

REVISED
2022 FLOODS RESPONSE PLAN
PAKISTAN

**FINAL
REPORT**

ISSUED
18-December-2023

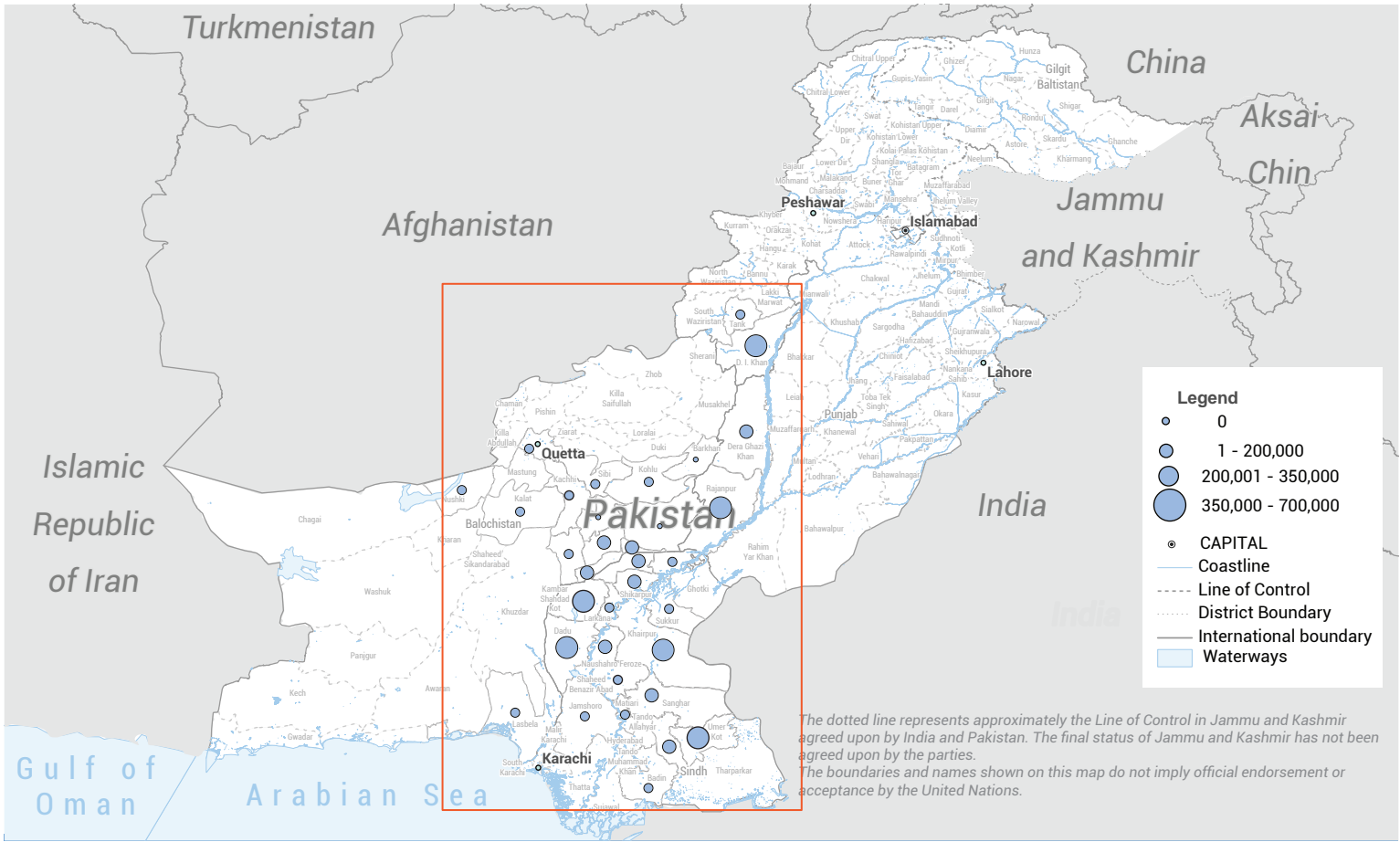
Photo: OCHA/P. Peron



Table of Contents

Part 1: Overview	4
Context	4
Summary of the Response	4
Progress against Cross-Cutting Priorities	5
Coordination Mechanism	7
Access and Operating Environment	8
Operational Presence	9
Part 2: Progress Against Strategic Objectives by Sectors	10
Strategic Objective 1:	
Food Security and Agriculture	10
Shelter and Non-Food Items	12
Logistics	13
Strategic Objective 2:	
Nutrition	14
Health	16
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	17
Strategic Objective 3:	
Protection	18
Education	20
Coordination Services	22
Part 3: Continuing Humanitarian Needs and Gaps	23
Annex	
Overview of Sectoral Response	25

At a Glance- People Reached



FRP 34 priority districts

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

0.6M

Punjab

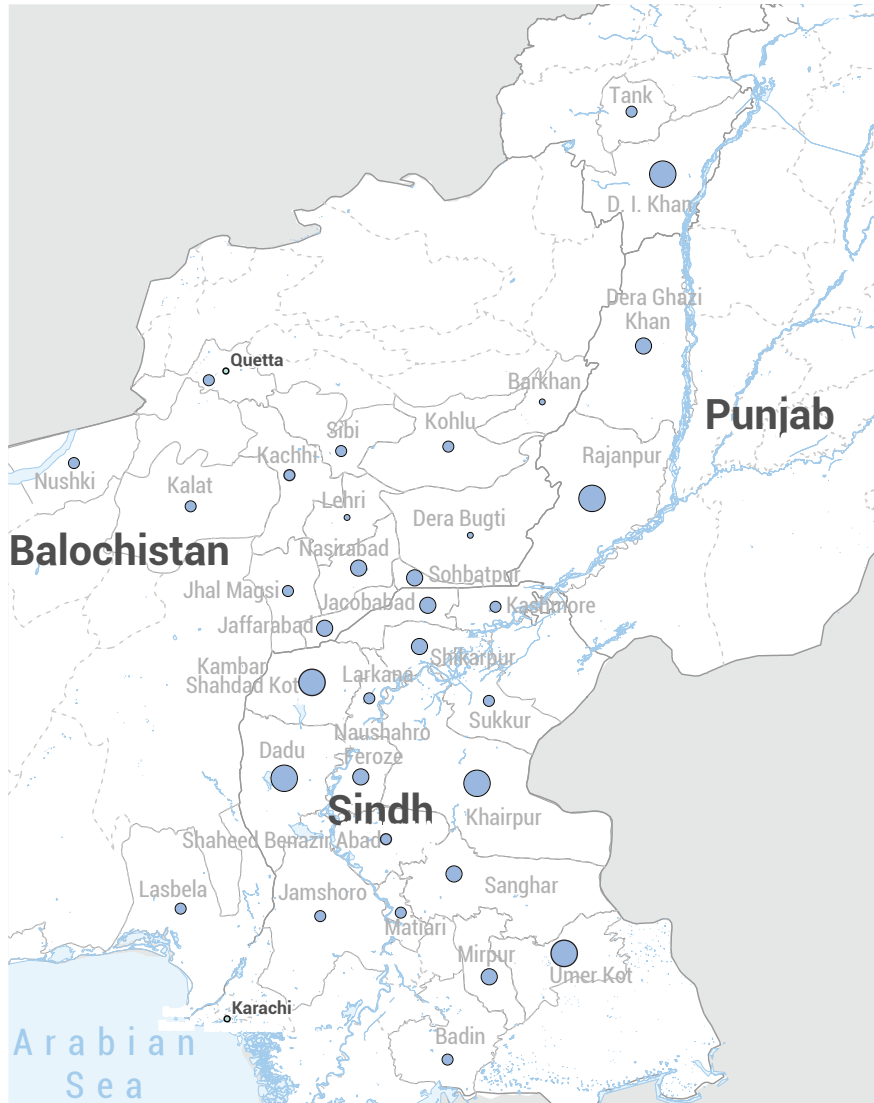
0.9M

Balochistan

1.9M

Sindh

4.5M



PEOPLE AFFECTED

33M

PEOPLE IN NEED

20.6M

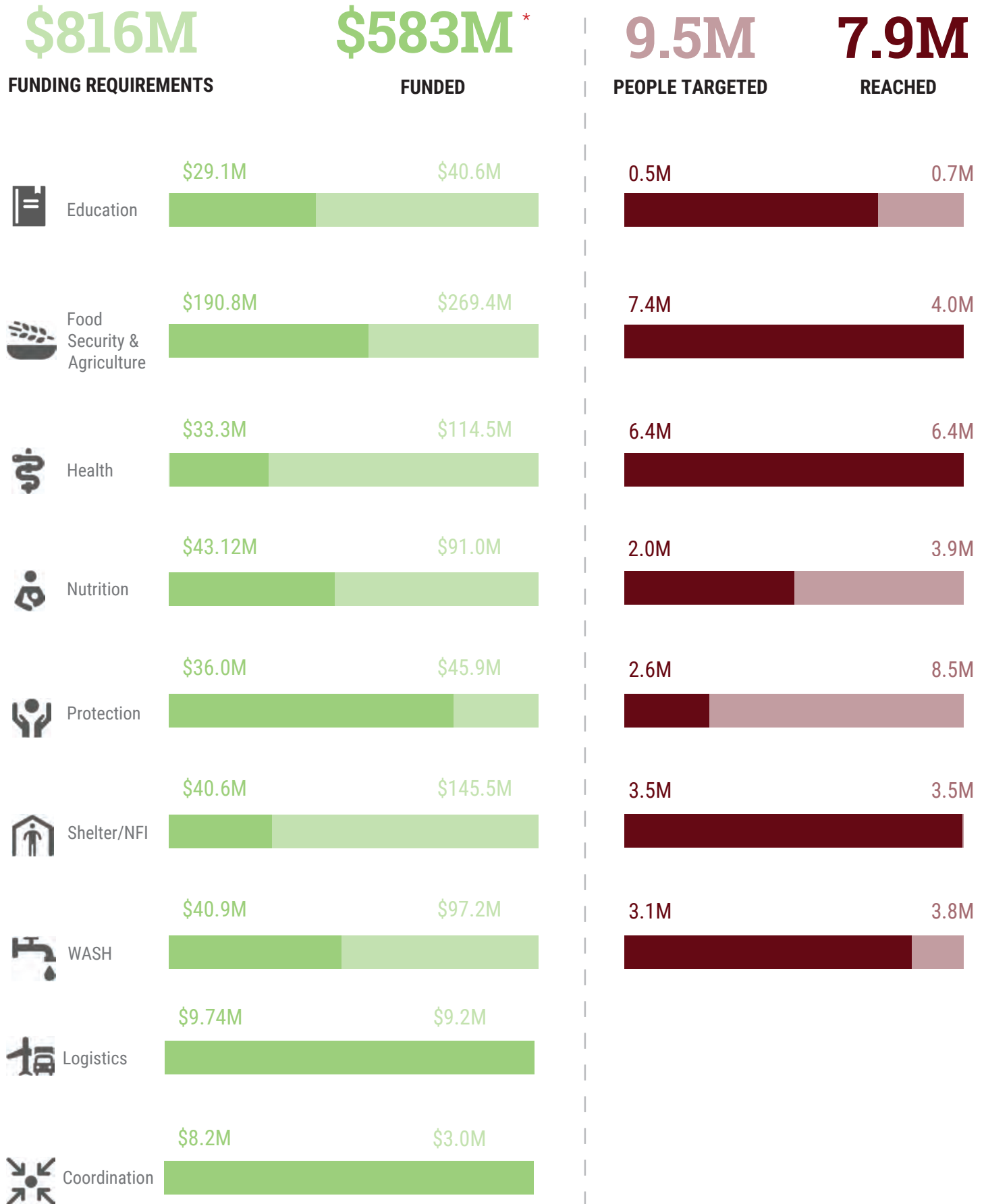
PEOPLE TARGETED

9.5M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$816M

Overview of Sectoral Response



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

*Funding contributed to the FRP remains dynamic. Amounts depicted are estimates based on information received from sector lead agencies and donors; fully processed amounts verified by the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) can be found at <https://fts.unocha.org/multiyear/2313/summary>

I- Overview

Context

Between June and August 2022, Pakistan faced unprecedented heavy rains and floods following a combination of extreme precipitation and other factors, including glacial melt urban and flash flooding exacerbated by climate change. One third of the country suffered the impact of widespread flooding and landslides heavily impacting human lives, property, agriculture, and infrastructure. Around 33 million people were affected, and 20.6 million people in need of lifesaving assistance, half of whom were children. In total, 7.9 million people were displaced, with at least 664,000 individuals moving into relief camps and informal sites.

The Government of Pakistan designated 84 districts as ‘calamity-hit’, with the most significant impact felt in the southern and central regions of the country. The economic impact was most prominent in Sindh, which suffered 70 per cent of the country’s total losses and damages. Punjab, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provinces were affected to a lesser – though still significant – degree. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) the floods damaged or destroyed more than 2.3 million homes and wiped out over 1.7 million hectares (4.4 million acres) of crops, while over 800,000 livestock perished, pushing more than 8 million people into poverty. Further, over 30,000 schools and 2,000 health facilities were damaged and needed to be repaired or entirely rebuilt. The lack of access to essential services, including safe latrines, clean drinking water, and health facilities, was a critical risk factor for the displaced populations.

Amid the increasing threat of climate change, floods in Pakistan¹ have grown more frequent, resulting in some communities facing repeated cycles of displacement. For these communities, the fatigue caused by climate-induced disasters has impacted severely on their well-being. Such hazards have badly impacted the lives and livelihoods of millions of people, bearing a significant human and socio-economic cost and exacerbating vulnerability and exposure to protection risks, especially for groups including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

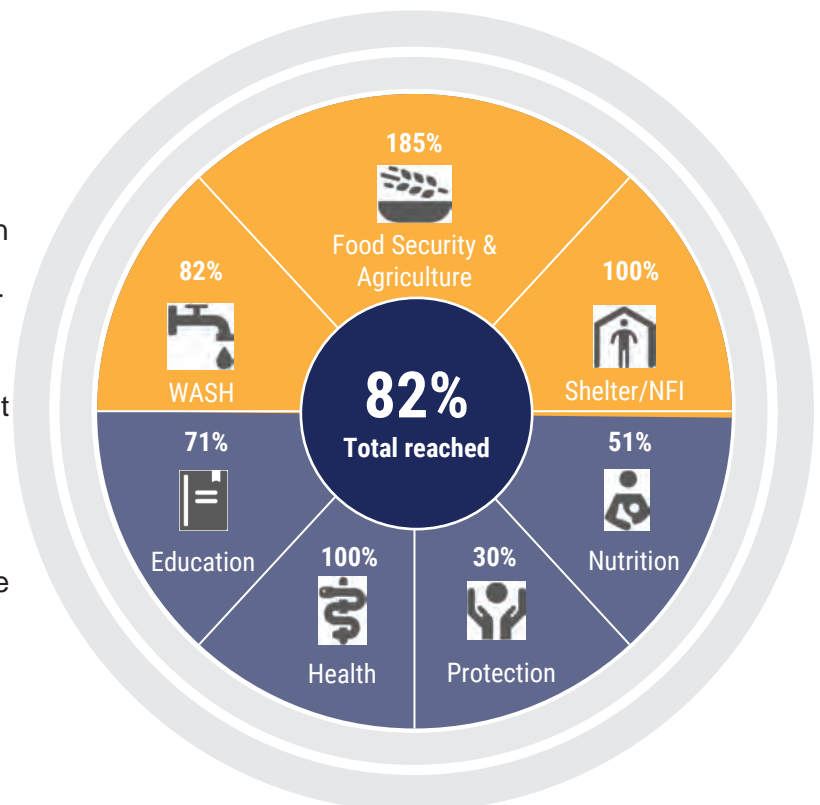
Summary of the Response

The floods response report covers the period of nine months from September 2022 to May 2023, as well as an additional three months of continuing response carried out by the sectors until the end of October 2023. The report captures the progress and achievements against the strategic objectives and the needs and targets identified in the 2022 Floods Response Plan.

In the 34 prioritized districts, humanitarian partners reached 7.9 million people (or 83 per cent) with at least one form of assistance out of the original target of 9.5 million people in the Floods Response Plan, leaving a gap of 1.6 million people.

By the end of October 2023, 83 per cent of the plan had been funded, with US\$583 million mobilized against requirements of US\$816 million.

The 2022 Floods Response Plan complemented the government’s greatest share of humanitarian action in response to the floods, with the support of United Nations (UN) agencies, humanitarian actors, Member States and international financial institutions (IFIs). More than 282 national NGOs, 60 international NGOs, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. and 16 government institutions, including line departments, have provided humanitarian assistance and protection for people affected by the heavy rains and floods. Humanitarian actors in Pakistan have built longstanding partnerships with the international community, including institutional and multilateral donors, philanthropic organizations and private sector companies. As a result, many humanitarian actors were able to quickly mobilize resources to support the flood response. Some organizations had access to internal pre-positioned



¹ Pakistan is the eighth most vulnerable country to climate change in the world (Global Climate Risk Index, 2021)

funds earmarked for emergencies, while others re-appropriated existing grant funding from development programmes to pivot their support towards humanitarian response.

Stakeholders identified opportunities for the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to take a greater leadership role in joint resource mobilization, scaling up coordination mechanisms at provincial and district levels and directing response on a principled approach.

Beyond the humanitarian community organized under the HCT, a substantial part of the humanitarian response for affected people has been 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.

Outside the FRP, the Government's immediate provision of US\$306 million (PKR 70 billion) in emergency cash assistance to 2.8 million most vulnerable households flood-affected households under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), supported by the World Bank, proved to be a significant achievement.

Progress against crosscutting issues

Mainstreaming protection

Mainstreaming protection in sectoral responses during the flood relief efforts in Pakistan presented significant challenges. In particular, extensive displacement in vast geographical areas posed serious difficulties in reaching the most vulnerable individuals. The floods worsened pre-existing protection issues and vulnerabilities, magnifying the hardship of families and communities that already lacked access to essential services. Many living in the affected areas had insecure housing and land tenure, facing additional challenges as their homes and lands were affected, and much of the state assistance was directed towards landowners. Meaningful access was also problematic due to disrupted infrastructure and the widespread impact of the floods, hindering efforts to reach those in need promptly. Accountability and meaningful participation were negatively affected by the disaster's scale and required needs, limiting the involvement of affected communities in decision-making processes.

To address these challenges, innovative strategies were crucial to uphold the four principles of mainstreaming protection, including through improved consultation and coordination within the sectors and with the community members and setting up functional complaint mechanisms. Collaborative efforts were intensified to address the specific complexities arising in the aftermath of the natural disaster, ensuring that sectoral responses not only met immediate needs but also contributed to long-term resilience and sustainable recovery for the affected populations. Significant efforts were also made to provide protection mainstreaming training to district-level authorities and other sectoral partners to ensure that the most vulnerable were included in the response.

Gender equality and inclusion

Humanitarian actors remained committed to mainstreaming gender equality and inclusion in all activities, particularly to ensure that women and girls had equitable access to services and assistance. Overall, the response focused on the well-being and safety of vulnerable individuals, including women, girls, transgender persons, and people with disabilities in flood-affected areas. The Protection Sector concentrated on addressing gender-based violence (GBV) issues through emergency and early recovery interventions, community mobilization, and psychosocial support with community support systems to provide mental health and psychosocial services. In addition, address physical risks, and ensure equitable access to humanitarian assistance with a particular emphasis on accountability to the affected population.

A systematic and centralized online platform was established with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with gender statistics on various themes/indicators. Gender, age, and disability-disaggregated data collection was mainstreamed at various levels as an evidence base to advocate for funding for marginalized and vulnerable groups.

The Gender Task Force (GTF) within the HCT was established to ensure effective coordination to address gender-related issues in the context of disaster, development, and climate security, aligning with the IASC's localization agenda.

Mapping was initiated to identify women's organizations, NGOs staffed by women, female enumerators, and working women across all provinces to enhance female engagement in humanitarian activities. Short and practical gender training programmes were successfully delivered to key sector partners, increasing their gender awareness and competencies, particularly on gender and age markers.

Sectors have clearly targeted women's and girls' needs in their programming. The Education sector reached

186,736 girls through temporary learning centres, transitional school shelters and school rehabilitation, and around 1,500 teachers were trained. Similarly, 143,697 girls were treated through outpatient therapeutic programmes and 14,637 girls were treated for severe wasting through nutrition programmes.

There is a need for accurate, coordinated, and synergized data reporting to analyse whether the differential needs of women, girls, and other segments of society have been adequately addressed in the response. Underrepresentation of national women actors in various humanitarian spheres, including assessments, coordination, preparedness, monitoring, contingency planning, international and national NGO forums, and provincial UN agencies, have been challenging and still need prioritisation to ensure their meaningful participation.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

Significant progress has been made in strengthening Accountability to Affected People and Community Engagement (AAP/CE) in Pakistan. The successful collaboration with the NDMA to integrate an AAP-related section within the Pakistan multi-sectoral Rapid Need Assessment (RNA) significantly contributed to a more comprehensive understanding of specific beneficiary needs and challenges during emergency situations.

The AAP/CE Working Group has undertaken numerous activities to advance a more responsive and accountable humanitarian response in Pakistan. One of the group's foremost accomplishments was the development of a comprehensive annual work plan for 2023 that outlined the strategic plan within a structured framework and provided clear objectives for addressing the needs of the affected populations.

To ensure that the humanitarian response in Pakistan is accountable to affected people and that their voices are heard, the AAP/CE WG continues its efforts to improve the quality and effectiveness of the response through empowering local partners, establishing feedback mechanisms, formation of field-level technical working group, and conducting capacity building sessions.

The AAP working group faced numerous challenges during the period. Inadequate capacity building of local and national NGOs impeded the smooth integration of AAP within project cycles. Moreover, the limited participation of local partners and community members, stemming from a lack of awareness of their rights, posed obstacles to the comprehensive collection of feedback from local communities, impacting the inclusiveness and effectiveness of the response.

Rigid funding mechanisms also posed a threat to the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of AAP initiatives, highlighting the need for an adaptive and flexible funding approach that aligns with the priorities of affected communities.

Despite these challenges, the AAP/CE working group remains dedicated to working for more inclusive decision-making processes that actively engage affected communities and local stakeholders in disaster response strategies for fostering sustainable recovery and resilience-building initiatives.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

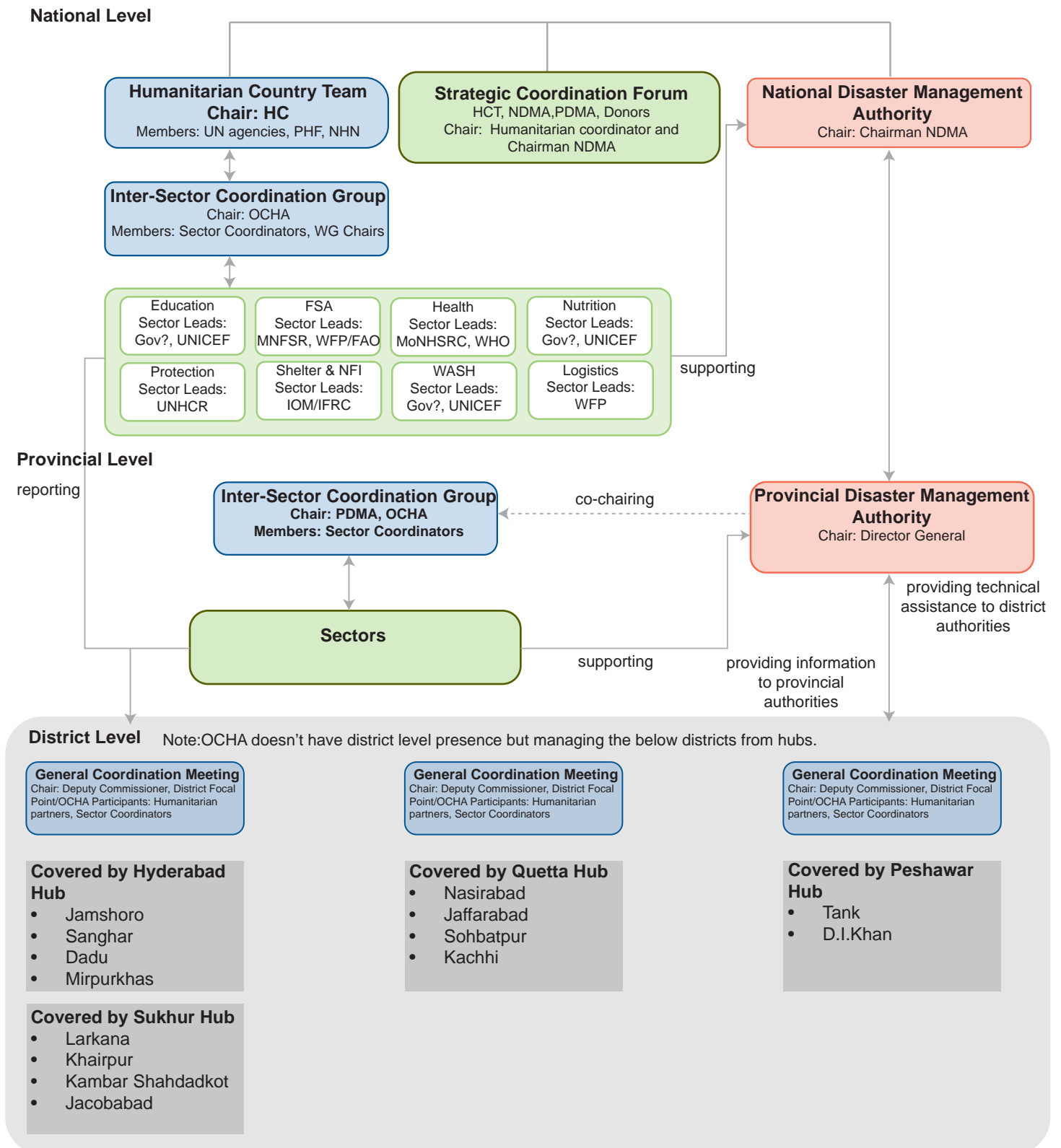
The inter-agency Pakistan PSEA network scaled up its efforts to respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) risks in all flood-affected areas through a range of actions, including case management, tools, and mechanisms that contributed to strengthening SEA prevention and response, management, and coordination mechanism. As part of the inter-agency action plan, the network scaled up its presence and services in remote areas. The community engagement efforts and activities were increased with technical and advocacy support of the PSEA network, including the development of contextualized messages and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material in local languages. The network developed contextualized risk assessment tools and guidelines. The findings from the online capacity assessment of the humanitarian organizations helped identify and mitigate SEA risks within the organizations. UN agencies and humanitarian partners placed additional human resources in the flood-affected areas and prioritized training of humanitarian frontline workers. More than 6,000 frontline humanitarian workers in all four targeted provinces were trained in PSEA. To enhance coordination mechanisms, implement tools and guidelines, and improve access to target groups, decentralised PSEA provincial chapters were established in all provinces. These provincial chapters were operationalised under the umbrella of the national PSEA network.

Despite the relative progress made on PSEA, there are areas where improvements are needed. Capacities on PSEA among the humanitarian actors remain deficient at policy and implementation levels. The SEA risk assessment studies highlighted a lack of knowledge among communities on their rights and lack of access to information and reporting channels. Safe and confidential complaint and reporting mechanisms on SEA are limited or non-existent at the community level. At the same time, fear, social pressures, retaliation, and stigma are the greatest

barriers to reporting on SEA. The assessment clearly highlighted that the information-sharing strategies and mechanisms are not inclusive of all community groups. The strategy designed mainly targeted literate groups, which in most cases were adult men. Low numbers of women frontline staff engaged in the response compounded the risks, as did the lack of safe, confidential, and accessible complaint and feedback mechanisms through which flood-affected people could report their concerns. The services provided by GBV helplines were limited in terms of access to remote areas and the whole population. Moreover, the referral support services were also not available in all districts.

Coordination Mechanism

In 2022, Pakistan's humanitarian operations shifted towards sectoral-specific coordination and response approaches to address the nation's distinctive humanitarian challenges more effectively. The key to the approaches involved revitalizing and upscaling existing sectors, with both national and provincial governments playing roles in this process. Variations in the timing and types of sectors established were evident, reflecting the diverse priorities and



requirements across different provinces.

To bolster coordination efforts, the Government of Pakistan established the National Floods Response and Coordination Committee (NFRCC) chaired by the Ministry of Planning and Development with representatives from the armed forces, Ministry of Climate Change, NDMA, and PDMA. The UN and other humanitarian partners were also invited to participate in the committee. Despite the committee's dissolution by the Government three months after its establishment, coordination with the government and humanitarian actors continued at the federal, provincial and district levels.

At the national and sub-national levels, OCHA strengthened the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG) to facilitate government and partner coordination in implementing the Floods Response Plan and provide oversight and monitoring of humanitarian assistance. The establishment of humanitarian hubs in Sindh and Balochistan added effective coordination with local authorities and partners. Furthermore, the HCT has been actively engaged in advocacy with the government, donors, and other humanitarian partners.

While significant progress was made in sector coordination to enhance humanitarian operations, it encountered its own set of challenges, including low levels of participation and ownership, limited access to information regarding government-led response, and the absence of dedicated and skilled staffing resources for sectors. Addressing these issues is crucial to improve sectoral coordination mechanisms ensuring their effectiveness.

Throughout the response, there was an opportunity to enhance engagement with national organisations² possessing significant response capacities that should have been included in the humanitarian coordination structure. An inclusive approach could have improved information on activities and coordination on minimum humanitarian standards.

2022 marked a significant transformation in Pakistan's humanitarian operations, with a notable shift towards improved sector-specific coordination and response mechanisms. Despite substantial progress, diverse challenges and variations across provinces emphasise the continued necessity for efficient, inclusive, and purposeful coordination within the humanitarian sector. Going forward, the HCT is engaged in discussions regarding the humanitarian agenda for 2024/25. This agenda includes forging linkages with development initiatives and fostering capacity building. Achieving these objectives will require comprehensive and effective coordination mechanisms.

Access and Operating Environment

Early in the flood response, physical access to affected communities was limited in many areas, particularly in parts of Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh, due to flooding and damage to infrastructure, including culverts and bridges. In some areas, residents could only be reached by helicopter or boat, and they were completely reliant on assistance from the Pakistan Army.

Physical access to the affected people, including those living in tents, relief and spontaneous camps, was a challenge for the sectors in delivering humanitarian assistance. For instance, the education sector encountered delays in the verification process of damaged and destroyed schools, while the replenishment of health supplies by the health sector was impeded as a result of access constraints. Some local NGOs were able to access communities in rural and remote areas.

Women and girls often face unique challenges in seeking assistance in humanitarian crises due to largely cultural and religious norms. While there were dedicated distribution sites established by some humanitarian actors, and service points for women, however, the number of women frontline workers was limited. Furthermore, many affected people were unable to afford the costs of transportation to neighbouring areas to obtain aid from distribution sites and service points.

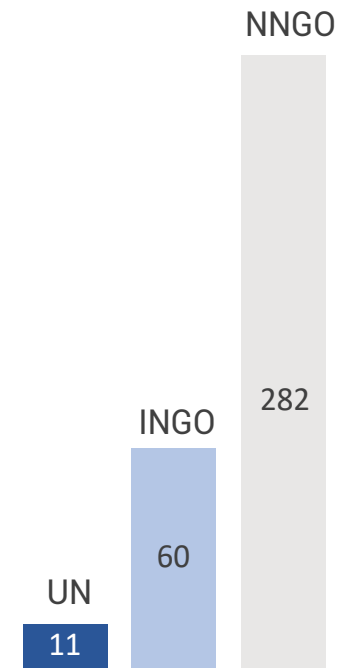
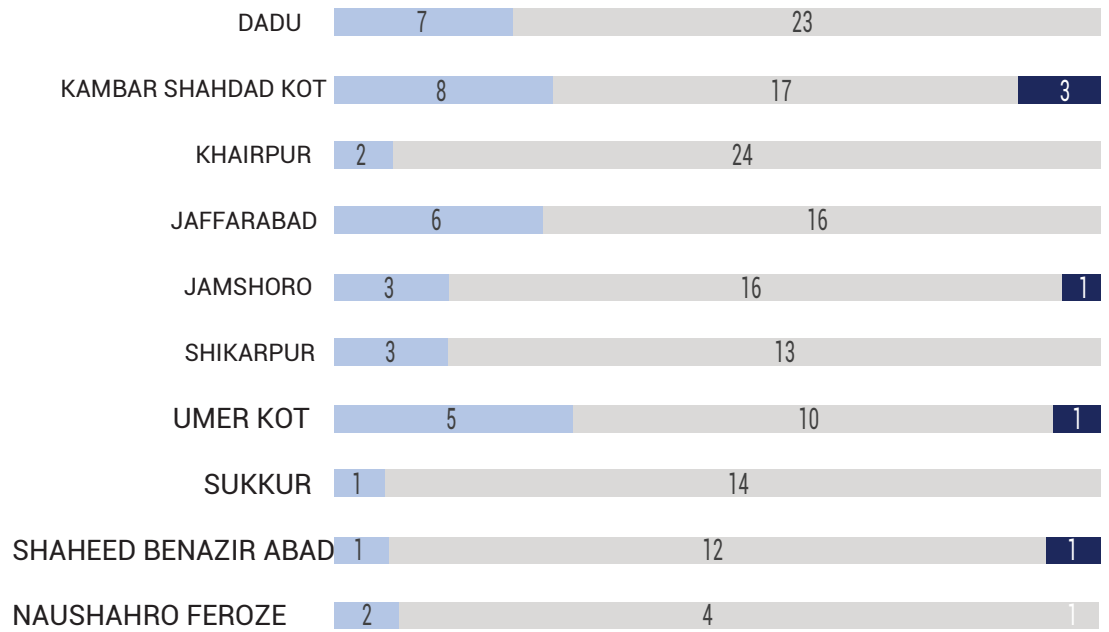
There were some positive examples of flexible and timely support for the approval of No Objection Certificates (NOC) and visa applications for humanitarian staff. At the onset of the emergency, the Government of Pakistan introduced a six-month exemption on No Objection Certificates. However, there were inconsistencies as many cases were reported by NGOs requiring a NOC at multiple levels, even during the waiver period. Navigating this process seemed more straightforward for UN agencies, whereas international and national NGOs encountered significant challenges. In some cases, frequent policy changes and long processing times delayed travel arrangements and project implementation.

² Alkhidmat, Akhuwat and the Rural Support Programmes Networks

Operational Presence

■ UN ■ NNGO ■ INGO

Top 10 districts with maximum number of organizations



II- Progress against strategic objectives by sectors



SO1: 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.

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

Key achievements

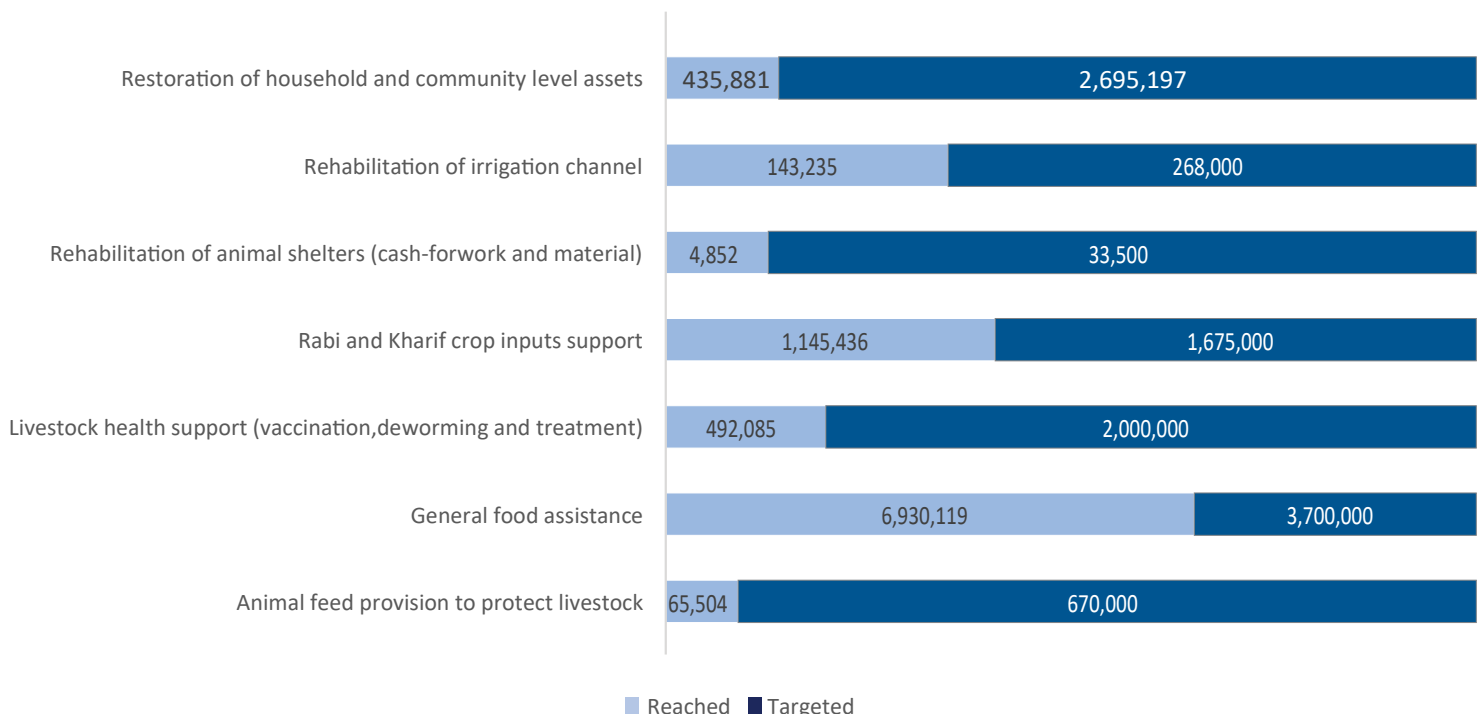
Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) sector assisted around 7.4 million in the 34 FRP prioritised districts and in all 9.2 million people assisted out of 14.6 million people in need. The overall response was implemented by over 130 national and international organisations in 79 districts across four provinces and the two regions (AJK and GB). The initial target was to reach 4 million people, but due to generous donations by multiple partners, significantly more people were assisted.

Food assistance was provided to 5.3 million people with half of them receiving only one distribution. The livelihood support reached around 3.9 million people, of which agriculture inputs for winter and summer crops were provided to over 1.2 million people. Livestock health support including, vaccination, deworming and treatment, benefited over 486,000 people. Animal feed was provided to around 65,000 people.

In terms of cash assistance humanitarian actors reached around 1.2 million people. Over one million people were reached through cash-for-work activities, with approximately 143,000 benefiting from the rehabilitation of irrigation channels. Additionally, around 5,000 individuals received assistance through the restoration of animal shelters, while the remaining population was supported with other community and household-level assets. The sector's response mainly contributed to the strategic objectives through the provision of relief and recovery assistance to vulnerable communities. The response also contributed by ensuring the safety and dignity of flood-affected people, their access to urgently needed aid and their ability to participate meaningfully in the decisions that impacted their lives. The response complemented the government's efforts and helped the flood-affected families to access food, cash and non-food items (NFI) assistance required to begin their recovery from the flood. The FSA sector's impact on food security is reflected in the IPC analysis in 16 common districts, which showed that the acute food insecurity situation deteriorated from 32 per cent in pre-flooding to 46 per cent in post-flooding (Sept-Dec 2022) and then improved (reduced) to 31 per cent by January to April 2023).

Under the cross-cutting themes, the response mainstreamed gender, protection, and AAP through targeted and integrated actions. The FSA sector arranged orientation sessions on gender, PSEA, protection, and data protection for 19 partners. For information sharing and awareness raising, around 600,000 flyers and 2,200 banners/posters were distributed among communities and partners in addition to the dissemination of mobile messages. Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) was also established by some partners. The sector leads helped 10 implementing partners to assess their capacities through the PSEA partner assessment tool, as well as strengthened their PSEA mechanisms by providing training.

Activity Targets and Achievements



Continuing Needs (as of 1 November 2023)

The Floods response has been substantially inadequate in terms of provision/assistance of animal feed; around 600,000 people remained unassisted in this category, animal vaccination 1.5 million people, agricultural tools 167,000 people and rehabilitation of animal shelters and irrigation channels 153,000 people. Under food assistance, there was a gap of one million people who could not receive standard food baskets. For crop inputs, the gap was 29 per cent (over 480,000 people), and under restoration of community and household level assets, there was a gap of 25 per cent (over 670,000 people).

As per the latest acute IPC analysis, despite improvements in the food security situation post-flood in some districts, around 11.81 million people, 32 per cent of the rural population, will be highly food insecure during November 2023-January 2024; 9.60 million in Phase 3) and 2.21 million in Phase 4.

Accessing flood-affected areas posed a significant challenge during this disaster's initial days, as the extent of the damage was unexpected and unprecedented.

Coordination at the local level faced numerous challenges due to the absence of available mechanisms. Aside from the district-level coordination platform, a humanitarian hub-level mechanism was implemented to address this issue. The sector encountered challenges related to the timing and amount of funding, impeding an equitable response in the most affected districts. Additionally, the availability of experienced partners and human resources for implementing the response posed significant hurdles. Nevertheless, some of these challenges were gradually addressed in the later stages of the response.



SHELTER and NON-FOOD ITEMS

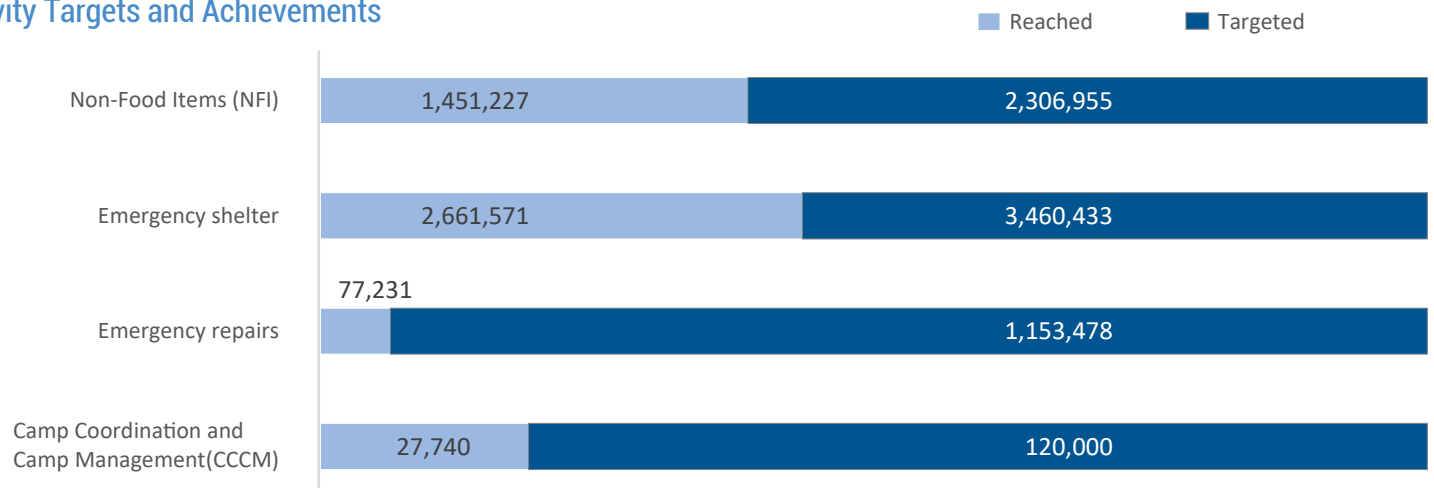
Key achievements

Following the 2022 floods, the shelter and NFI sector promptly initiated coordination efforts, reaching 4.2 million of the targeted 3.5 million people with humanitarian assistance in hard-to-reach flood-affected areas. Partners scaled up assistance including emergency and transitional shelter, NFI, core relief items, and winterization kits. Over 2.6 million received emergency shelters, 1.45 million received NFIs and winterization kits, 77,231 had their shelters repaired or upgraded, and 591,000 received blankets. Among the beneficiaries, 28 per cent were men, 23 per cent were women, 23 per cent were boys, and 26 per cent were girls.

The sector provided dignified assistance and ensured their safety by providing hazard-free living spaces, utilizing appropriate site planning and standards to minimize the risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Gender and Accountability to affected people (AAP) were integrated into the overall programming through sensitization on gender during field visits and meetings and establishing feedback and complaint channels.

The shelter sector effectively coordinated its response by holding (150) meetings at the provincial and national hubs and mobilizing 75 partners across the country. It also established effective coordination and communication channels with N/PDMAs and Deputy Commissioners at the district level to ensure efficient delivery, accurate targeting, and minimizing duplication. Coordination with the government resulted in enhanced and well-coordinated preparedness activities in 2023, in response to monsoon season, Cyclone Biparjoy, and winterization. Additionally, it supported the Sindh Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Platform (SHRRP) in constructing flood-resilient housing and provided provincial and hub coordinators with guidance and technical support.

Activity Targets and Achievements



Continuing Needs (as of 1 November 2023)

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) identified shelter as the second most pressing need after food. Despite providing shelter assistance to 391,000 households, or 52 per cent of the targeted households, substantial gaps remain, leaving 356,000 households, or 48 per cent, without assistance, especially in the most affected districts of Sindh and Balochistan. The absence of NFI kits is adversely impacting the well-being of affected families.

Emergency and transitional shelter gaps persist, especially amidst large-scale housing reconstruction efforts. The shortage of construction materials for shelter construction and increase in price has also been observed in Sindh after support by SPHF for the reconstruction of resilient houses. The sector's ability to deliver dignified shelter interventions is impacted by funding constraints. Moreover, the provision of shelter in Pakistan faces a number of challenges, including the volatile security issues in the areas of Balochistan and Sindh, which compromised access, making it difficult for the sector to reach affected communities and deliver assistance. As a result, security issues gave rise to land disputes, depriving the displaced population of clear land ownership.

The shelter and NFI sectors can effectively address the most of the existing gaps and ensure that affected populations have access to adequate shelter and essential non-food items by advocating for additional funds, strengthen preparedness plans, and coordination mechanisms among humanitarian agencies to address emergency and transitional shelter gaps through innovative and sustainable solutions.

LOGISTICS

Key achievements

The Logistics Sector played a significant role in the flood response, utilizing its strong coordination and supply chain management and with WFP's operational presence across Pakistan. It effectively supported the NDMA in handling relief cargo at seaports and airports, managing international consignments, and transporting food and non-food items. The establishment of Humanitarian Response Facilities (warehouse spaces) by WFP and managed by PDMAs served as storage hubs for food and non-food items.

To expedite procurement during a national emergency, the Government of Pakistan streamlined procurement regulations, enabling stakeholders to procure in-kind items from local markets. Despite the government's efforts, challenges were encountered in obtaining an adequate supply of raw materials for tent production. Additionally, the shelter and non-food items and the food security sectors faced difficulties identifying specialized nutritious food. Procurement challenges, including obtaining in-kind items, posed significant hurdles for some stakeholders. These challenges were attributed to regional supply chain issues, procurement regulations, and financial constraints. In response, some stakeholders employed strategies such as engaging pre-qualified vendors, forming consortium arrangements to enhance purchasing efficiency, and reducing transport costs. These measures helped expedite procurement procedures and alleviate delays.





SO2: 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.

NUTRITION

Key achievements

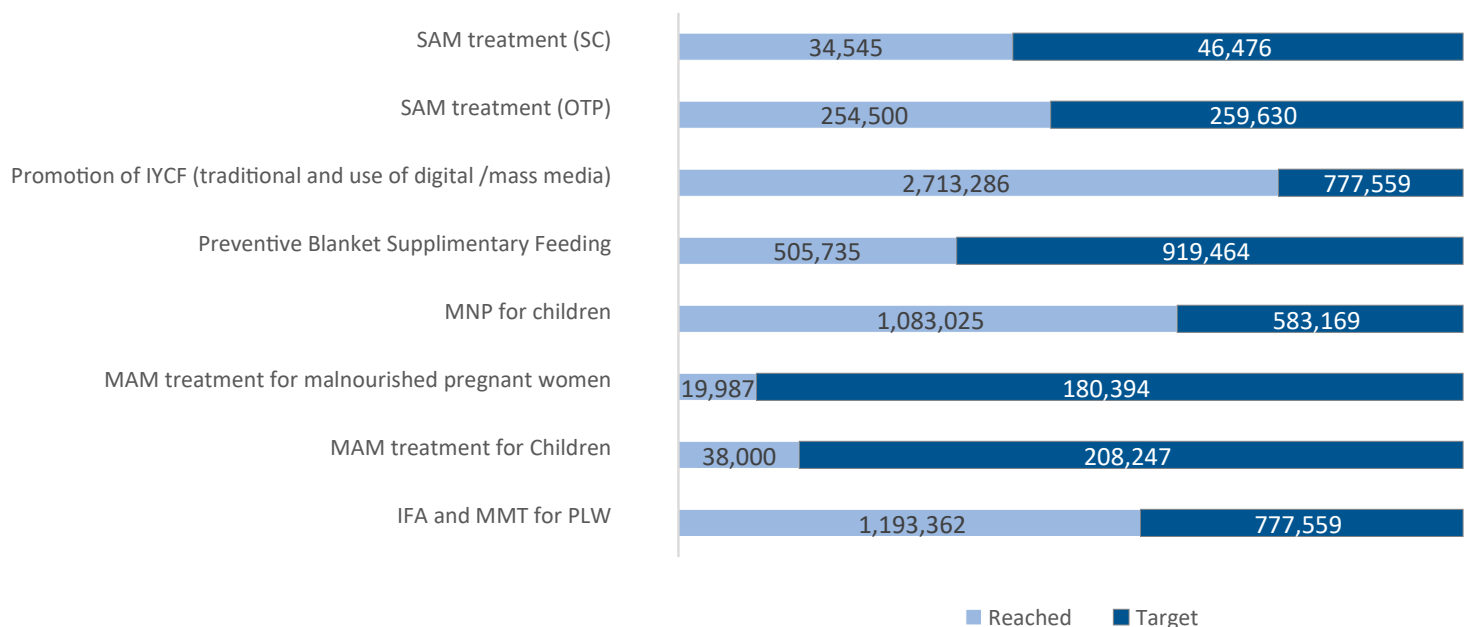
The Nutrition sector played a vital role in addressing the immediate and long-term nutritional needs of affected populations during the flood response. Overall, 2.7 million mothers and caregivers were counselled on optimal infant and young child feeding practices and maternal nutrition. Over 1 million children (544,970 girls and 538,056 boys) were provided with multi-micronutrient powders to prevent and address the micronutrient deficiencies/silent hunger in children. Similarly, over 1.2 million pregnant and lactating women were provided with multi-micronutrient tablets to prevent and address micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anaemia.

The sector successfully mainstreamed the detection of acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers in camps, communities and health facilities and provided curative and preventative services and stabilization care services. Surveys conducted by SMART and a series of community sensitizations such as social and behaviour change messages, supporting pregnant women of ante-natal care services, provide information on maternal nutrition in camps, communities and health facilities, and conducted training for community workers and volunteers on safe preparation and promotion of locally available recipes were some of the initiatives done by the sector to protect the well-being of the affected population.

Through its implementing partners, 4.5 million (2.28 million girls and boys) were screened for acute malnutrition using MUAC. Immediate assistance for the treatment of more than 254,500 under-five children (143,695 girls and 110,805 boys) for severe malnutrition without complications through outpatient therapeutic programme were provided. Similarly, 28,108 children (14,637 girls and 13,482 boys) were treated for severe wasting with medical complications in stabilization centres.

Around 505,735 (122,837 boys, 118,729 girls, and 264,169 women) were provided with blanket supplementary feeding programmes to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition. Over 38,000 children (20,507 girls and 17,493 boys) and 19,987 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were treated for moderate wasting in targeted supplementary feeding programmes in all flood-affected districts. These efforts were successfully implemented in collaboration with different implementing partners in camps, communities and health facilities through a network of government health system partners such as Lady and Community Health Workers.

Activity Targets and Achievements



Continuing Needs (as of 1 November 2023)

The Nutrition sector is grappling with a substantial caseload of malnourished children, with approximately 5 million children nationwide requiring critical nutrition services. Of this, around 1.5 million reside in areas affected by floods. Despite the 2022 Floods Response Plan aiming to target almost one-third of children with nutritional vulnerability, it only reached about 50 percent of the intended population. The remaining children constitute a humanitarian caseload with increased vulnerabilities, as public sector programming falls short.



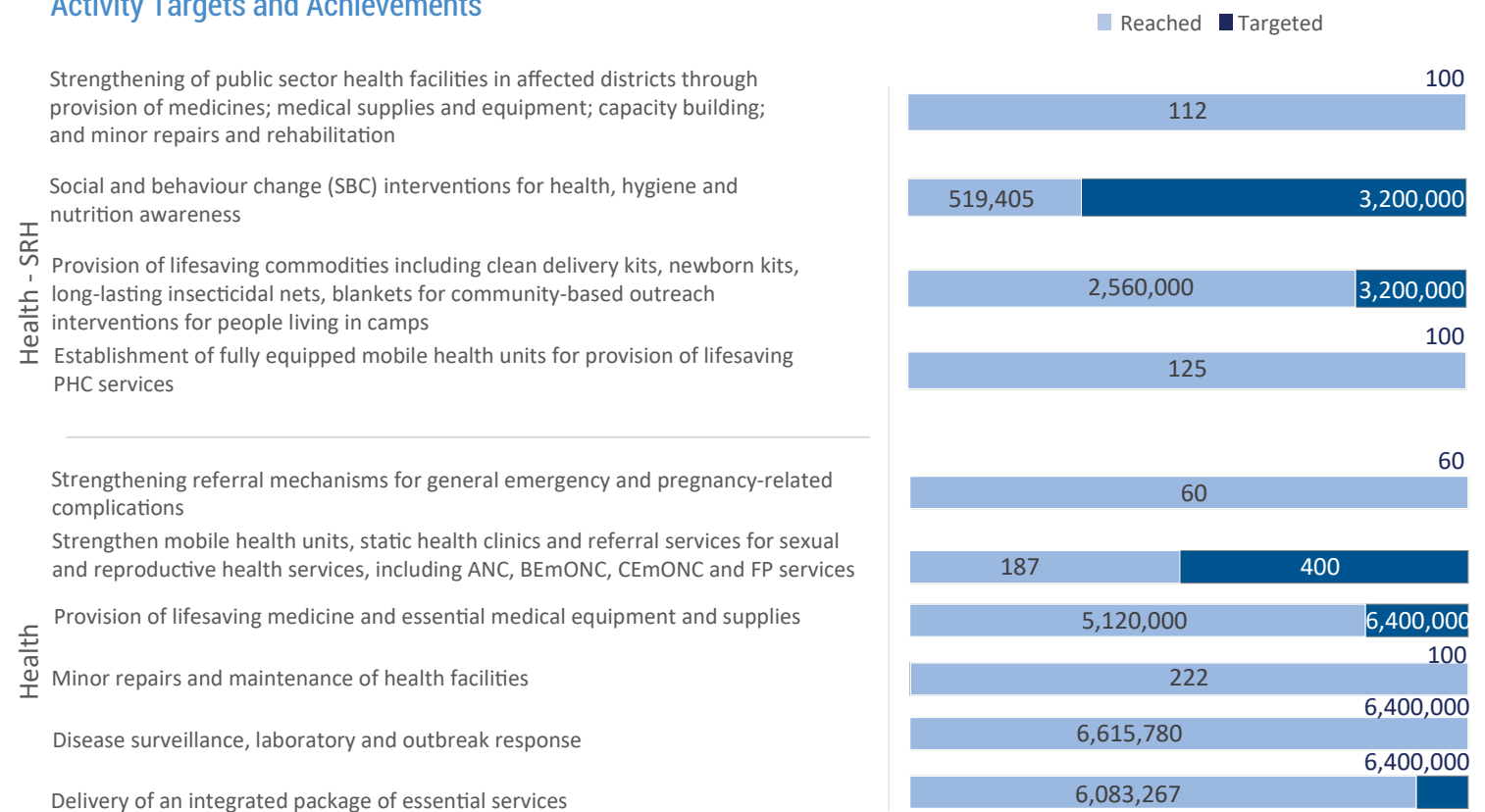
HEALTH

Key achievements

The Health Sector reached around 6 million people by providing health services and messages through risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) Immediately after the floods, the sector strengthened national and provincial capacities, established operational hubs and emergency operation centres in the most affected divisions. Health sector coordination forums were set at hub and district levels. Furthermore, the health sector conducted assessments to guide the planning, formulated the health response plan, and mobilized over US\$ 40 million to bolster the response efforts. To respond to the health impact in flood-affected areas, the health partners conducted health camps/mobile health clinics, procured and distributed medicines and medical supplies, ambulances, and mobile medical vans, recruited and trained health care workers, renovated, and established over 80 nutrition stabilization centres, supported over 160 emergency obstetric and newborn care (emOC), seven mother care and 14 neonatal intensive care units. Additionally, health workers at both facility and community levels received training in mental health, psychosocial support, in risk communication and community engagement. Those with long-term health needs were connected to appropriate health services.

To identify and respond to outbreaks of diseases, over 5,000 health workers were trained in integrated disease surveillance and response. 813 acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and cholera sentinel surveillance sites were created, and an emergency disease surveillance system was established in 276 health facilities. As a result, a total of 1,081 alerts for disease outbreaks were generated and responded within 48 hours. Outbreaks of AWD, cholera, dengue and malaria were controlled.

Activity Targets and Achievements



Continuing Needs (as of 1 November 2023)

Continued efforts are required to enhance the disease surveillance and response capacity of provincial and district health services to prevent and address ongoing outbreaks of diseases, particularly malaria, dengue, and cholera, which are anticipated to rise.

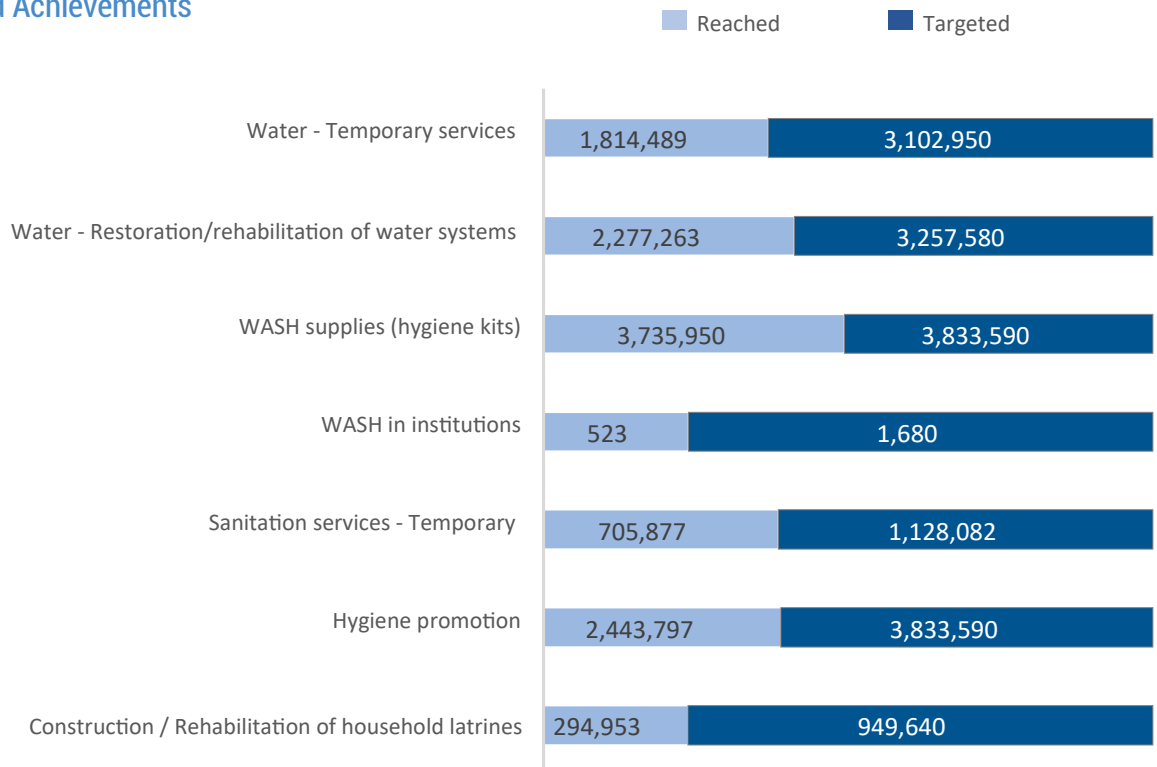
WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE (WASH)

Key achievements

The WASH Sector effectively implemented a well-coordinated response to meet the needs of the affected people. Under the Flood Response Plan of 2022, over 2.2 million people (1,115,859 women and 1,161,404 men) have access to sustainable, safe water through the rehabilitation of water supply systems, while more than 1.8 million people (889,100 women and 925,389 men) received temporary water solutions through water trucking and household water treatment options. Around 295,000 people (144,527 women and 150,426 men) were provided with safe sanitation facilities through construction/rehabilitation of latrines, and 2.4 million people (1,197,461 women and 1,246,336 men) received critical messages on safe hygiene practices along with 3.7 million people receiving WASH supplies. In an integrated response with the Education and Health sectors, WASH infrastructure was rehabilitated/constructed in 436 schools and 87 healthcare facilities.

To enhance coordination at both the national and provincial levels, the sector reinstated the existing coordination mechanism and introduced a new one at the district level. This coordination proved instrumental in identifying unmet needs, formulating strategies to address gaps, and supporting sector advocacies. Additionally, it provided technical guidance to partners and facilitated the prioritization of needs on the ground.

Activity Targets and Achievements



Continuing Needs (as of 1 November 2023)

Over one year following the flood it is estimated that there are still 8 million people, around half of whom are children, who continue to live without access to safe water in flood-affected areas. Additionally, with only 31 per cent of the sanitation target met, over 500,000 households are still without access to sanitation. The major challenge in the flood response was the lack of flexible and long-term funding.



SO3: 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.

PROTECTION

Key achievements

To ensure the effective implementation of the Floods Response Plan 2022 the Protection Sector coordination mechanism was strengthened at the federal and provincial levels with Child Protection and GBV sub-sectors. Protection coordination in Sindh was strengthened by the augmentation of protection presence at the divisional level in Sukkur and Hyderabad. The capacity of the local partners was enhanced through training sessions to equip frontline workers with skills and knowledge on responding to protection issues and mainstreaming protection across various sectoral responses. The coordination mechanism, in addition to strengthening coordination, assisted in identifying unmet needs and strategizing for them accordingly. Referral pathways and mappings were conducted, and stakeholders' capacity was enhanced to ensure the delivery of timely, safe, and confidential services.

Child Protection

The Child Protection managed to reach over 5 million people (1.1 million boys, 1.2 million girls, 1.7 million women and 1.2 million men) during the reporting period for the provision of various child protection services which included the provision of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS), case management and referral service, birth registration services and provision of information on the child protection risks and the availability of the services. To enhance the quality of child protection services, the sector also invested in building workforce capacity. More than 2,600 child protection frontline workers (1,129 women and 1,497 men) were trained in the flood-affected areas across the country.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

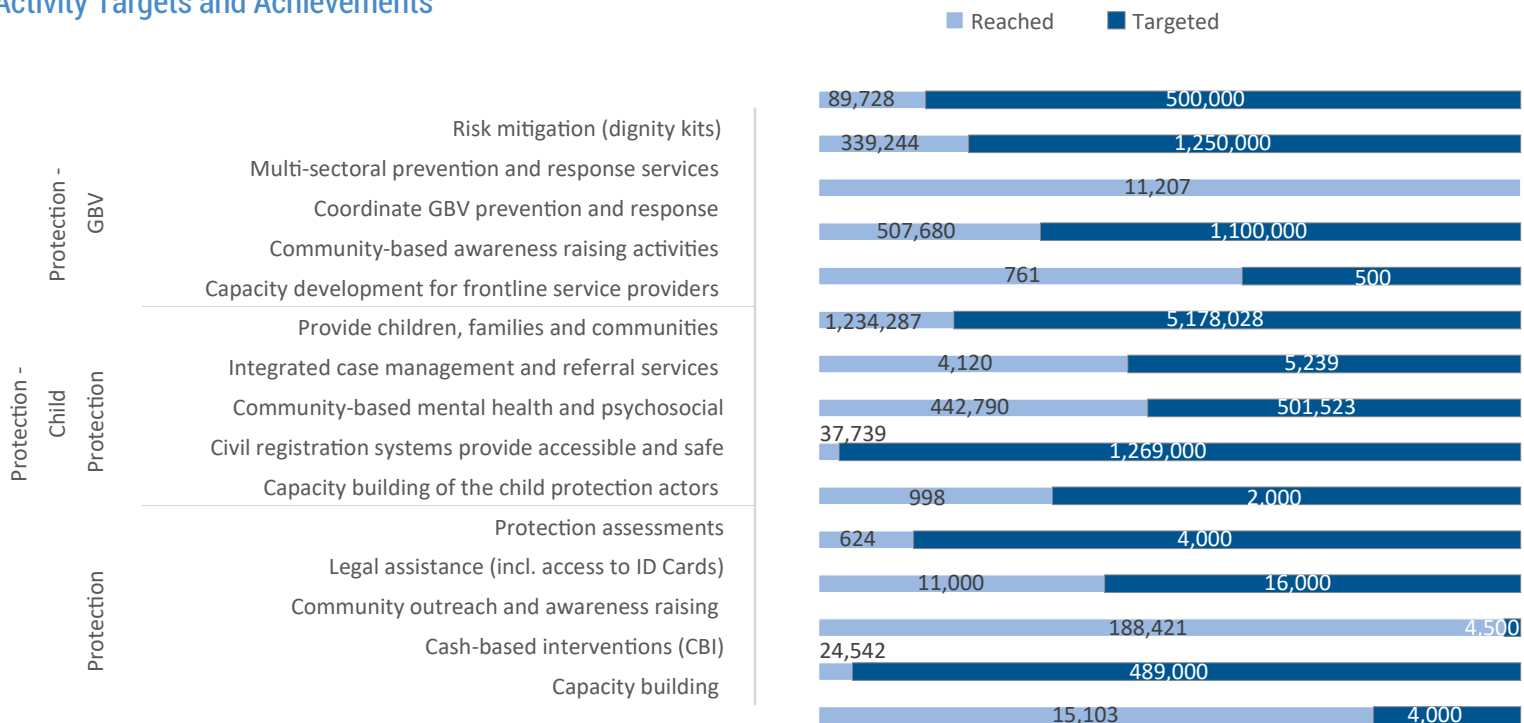
The GBV sub-sector reached 364,403 (29 per cent of the target) women and girls under the multi-sectoral prevention and response services, including case management, legal aid, shelter, women and girls friendly spaces and integrated health and around 1.8 million through community-based awareness raising activities (143 per cent of the target), 11,005 (4 per cent of the target) were engaged through GBV prevention and response coordination (establish and disseminate referral pathways and safety audits) and 84,072 (17 per cent of the target) received dignity kits as risk mitigation support. In addition, 686 GBV frontline workers were trained in different areas, including GBV case management, and psycho-social support. The sub-sector through its programming has experienced limited availability of GBV services against the identified needs.

Continuing Needs (as of 1 November 2023)

Anecdotal instances suggest a likely increase in child marriages and child labour in the flood-affected areas. The significant drivers are poverty and lack of services and opportunities for adolescent girls and boys. Critical protection services, including CP and GBV case management, are required. The need for capacity-building support for the GBV service providers to deliver safe and ethical services continues. There is a need for the continuation of women and girls-friendly spaces to ensure the provision of GBV services, safe disclosure of cases, provision of dignity kits to mitigate GBV risks, and bridging the gaps in public sector services. The support to the GBV case management is essential to continue provision of life saving services to women and girls at risk and GBV survivors. The existing capacities in general and specialized services in particular are very weak or non-existent, particularly mental health services that potentially exacerbate negative coping mechanisms. The capacity of the Health Sector to respond to GBV is limited, hindered by a shortage of trained personnel and limited service availability. Humanitarian response efforts sustain the existing coordination mechanism and referral support for GBV multi-sectoral referrals. However, there are concerns that this support will cease once humanitarian teams are withdrawn. Consequently, the achievement of durable solutions aligned with international standards for GBV prevention and response services may be compromised in the absence of ongoing support services.

The early warning systems shall also include the refugee-populated areas. Capacity building of communities on resilience and response to disasters, especially in Balochistan, which is prone to different natural disasters, including earthquakes, floods, and cyclones, is crucial.

Activity Targets and Achievements



Prevention and response plans must be inclusive of all vulnerable populations such as refugees, economically and socially marginalised, and persons with disabilities. Special attention must be given to women and children, recognising that, in many cases, they lack access to resources and decision-making power regarding resource utilisation. Scaling up activities and delivering quality child protection services face challenges due to limited partner capacities, a shortage of trained human resources, and insufficient funding. Additionally, partners' accessibility to certain areas is impeded by the non-issuance of the NOC, preventing the most marginalized communities from accessing child protection services. Pre-existing gender inequality and vulnerabilities, coupled with a lack of availability and access to GBV services, as well as cultural restrictions, have hindered women and girls' access to assistance and services, particularly in women-headed households. This underscores the ongoing need for community engagement, sensitization efforts, and facilitation to improve access to GBV services. Moreover, sustaining GBV services presents a significant challenge due to limited institutional capacities and inadequate coordination mechanisms among various service providers.



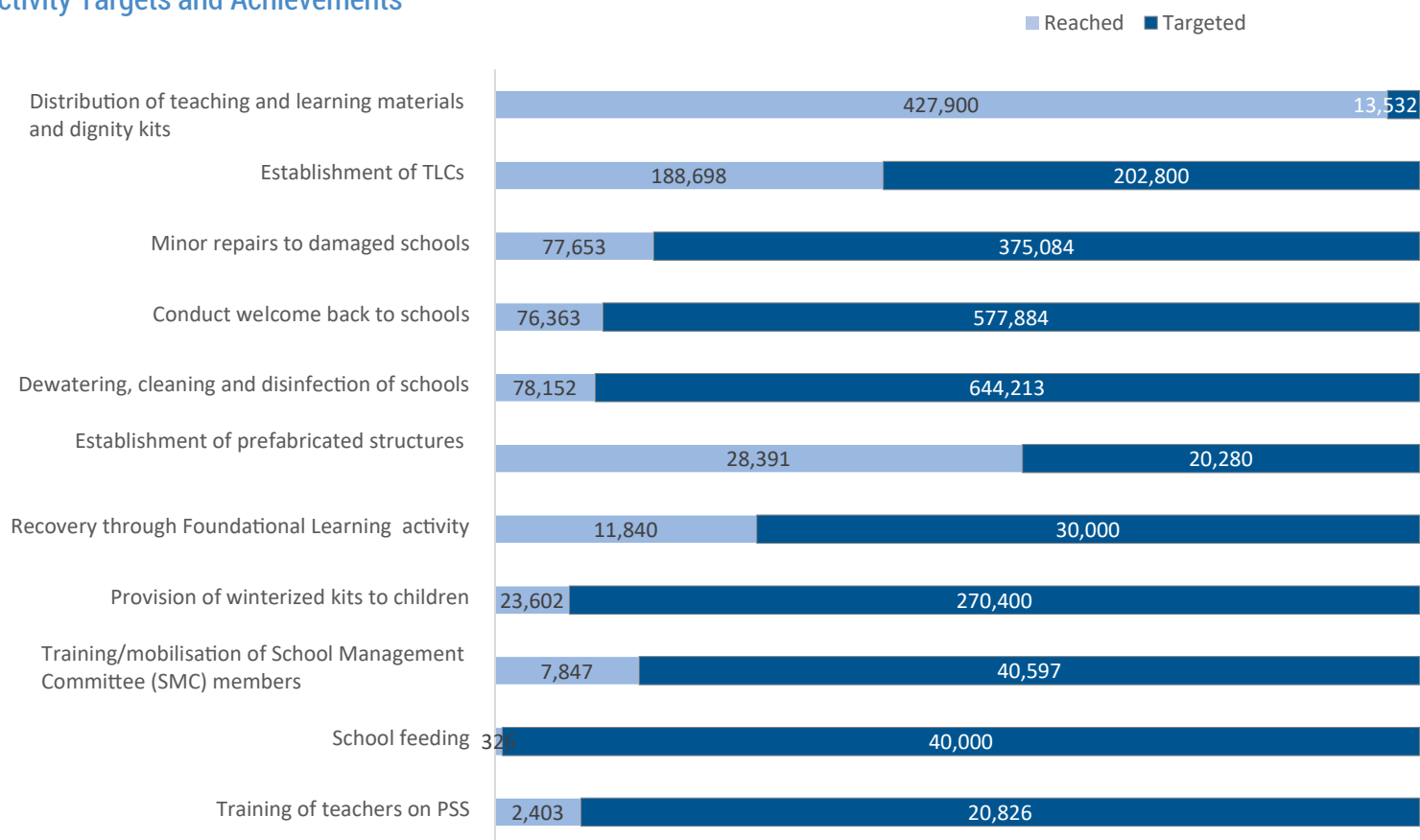
EDUCATION

Key achievements

The Education Sector partners supported the provincial education departments in ensuring that children and adolescents continue to have access to safe and protected learning environments in flood-affected areas. Around 506,626 children and adults (44 per cent girls and women) out of 700,000 planned targets received education assistance through the Floods Response Plan (FRP). The overall flood response reached 656,241 children and adults (44 per cent girls and women) in 59 districts through 56 implementing partners.

To facilitate the swift resumption of education, partners collaborated to set up more than 1,850 temporary learning centres (TLC) across 34 prioritized districts. This initiative resulted in the enrollment of 188,698 children, including 84,786 girls. Additionally, 11,840 children (5,812 girls) participated in accelerated learning camps in grades 3-5. For severely damaged school structures, education partners constructed 219 transitional school shelters (TSS) benefiting 28,391 children (11,538 girls), while 408 flood-affected schools were rehabilitated, which benefited 82,531 children (36,251 girls). Essential educational supplies were provided, including school tents, school-in-a-box kits, recreation kits, school bags, stationery items, and teaching and learning materials to 66,745 children (37,646 girls). School feeding activities reached 326 children (122 girls). In support of quality education in schools and TLCs, 2,403 teachers (1,098 women), 7,847 parent-teacher, and school management committee members were recipients of capacity training in psychosocial support, education in emergencies, and multigrade teaching safety. To ensure safe learning spaces, partners conducted a series of school dewatering, cleaning, sanitization, and fumigation, which benefited 78,152 children (30,579 girls).

Activity Targets and Achievements



Continuing Needs (as of 1 November 2023)

The floods posed a risk of keeping additional children out of school in the affected areas, where 40 per cent of the children were not attending school before the floods. The sector will continue to support the coordination of activities beyond October 2023 across Pakistan. As most of the activities are ongoing in 59 districts, education is still needed through temporary learning centres in areas where schools are still not repaired or reconstructed. A significant gap remains in constructing transitional school shelters and minor repairs to damaged schools. Of the total FRP target of 510 schools damaged, only 251 are provided with the TSS while 259 are planned, which will need additional time beyond October to complete. Of the total FRP sector target of 3,444 school rehabilitations, partners completed the rehabilitation of 569 schools; an additional 200 are planned, and remaining gaps need to be addressed.



Coordination Services

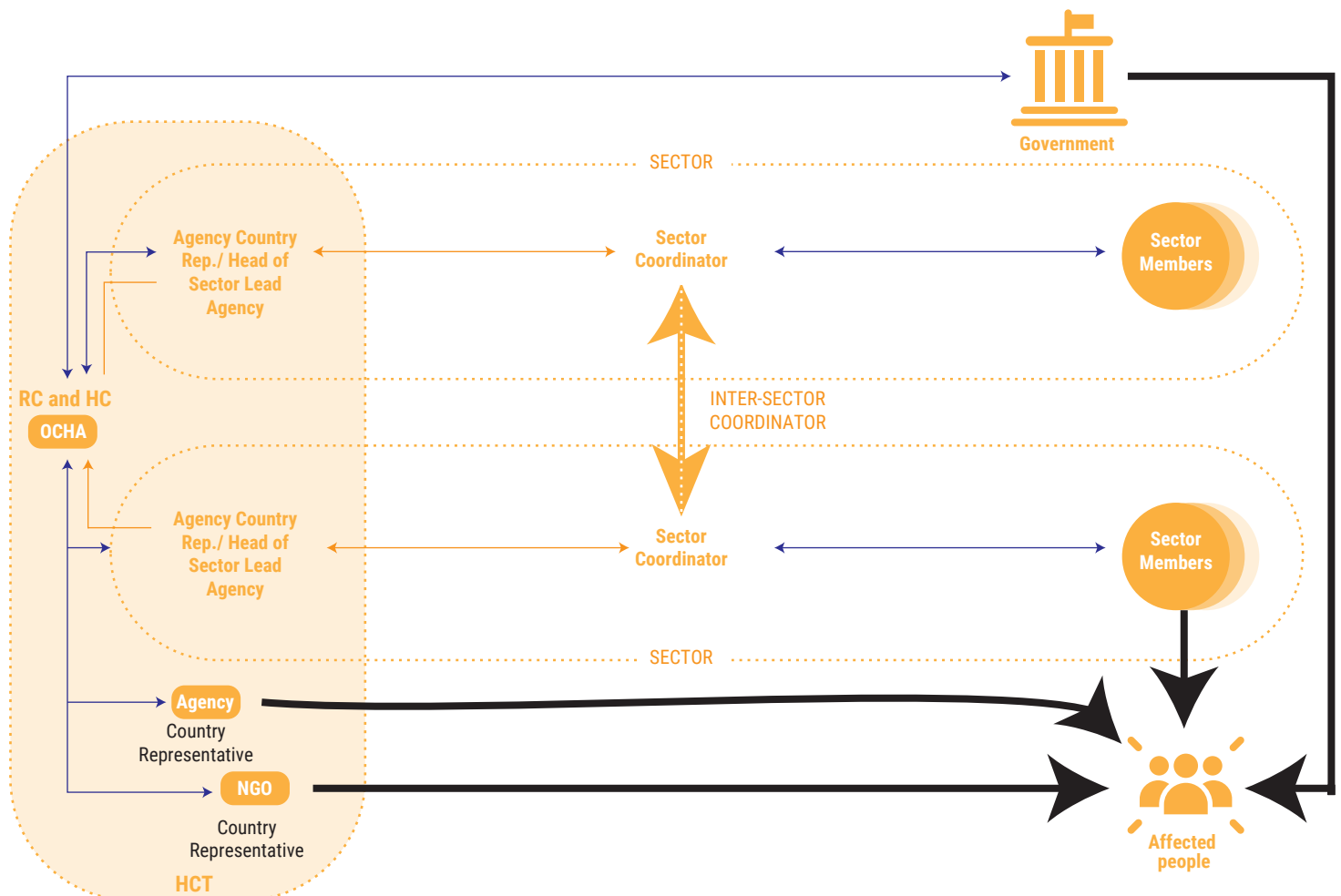
Key achievements

The coordination efforts prioritized supporting the government and humanitarian community in strengthening strategic and technical coordination for practical and principled emergency response. This involved establishing coordination services at various levels to facilitate a collective response from diverse actors supporting government-led relief efforts. The humanitarian response, led by the government, focused on field-level coordination in districts and provinces to complement local response mechanisms. National coordinators and information management officers were stationed with PDMA in affected districts, and regular coordination meetings were held in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while inter-sectoral coordination groups were formed in Sindh and Balochistan.

Seven humanitarian hubs were set up in Karachi, Sukkur, Peshawar, and Quetta, as well as in Hyderabad, Multan, and Naseerabad. These hubs provided platforms for humanitarian partners to coordinate their response efforts closely with national organizations and local authorities, including District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA). They supported effective coordination of humanitarian assistance, continuous needs monitoring, and the integration of AAP and PSEA mechanisms.

At the national level, the HCT provided strategic direction to ensure cohesion in the humanitarian response. Thematic and technical meetings, such as the Information Management Working Group (IMWG), Assessment Working Group (AWG), and the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG - comprising eight humanitarian sectors), were scaled up. The ISCG sectors were co-led by UN agencies and the sectors' respective government line departments to enhance transparency in planning and implementation. In response to the increased demand for situation awareness and information products during the flood crisis, timely updates were hosted on ReliefWeb. By October 2023, 31 humanitarian snapshots, situation reports, FRP summaries, 5Ws dashboards, and 177 maps (7 provincial and 170 district reference maps) were published and utilized by humanitarian actors.

Recognizing the cyclical nature of natural disasters in Pakistan, OCHA committed to supporting governments at all levels, including NDMA, PDMA, and DDMA, with preparedness, contingency planning, and simulation exercises. The HCT was operationalizing the lessons learned from the 2022 floods to assist national and local authorities in addressing identified gaps in preparedness and response.



III-Continuing Humanitarian Needs and Gaps

The humanitarian needs explained here are extracted from the recent sector in-depth assessments that continue beyond the FRP reporting period and are not entirely covered under the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF). This may require humanitarian partners to assist the vulnerable populations who have either not been assisted or have continuing humanitarian needs as of 1 November 2023.

At least 10.5 million people are still in need of humanitarian assistance, largely driven by a lack of access to clean water and health services, increased food insecurity, high malnutrition, compounded by existing high child stunting/wasting rates.

Whilst one year after the floods, close to two thirds of the people displaced have returned to their areas of origin. Over 1.3 million people remain temporarily displaced in the 30 worst-affected districts of Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. with approximately 900,000 people remain concentrated in the five hardest hit districts of Sindh³. Displacement remains a significant protection risk in Sindh province with some communities at heightened risk due to pre-existing vulnerabilities. Presently, most of the displaced families live in or near their damaged houses primarily due to lack of resources for repairs. Following the returns in November 2022, the scope of humanitarian programmes of the FRP expanded to the return areas in the affected districts.

One year after the 2022 floods, the humanitarian assistance has met most of the immediate humanitarian needs of populations affected by the 2022 floods, mostly in the form of food, NFI, health, nutrition and basic shelter assistance. Nevertheless, many gaps remain, especially for needs related to food security, nutrition, and access to safe drinking water.

Food Security and Nutrition

Approximately, 10.5 million out of 36.7 million people living in rural areas were classified as highly food insecure, categorized in Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 (Crisis), and IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) from April-October 2023 across 43 analysed districts of Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. These include around 2.07 million people in Phase 4 and around 8.45 million people in Phase 3. Furthermore, 14.1 million people are in IPC phase 2 (Stressed).

Despite improvements in the food security situation post-flood in some districts, IPC analysis indicated that the number of people facing high food insecurity (in Phase 3 and Phase 4) are expected to increase to 11.8 million from 10.5 million, representing 1.3 million (12 per cent) increase compared to the current analysis period. This increase accounts for 32 per cent of the rural population who are likely to be highly food insecure during November 2023-January 2024⁴; 9.60 million in Phase 3 and 2.21 million in Phase 4.

Multiple shocks including the devastating 2022 monsoon flooding hit the analysed districts which affected food production, consumption, and livelihoods of flood-affected people while also limiting employment/livelihood opportunities. High food, fuel, and agricultural input prices and the overall poor political and economic situation, livestock diseases, and adverse weather in 2023 resulted in poor food security outcomes. In July 2023, the cost of food increased by 40 per cent compared with the same month in 2022. Food shortages are estimated to impact more people towards the end of 2023, potentially pushing more children into hunger and malnutrition. The rise in food prices over the past months has adversely affected poor households' access to food and their purchasing power, especially low-income groups such as farmers and daily wage laborers and households who rely on petty trades.

Around 5 million under-five children across the country remain in need of critical nutrition services out of which around 1.5 million live in flood-affected areas. Over 2.1 million children, assessed by the recent IPC acute malnutrition (AMN) analysis, living in the 32 flooded districts are affected by acute malnutrition and are in urgent need of treatment. The analysis indicates that 23 districts are classified in IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical), five districts in IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious) and four districts in IPC AMN Phase 2 (Alert). The total number of children with moderate (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) are 1.5 million and 0.6 million respectively. The district of Tharparkar presents the highest number of acute malnourished children (240,140), followed by Quetta (186,803), Khairpur (170,143), Umerkot (151,008) and Dadu (129,673), all classified in IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical). The high levels of acute malnutrition observed in the analyzed districts emphasize the critical necessity for a comprehensive public health response to address this urgent issue. The sectors must persist in delivering life-saving food, nutrition, and livelihood assistance to individuals in flood-affected and food-insecure areas classified under IPC 3 and 4.

³ Kambar Shahdadkot, Khairpur, Larkana, Dadu and Naushehro Feroz

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-ipc-acute-malnutrition-analysis-march-2023-january-2024>

WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE (WASH)

It is estimated that 8 million people, around half of whom are children, continue to live without access to safe water in flood-affected areas. Over 500,000 households are still without access to sanitation. These populations lack safe drinking water and toilets, contributing to widespread outbreaks of preventable diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dengue, and malaria. The adverse impact disproportionately affected the vulnerable groups, like women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

Pakistan continues to be a climate hotspot, amplifying the vulnerability of populations lacking access to WASH services. The risk of further disasters, including floods, heatwaves, and droughts, remains heightened, posing ongoing threats to families in the region. There is a critical need for investment in long-term recovery efforts that focus on constructing climate-resilient WASH systems. These initiatives should address equity gaps and diminish vulnerability to future climate shocks.

Shelter and Winterized needs

As large-scale housing reconstructing plans are being deployed with support from the government, concerns over remaining transitional shelter needs and related vulnerabilities remain high. Further 50 per cent of the households require winter assistance, most of whom are in flood-affected areas prone to harsh winters.

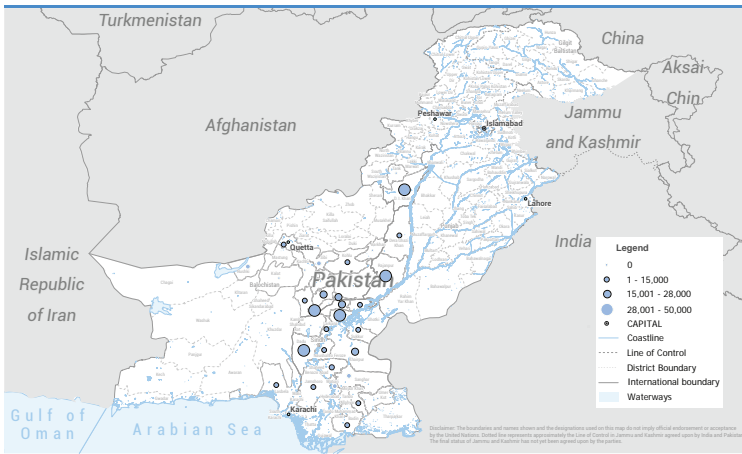
Just recently, climate change has led to extreme weather patterns in the country including unprecedented monsoon heavy rains and floods in 2022 and 2023, Cyclone Biparjoy in Sindh, blizzard in Murree, heatwaves across the country, Shishper Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) in Gilgit Baltistan causing huge losses to the affected people. Sustained relief and recovery aid is needed for people who have lost livelihoods, to prevent secondary impacts of the disaster and to avert a significant upsurge in poverty.



Overview of Sectoral Response

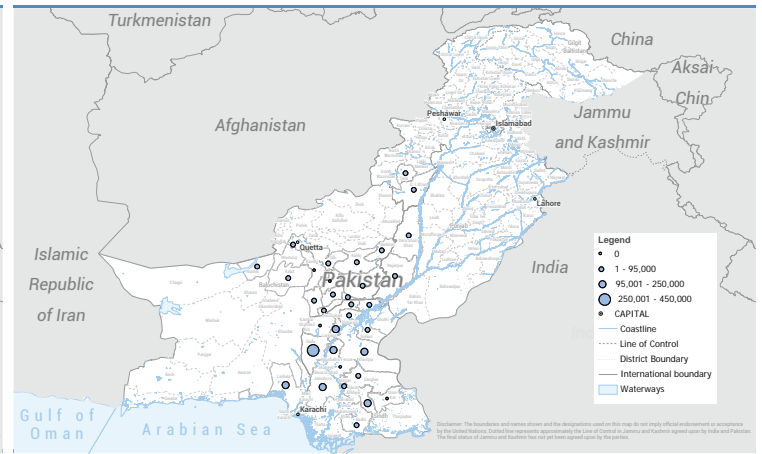
Education

PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDED (US\$)
700K	506K	40.6M	29.1M



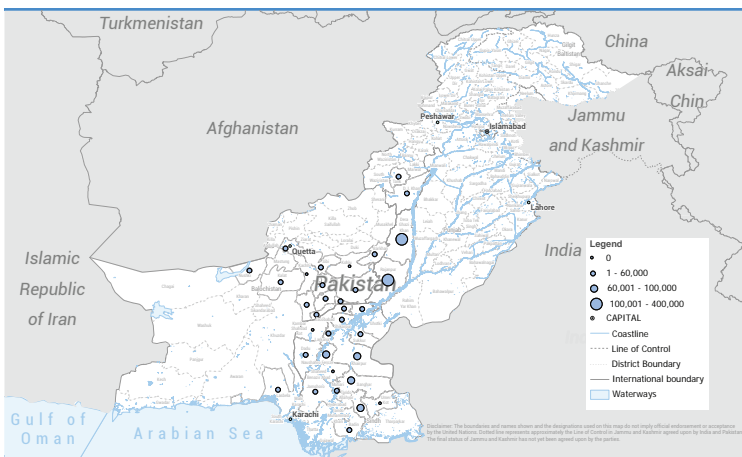
Health

PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDED (US\$)
6.4M	6.4M	114.5M	33M



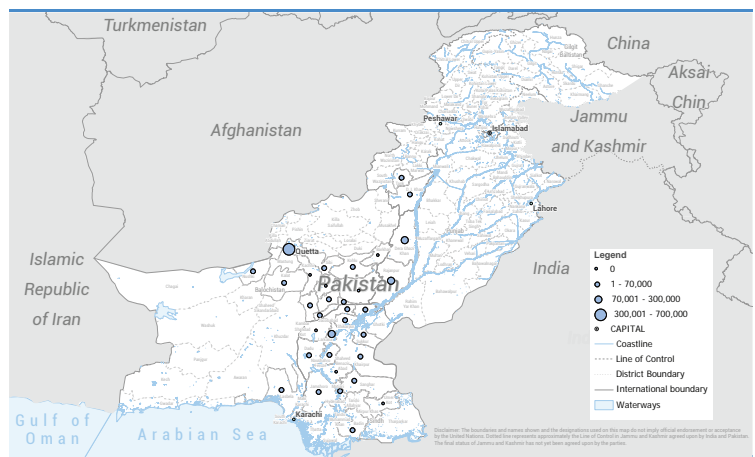
Nutrition

PEOPLE TARGET	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDED (US\$)
3.9M	2.0M	91M	43.12M



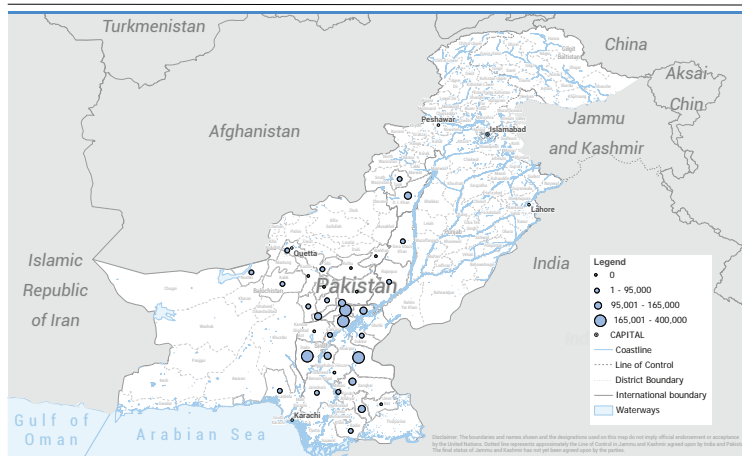
Protection

PEOPLE TARGET	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDED (US\$)
8.5M	2.6M	45.9M	36M



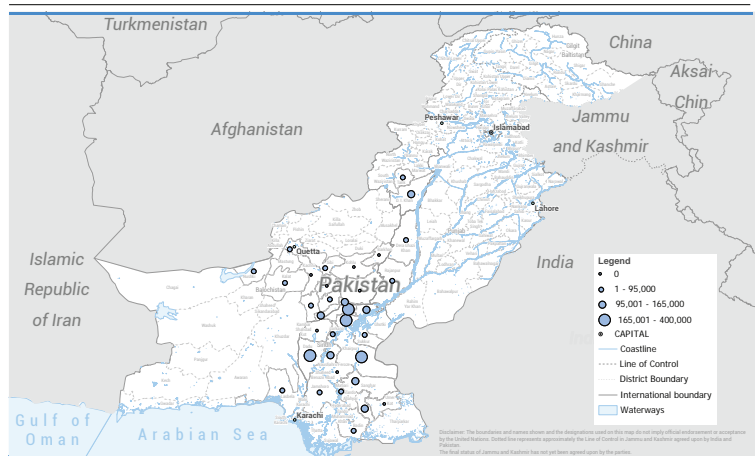
Shelter and NFI

PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDED (US\$)
3.5M	3.5M	145.5M	41M



WASH

PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDED (US\$)
3.8M	3.1M	97.2M	41M



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

PEOPLE TARGETED

4M

PEOPLE REACHED

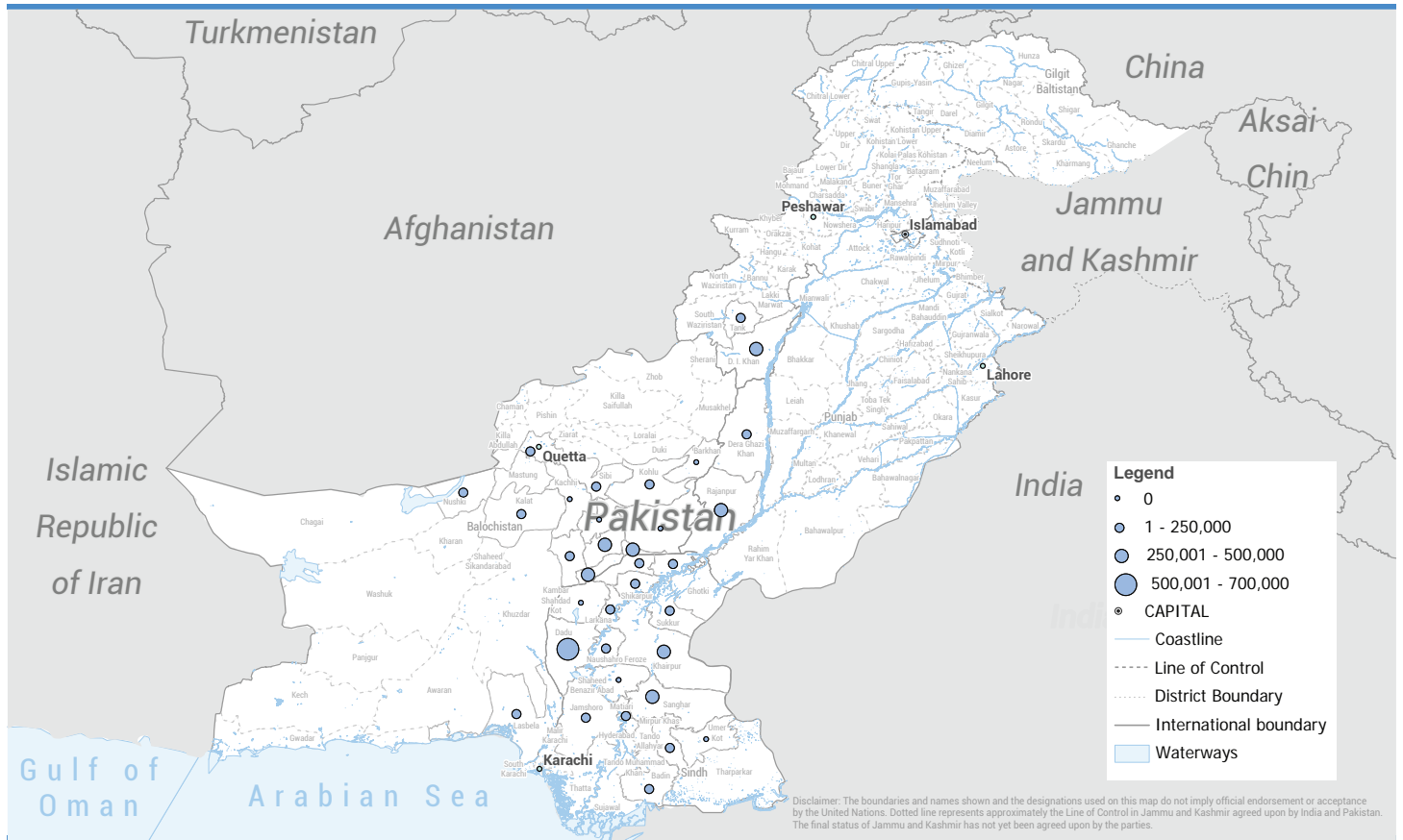
7.4M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

269.4M

FUNDED (US\$)

190.8M



Funding by receiving Organization as of 31st Oct 2023

Receiving Organization	Amount USD	Receiving Organization	Amount USD
World Food Programme	166,409,917	Alpinter	514,607
United Nations Children's Fund	84,272,002	ACT Alliance / Church World Service	507,784
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	60,280,978	Peace Winds Japan	491,289
Islamic Relief Pakistan	28,300,715	Islamic Relief Worldwide	489,706
International Organization for Migration	23,572,700	Civil Society in Development	471,698
Save the Children	15,202,390	Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	408,386
World Health Organization	15,055,218	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action)	317,374
International Rescue Committee	13,742,654	Shanti Volunteer Association	286,462
Cooperazione E Sviluppo - CESVI	13,731,924	Japan Emergency NGO	271,510
Concern Worldwide	13,563,162	Kokkyo naki Kodomotachi (Children without Borders)	220,572
Food & Agriculture Organization of the UN	12,436,087	Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates	210,850
Oxfam GB	10,772,725	Fondation Caritas Luxembourg	200,602
Hayat Foundation	9,672,600	CARE International	150,451
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	8,507,523	Handicap International Luxembourg	150,451
United Nations Population Fund	5,795,356	ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid	140,144
Humanitarian Coalition	5,462,491	Scan Global Logistics	67,490
King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center	5,400,000	King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center	5,400,000
Catholic Relief Services	5,000,000	Bollore Logistics USA Inc.	57,325
Tearfund	4,785,731	Balochistan Rural Support Programme	53,697
Action Contre la Faim - Action Against Hunger	4,584,542	Human Friends Organization	48,450
Rafiq Foundation	4,495,290	Caritas Denmark	41,143
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,513,543	Diabetic Association of Pakistan	31,859
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	3,136,954	Private (individuals & organizations)	28,426
Handicap International - Humanity & Inclusion	3,055,857	DHL International	20,000
Palladium International	3,017,018	Blanks	12,394,758
CARE Netherlands	2,742,232	Grand Total	587,000,000
Qatar Charity	2,688,860		
CARE-UK	2,460,646		
Médecins du Monde	2,302,772		
Mercy Corps	2,173,186		
Age International	2,136,127		
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	1,860,217		
Canadian Food Grains Bank	1,714,155		
Humanitarian Quality Assurance Initiative	1,499,283		
Malteser International Order of Malta World Relief	1,465,373		
Indus Resource Centre	1,059,322		
Solidar Suisse	1,057,667		
Mercy Corps Europe	1,002,004		
International Planned Parenthood Federation	925,925		
Danish Emergency Management Agency	855,606		
Action Against Hunger - Canada	766,284		
Priyanka (India) Pvt. Ltd	756,799		
Association for Aid and Relief Japan	567,092		
Terre des Hommes International	541,712		

Funding By Donor as of 31st Oct 2023

Donor	Amount USD	Donor	Amount USD
United States of America, Government of	115,159,039	Luxembourg, Government of	501,504
Germany, Government of	58,659,061	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	500,000
Disasters Emergency Committee (UK)	43,971,817	UNICEF National Committees	457,968
European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department	40,694,767	UNICEF National Committee/Norway	436,744
Japan, Government of	34,343,682	UNICEF National Committee/Denmark	425,440
Canada, Government of	25,828,865	Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	408,386
Pakistan, Government of	23,473,651	Catholic Relief Services	285,502
United Kingdom, Government of	21,399,386	International Organization for Migration	272,164
Sweden, Government of	16,785,945	United Nations Development	262,502
Central Emergency Response Fund	16,555,747	Unilever	257,745
Private (individuals & organizations)	15,268,668	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Government of	251,923
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Government of	15,166,760	Iceland, Government of	214,977
Islamic Relief Worldwide	13,623,089	UNICEF National Committee/Japan	191,949
Mohamed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment	12,800,000	UNICEF National Committee/Canada	190,771
France, Government of	11,667,855	UNICEF National Committee/Australia	185,864
Ireland, Government of	9,742,40	Stiftelsen The Greta Thunberg	175,000
Norway, Government of	8,529,905	UNICEF National Committee/United Arab Emirates	168,767
GAVI Alliance	6,809,497	UNICEF National Committee/Sweden	168,364
Denmark, Government of	6,677,683	Stichting Paz-Holandesa	150,000
European Commission	5,354,077	Start Network	134,955
Switzerland, Government of	5,123,388	UNICEF National Committee/Luxembourg	123,888
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4,586,957	UNICEF National Committee/Korea (Republic of)	105,808
Sheikh Abdullah Al-Nouri Charity Society	4,442,252	Poland, Government of	103,59
Netherlands, Government of	4,382,716	Philippines, Government of	100,825
Austria, Government of	4,126,068	Romania, Government of	72,634
Swiss Solidarity	4,062,804	UNICEF National Committee/New Zealand	71,315
United States Fund for UNICEF	3,864,032	Brunei Darussalam, Government of	69,823
Qatar, Government of	2,928,410	UNICEF National Committee/Ireland	61,562
United Nations Children's Fund	2,767,374	Jersey Overseas Aid	57,737
Australia, Government of	2,488,917	Al Najat Charitable	53,038
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian	2,479,417	Bulgaria, Government of	48,450
Humanitarian Coalition	2,015,638	UNICEF National Committee/Poland	38,033
New Zealand, Government of	1,850,392	Sightsavers	35,494
Korea, Republic of, Government of	1,700,838	UNICEF National Committee/Switzerland	30,878
Save the Children	1,479,376	Malta, Government of	28,426
International Humanitarian City	1,145,62	Guernsey	23,148
Kuwait, Government of	1,130,500	United Arab Emirates, Government of	20,761
UNICEF National Committee/Germany	903,836	Blank	12,394,758
UNICEF National Committee/Hong Kong	843,308	Grand Total	587,000,000
UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom	716,317		
Organisation Humanitaire pour	712,768		
ShelterBox	707,217		
UNICEF National Committee/France	699,706		
Tzu Chi Foundation	526,526		

