCC approach.
- **Pillar 3: Micronutrients supplementation for children and pregnant and lactating women:** At facility level, as a preventive measure, healthy children aged 6 to 59 months (not wasted) will receive multi-micronutrient supplements. This activity will help in addressing the silent hunger. Similarly, PLW will also receive multi-micronutrient tablets. Antenatal care services will be supported through the provision of adequate information on maternal nutrition including IFA supplementation.

³ Early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, and continued breastfeeding until two years of age.



Protection

Sector Leads:
UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
6.4M	5.2M	13.2M

Sector overview

The recent multisectoral rapid needs assessment (RNA) conducted in 10 districts of Balochistan highlighted the key protection concerns of communities, which included theft, robberies and looting, threats, separated families, inter-communal disputes, gender-based violence (GBV), and increases in child marriage. Priority protection needs include access to support for elderly persons, persons with disabilities (PWD) and refugees; access to legal services; physical safety; access to security providers; and family tracing. Existing referral pathways for protection services have less capacity to respond to the increased needs. PSEA prevention and response activities, including complaints mechanisms, need to be mobilized or established in the affected areas.

Some 184,000 people displaced by the floods are living in relief camps, with many more living with host families, limiting access to assistance. Safe spaces for the disclosure of GBV incidents have been disrupted. Identification of safe spaces in areas of displacement should be established to ensure that all children and adolescents can enjoy safe recreational activities; structured psychosocial support (PSS) can be provided; minimum standards for safe disclosure of GBV maintained; child protection services provided; and referrals made.

Around half the 6.4 million people affected by the floods are women. This includes over 1.6 million women of reproductive age, 320,000 adolescent girls between 10-14 years and 640,000 between

14-19. Around 127,642 women are currently pregnant and 14,182 will give birth in one month's time. Approximately 2,127 of these women may end up in unsafe abortion or miscarriage and the same number of currently pregnant women will experience pregnancy-related complications. Around 32,000 women will seek services for gender-based violence.

Children comprise 46.6 per cent of the flood-affected population and are at risk of protection threats including different forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence. The recent Balochistan RNA indicates that some children have been separated from their usual caregivers, and family tracing (FTR) was identified as among the top three protection needs of communities. The floods are also undermining the resilience and psychosocial wellbeing of children and their caregivers, leaving many experiencing distress with limited or strained support systems. Accordingly, family and community support systems must be strengthened to provide mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) with meaningful participation from children, including adolescents, and their caregivers.

Girls and boys are exposed to flood-related physical risks and hazards, including animal and insect bites, snakes, unsafe places such as damaged buildings, and drowning, which require awareness raising. Gender discrimination and societal norms may place girls, particularly adolescent girls, at additional risk, including to child marriage and forms of sexual violence.

Marginalized children, such as refugee children and those with disabilities, may experience increased vulnerability, including due to disrupted access to essential services. They must be given specific consideration in the design and implementation of flood-related interventions.

Priority response activities

- Child Protection/GBV referral pathways to be strengthened and updated– most urgent is establishment in displacement camps in all provinces.
- Make effective use of available helplines to reach out to the affected population and engagement of referral stakeholders for quick and essential response services.
- Ensure dissemination of messages on prevention of violence against women and girls including needs of persons with disabilities and women-headed households through (social) media and print material.
- Establish Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (BEmOC) services for women in flood-affected areas with referral support for Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEmONC), including services in clinical management of rape.
- Provide children, families and communities with information on child protection and how and where to access available child protection services.
- Provide communities with information on GBV protection risks and where to access response services.
- Support MHPSS activities for children and caregivers and link with referral mechanisms for more specialized services.
- Support child protection response services for survivors of child protection violations through an integrated case management and referral system, as well as for unaccompanied and separated children, including family tracing and reunification (FTR) and prioritizing family-based alternative care arrangements.
- Distribute Dignity Kits for women and girls of reproductive age.
- Replace civil documentation lost or damaged due to the monsoon, in all affected areas.
- Ensure PSEA prevention and response activities, including awareness raising and strengthening/establishing complaints mechanisms.
- Establish child-friendly, women’s safe spaces providing a full range of GBV prevention and response services with specific focus on women of reproductive age, people with disabilities, GBV survivors and at-risk groups.
- Provision of emergency cash assistance to people who may be ineligible for other schemes, such as refugees.

Implementation strategy

- Protection partners will support relevant government mandated agencies to deliver protection services such as operating helplines, providing case management and ensuring referral pathways are functional.
- Protection partners will support community-based interventions for activities such as PSS and awareness-raising of protection risks and available services.
- Ensure that the inter-sectoral approach to the planning of the distribution of non-food items (NFI) and other material assistance considers how to meet the needs of the elderly, PWD, women, girls and other vulnerable groups, including refugees.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Sector Leads:
IOM, IFRC

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.5M	900K	31M

Sector overview

The floods caused total or partial damage to nearly 950,000 housing units across the country. Over 287,000 houses have reportedly been fully damaged and another more than 662,000 partially damaged. Among provinces, the housing stock in Sindh has been the most affected, with 571,699 housing units completely or partially damaged, which represents 86 per cent of the total affected housing stock across the country. The direct damages to houses caused indirect losses to the depreciated value of housing assets, appliances, and fixtures. It has been observed that most of the fully damaged houses were kuccha houses that were washed away by floods, along with essential household items.

The extent of damage to houses and the recently concluded RNA results show that most of the affected population need rental cash assistance, emergency shelter, essential non-food items (NFIs) and tool kits for removing debris, repairing and reconstructing their houses.

Within the relief phase, the Shelter/NFI Sector will focus on supporting people whose houses have been seriously damaged or destroyed in the floods with emergency shelter and NFI solutions providing basic protection from the rain and sun, as well as privacy and dignity. The early recovery phase will focus on providing a safe and durable shelter solution.

Some 1.5 million people are estimated to be in need of Shelter support, based on the number of houses destroyed. Some 130,000 households

(over 900,000 people) will be targeted with different types of assistance based on needs. The NFI distribution will target 100,000 households, a portion of whom will also receive toolkits and cash-for-work assistance. The beneficiary selection criteria are:

- Households that completely lost their homes and essential items.
- Households with severely damaged houses.
- Vulnerable households or households with member(s) from vulnerable groups will be given priority, including person with disabilities, female-headed household, the elderly and refugees.

Priority response activities

Priority will be given to severely damaged and destroyed houses, including loss of essential items.

- Provision of emergency shelter
- Provision of basic NFIs (including blankets, bedding and kitchen set).
- Provision of tool kits and cash-for-work to remove debris and repair severely damaged houses.

Implementation strategy

Humanitarian partners are actively present in the flood-affected area. The Shelter/NFI sector will

strengthen coordination among organizations involved in the response. The partners have the capacity and technical resources to implement the relief activities.

The following points will be adopted with regard to Shelter/NFI Sector implementation:

- Cash and vouchers should be considered options where markets can support demand.
- Emergency shelter and NFI distribution mechanisms must be accessible to all vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, the elderly, female-headed households and refugees.
- Distributing shelter material that can be reused in the early recovery phase should be encouraged.
- Distribution of tool kits will facilitate the repair and rehabilitation process.
- Distribution in the affected locations and support to host families will prevent further displacement.
- Specific gender considerations must be made in both the selection and targeting of beneficiaries and the distribution and follow-up of Shelter/NFI support.
- Organizations involved in the response will need to access most affected and difficult access areas to ensure coverage of the maximum number and most vulnerable households. Extended relief may be required for those who cannot return to their land.
- Coordination with WASH and Health Clusters indicates that the Shelter/NFI sector will not cover hygiene kits, jerry cans, buckets, and mosquito nets to avoid duplication.
- Public information campaigns using formal and informal communication methods will explain policies to flood-affected populations. Communication channels should be accessible to all and facilitate feedback.
- Facilitate appropriate solutions for people, including refugees, living in rented accommodation or informal housing that has been damaged or destroyed.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Sector Lead:
UNICEF

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
3.8M	2.2M	25M

Sector overview

The recent RNA in Balochistan identified lack of access to sufficient and quality drinking water as a primary issue, with 63 per cent of the population in the targeted districts terming access to safe water a serious problem. Communities also expressed concern regarding water quality at existing water points, noting turbidity, foul odors and bad taste as issues. Sanitation and hygiene practice trends show that communities are resorting to open defecation and other unhygienic practices that increase risk to water and sanitation related diseases among the population. There is a clear need for provision of sanitation services alongside social mobilization for adopting safe hygienic behaviors. Preliminary information from Sindh indicates similar levels of need in the hardest hit areas. The Sindh PDMA has requested assistance in WASH as a priority sector, focused on drinking water and sanitation.

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

Priority response activities

The WASH Sector will support, based on priority and relevance, the following specific outputs and interventions:

- Improve access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking,

cooking and maintaining personal hygiene, focused on displaced populations and including needs in places of learning and health centers. Interventions may include:

- temporary support for water trucking.
- Water treatment and water quality monitoring and surveillance.
- restoration of damaged water systems (both public and community-operated).
- Household point of use (PoU) water treatment solutions.
- Improve access to toilets and washing facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate, focused on displaced populations and including places of learning and health centers.
- Improve access to critical WASH-related information to promote safe hygiene practices and distribution of WASH NFIs, including hygiene kits catering to the specific needs of adolescent girls and women.

Implementation strategy

The WASH strategy for implementation will include a combination of work directly with government counterparts, civil society and private service providers for 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 is in accordance with UNICEF’s Core Commitments to Children (CCCs) in Humanitarian Action. Specific indicators related to a specific emergency may be adjusted based on 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 Refugees, people with disabilities and women and children

by supporting their dignity and minimizing 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.

 **Logistics**

Lead agency:
WFP

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

1.1M

Sector overview

WFP will use its global expertise to augment the logistics and supply chain management of relief supplies as led by the Government and NDMA. The objective of this effort is to facilitate and enable an uninterrupted supply chain that supports the delivery of humanitarian relief items to the affected population.

Implementation strategy

In view of the considerable destruction of roads and infrastructure, the focus of this work will be to ensure effective information management on transportation capacity and the accessibility of routes to affected areas.

In addition, and in view of the expected flow of relief items into the country and affected areas, the capacity will be provided to strengthen storage and warehouse management and to optimize the use of the established network of Humanitarian Response Facilities. In addition to technical support, further hardware including rub halls and mobile storage units will be procured and deployed to affected areas.

Government Response Overview

The Government of Pakistan has been actively engaged in comprehensively responding to the humanitarian needs of people affected by the monsoon weather, as elucidated on Page 6. The NDMA estimates some 33 million people being affected by severe rains and floods this monsoon, and the Government has appealed to the international community for support in alleviating the conditions of the people affected. This Floods Response Plan serves as a contribution to meeting these needs within the framework of the Government's wider response. While 5.2 million people are targeted to be supported for the next six months under this plan, actual needs are still increasing and will exceed this over the longer term. Demands on the Government are substantial and available resources are increasingly stretched, and the Government of Pakistan has identified the priority needs laid out below as critical to enabling the country to support people affected by the rains and floods.

Priority needs

Food Security and Nutrition

To sustain the people living in the flood-affected areas nationwide, the Government of Pakistan needs to support some 5.5 million families with food, as well as nutrition support for children and breastfeeding mothers. This support would be for an initial period of six months and would be delivered through provision of standardized food packs to feed a family for two weeks. Nutrition supplements are also needed.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

With over 197,000 houses destroyed, over 298,000 houses partially damaged, and widespread losses of household items, temporary shelters and basic NFIs are needed to support the affected population. Provisions needed to enable this are tents, temporary shelters, temporary toilets, clothing for children and adults, blankets, plastic mats, sleeping bags, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and torchlights, as well as jerry cans and toiletry kits.

Health

COVID-19 as well as waterborne diseases and other flood-related illnesses are straining the health system, which is also operating at reduced capacity due to the impact of the floods. Urgent needs exist for the delivery of health services, the establishment of medical camps, the supply of medicines and the provision vaccinations. The Government has identified the following as critically needed: Rapid Antigen Testing (RAT) kits, cholera kits, Dengue kits, anti-snake venom and oral rehydration salts (ORS), as well as surgical gloves, first aid kits, safe delivery kits, mosquito nets, Ultra Low Volume (ULV) foggers, and various medicines.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

To supply clean drinking water to people affected by the floods, the Government has determined the need for water filtration units at the household level and community water filtration plants, while repellents and sprays are needed to mitigate the risk of insect-borne diseases that has heightened due to the prevalence of standing water resulting from the floods. Sanitation and hygiene solutions are also needed, including temporary toilets, toiletries, hygiene kits and washing materials.

Livelihoods and Livestock support

Livestock are crucial for the livelihoods and sustenance of many of the affected population. To stem the already high livestock death toll, vaccines against foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), Hemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), Enterotoxaemia (ETV) and Lumpy Skin are needed, as well as animal antibiotics, animal multivitamins, antipyretics, syringes with needles, and animal sheds and fodder.

Relief machinery and equipment

To facilitate the relief efforts of the Government, generators of different volt amps are needed, as well as dewatering pumps with a range of different horsepower for use in different conditions. Also needed are water bowsers, water rescue vehicles, high-wheel evacuation vehicles, wheel excavators, dumpers, cranes, graders, all-terrain vehicles (ATV) and 50-meter Bailey Bridges.

How to Contribute

Donating to organizations

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 organizations providing humanitarian response in Pakistan.

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 organization(s). Companies with employees, suppliers, or customers in the country or region, or those with existing agreements with responding humanitarian organizations 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>

2022 FLOODS RESPONSE PLAN

PAKISTAN