



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



PAKISTAN FLOOD RESPONSE

UNHCR SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL

SEPTEMBER 2022 – DECEMBER 2023



UNHCR staff and Rafi Ullah inspecting flood damage to his residence in Nowshera district, Pakistan | © UNHCR/Mercury Transformations

Cover photo: Rafi Ullah, 48, from Kunar in Afghanistan, looks at flood damage to his residence in Nowshera district, Pakistan | © UNHCR/Mercury Transformations

CONTENTS

- 1 Overview**
- 3 Context**
- 5 UNHCR response**
- 7 Relief and early recovery needs**
- 13 Challenges**
- 14 Coordination**
- 17 Funding the response**
- 18 The importance of flexible funding**

Overview

Pakistan, one of the countries that is most vulnerable to climate change, received more than three times its usual rainfall in August 2022. Torrential rains and flash-flooding began in early July 2022, severely damaging living areas, schools and other communal buildings in refugee villages and host communities. Unprecedented and unrelenting rainfall and flooding in late August 2022 worsened the already fragile humanitarian situation. Nearly 1,700 people are reported to have died, and over 12,800 were injured, including at least 4,000 children.

As well as submerging villages, the deluge inundated agricultural land, overwhelmed roads and bridges – cutting off access to isolated communities – and damaged communications infrastructure. As of 30 September 2022, 767,488 houses had been destroyed and over 1,277,000 damaged. Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provinces were most affected. 3.5 million acres of cropland were destroyed and over 1,162,000 livestock perished, wiping out livelihoods and jeopardizing the country's food security.

80 districts in Balochistan, Sindh, KP and Punjab provinces were declared “calamity hit”. As of 23 September 2022, 33 million people were affected and half a million displaced. 41 of the “calamity hit” districts host an estimated 800,000 Afghan refugees. Most are in just four districts: Peshawar (210,000), Quetta (170,000), Nowshera (77,700) and Karachi (71,500).

Affected people spoke to UNHCR about their traumatic experiences as rain and flood waters

devastated their lives within minutes. Families rushed to safety on higher ground as dams failed and rivers burst their banks. They were forced to abandon a lifetime of belongings and sleep under open skies.

In July 2022, UNHCR launched emergency relief efforts in affected areas with high concentrations of refugees. These efforts were carried out in close coordination with provincial governments, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) and the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR). As the rains intensified, UNHCR reviewed its contingency stock and mobilized staff to scale up assistance in solidarity with the Government and people of Pakistan, who have hosted Afghan refugees for more than 40 years. Working with Pakistan's disaster management authorities, UNHCR quickly provided core relief items to assist 50,000 flood-affected families in KP and Balochistan provinces, while the bulk of the more than 1.2 million relief items were provided for badly affected Sindh province. As the lead protection agency, UNHCR is steering efforts to integrate protection throughout the humanitarian response, aiming to ensure vulnerable populations have access to assistance that is appropriate, based on their needs, and delivered in a safe and meaningful way.

There is still great suffering across swathes of Pakistan, with people's ability to cope having already been eroded by soaring inflation and rising food prices before the rains. With flood waters now receding, stagnant waters have placed destitute families in further peril, including a looming threat of waterborne diseases.

With the monsoon season coming to an end, the scale of immediate relief and early recovery needs are more clearly emerging. Rapid needs assessments (RNA) have been concluded in the affected provinces by UNHCR and other humanitarian actors to identify relief and early recovery needs. The [inter-agency Floods Response Plan](#) first issued in early September 2022, was [revised and launched on 4 October](#), to support the Government of Pakistan with relief and early recovery activities until May 2023. UNHCR’s Supplementary Appeal for the Floods Response will include seven additional months of early recovery until December 2023.

UNHCR engages in early recovery measures jointly with humanitarian and development actors in view of assisting the Government to provide the foundation for full recovery. UNHCR works with and supports national and local authorities throughout the early recovery process and will

also support it in its rehabilitation efforts. For prioritization of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities a post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) is underway under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, with the support of the Asian Development Bank, the UN, the World Bank and the European Union. A recovery plan will be developed based on the results of the PDNA. In addition to UNHCR’s assessments in refugee villages and communities, the Office is also contributing to the RNAs and PDNA as a member of the Humanitarian Country Team.

As the protection sector lead, UNHCR will also continue to assist in coordination with authorities, CAR, UN agencies and partners in areas affected. Immediate assistance has been the foremost priority in the main refugee hosting provinces. UNHCR will now move into early recovery efforts.

Priority populations targeted for assistance (planning figures)



650,000

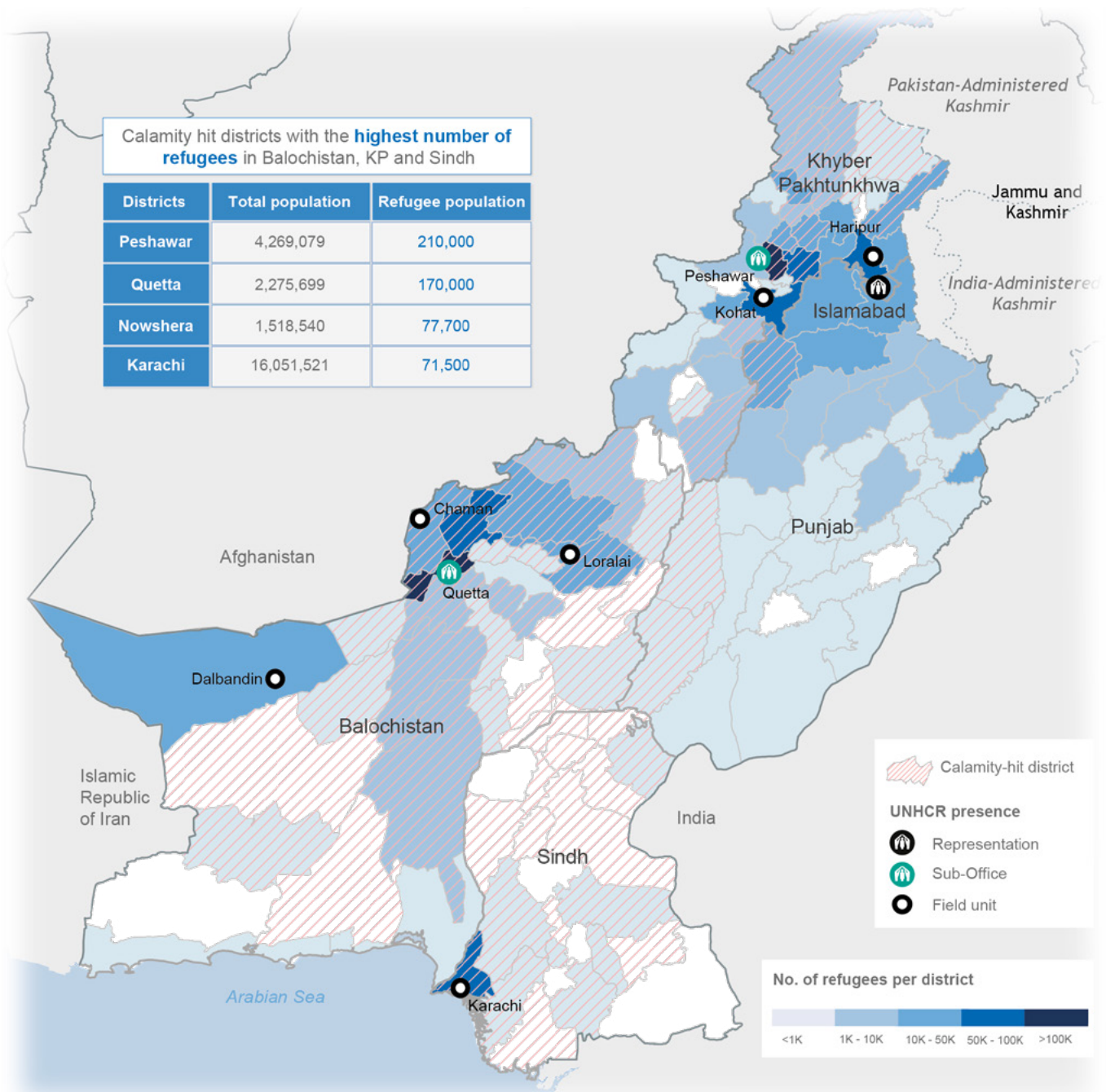
individuals in Pakistan’s Sindh,
Balochistan and Khyber
Pakhtunkwa provinces



\$65.8M

overall financial
requirements

Context



Despite facing its own economic and social challenges, Pakistan has maintained a tradition of hospitality towards registered Afghan refugees for 40 years. Pakistan is host to approximately 1.3 million refugees and asylum-seekers, the majority of whom are Afghan refugees, in addition to a large number of Afghan citizen card holders

and undocumented Afghans. Most refugees reside in KP (58 per cent) and Balochistan (23 per cent), the two provinces with the lowest living standard in Pakistan, and where the multi-dimensional poverty index scores are the highest. 68.4 per cent of refugees live in urban areas and 31.5 per cent live in refugee villages.



Around \$530 could help provide a tent to a family who have lost their home in the floods

UNHCR response

UNHCR had not specifically planned for extreme weather in 2022 of the type and magnitude that affected almost the entire country but – with contingency stocks in place in country and in the region – was equipped to immediately provide tents and core relief items to refugees and host communities. Initially, the needs were small in refugee and host communities but as the rains intensified the needs grew, essentially depleting UNHCR's existing stocks.

In coordination with CAR, between July and September 2022 UNHCR assisted some 10,000 refugees and people in host communities living in more than 25 refugee villages and urban areas of Balochistan, KP and Sindh with tents and other core relief items. A blanket distribution of solar lanterns is also well underway, providing precious light once the sun sets. A further 7,500 people benefited from sandbags to support flood mitigation walls. Core relief items were distributed by UNHCR and its network of partner organizations along with volunteers from the refugee community, and by CAR in Karachi.

In late August 2022, as part of the UN-wide efforts, UNHCR scaled up the distribution of humanitarian assistance. Following the Government of Pakistan's appeal for international support, UNHCR donated more than 1.2 million core relief items, with an estimated value of \$27 million, to assist 50,000 flood-affected families. The items were for distribution by PDMAs, and the overwhelming majority of the assistance was destined for the worst affected areas in Sindh province. Leveraging the Office's emergency response capacity, these items are being sent from UNHCR warehouses in Dubai in the United Arab Emirates and Termez in Uzbekistan via air and land to Karachi, a major logistics undertaking involving 300 trucks and

23 airlifts (22 from Dubai and 1 from Termez). The relief items include 30,800 tents, 106,000 plastic tarpaulins, over 2,000 refugee housing units, 203,000 sleeping mats, 50,000 kitchen sets, 168,000 mosquito nets, over 100,000 buckets and jerry cans, and 285,000 blankets (with an additional 120,000 blankets ready to be delivered when needed). UNHCR has also given emergency relief items to PDMAs in Balochistan and KP from local warehouses.

As flooding increased, the protection sector significantly expanded its activities to cover all affected populations, including refugees, while closely coordinating with the UNICEF-led child protection sub-sector and UNFPA-led gender-based violence sub-sector. UNHCR deployed female staff members to support the RNAs to realize greater gender parity during implementation, ensuring that women were engaged in the exercise and their feedback reflected. In line with community demands and as a key protection tool for prevention of gender-based violence, UNHCR is procuring dignity kits which include disposable sanitary napkins, reusable sanitary cloths, underwear, soap, detergent, a towel, toothpaste, a toothbrush, disinfectant liquid, shampoo and other items.

In addition, in late September 2022 UNHCR and partners began to provide cash assistance to the most vulnerable refugee households who were directly affected by the floods. UNHCR's cash assistance for refugees, who are not eligible for cash support under the Government of Pakistan's programme for flood-affected people, aims to protect and empower them and help them to afford shelter.

UNHCR's regular programme was already putting an increasing focus on energy supplies and climate action, and its interventions in the floods will be designed to be as environmentally friendly as possible. During rehabilitation, there will be a particular emphasis on solarization to provide clean and sustainable electricity: schools, health facilities and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities will be equipped with solar-powered energy systems. UNHCR has already carried out a blanket distribution of solar lamps and energy-efficient cooking stoves in the refugee villages in Pakistan. Up to 100,000 solar lamps were also donated to National and Provincial Disaster Management

Authorities for distribution. Some 2,000 refugee housing units (RHUs) will also be equipped with portable solar kits to provide household lighting. These solar installations (with six hours of backup time) also have charging ports for mobile phones so that families can stay connected. In refugee villages, where there is little to no power supply, UNHCR will also provide portable solar kits that can support up to three LED lights as well as a small pedestal fan. The solar kits have an integrated battery backup, which can be used for up to six hours. The kits also have USB ports for charging mobile phones. These kits are in addition to the solar panels on the roof of the RHU.

Around \$40 could help provide blankets to a family affected by the floods

Relief and early recovery needs



Shelter and core relief items

- As a member of the Shelter/NFI Working Group, UNHCR will contribute to the rehabilitation of shelter and community facilities in the main refugee-hosting communities.
- UNHCR's urgent humanitarian assistance has included temporary shelter such as tents to help protect families from the elements, and emergency kits of core relief items in 27 refugee villages and urban areas with a high concentration of refugees. Emergency core relief items include kitchen sets, plastic sheeting, solar lamps, buckets and blankets.
- UNHCR supported the Government-led response with core relief items for 50,000 flood-affected families in Balochistan, KP and Sindh provinces. Tents and other relief items have been handed over to the PDMA and are being temporarily stored in the Humanitarian Response Facility in Sukkur in Sindh province, where the PDMA will distribute them in flood-affected communities.
- Refugee housing units (RHUs) are procured for use by partners in the education, health and protection sectors, as well as being issued to individual refugee households, based on their assessed needs. RHUs are envisaged as a temporary intervention while damaged structures are being rebuilt, providing immediate physical safety as a solar-powered shelter or as housing community infrastructure such as health clinics, safe spaces for women, or child-friendly spaces.
- UNHCR's early recovery activities will include the implementation of a shelter programme to support the affected refugee community. UNHCR has initiated discussions with the authorities to review building materials to better ensure that homes can withstand the rains if there is a similar monsoon season in the future, unlike the mud-brick structures that proved vulnerable in 2022. UNHCR will also explore the possibility of linking rehabilitation of basic public services to climate action and livelihoods by using an environmentally friendly design that is both flood and earthquake resistant.



Protection

- Needs assessments have shown cash assistance is critically important to support refugee families who have shouldered significant losses to meet their basic needs. UNHCR's cash assistance aims to mitigate the risk that families will resort to negative coping mechanisms such as acquiring debt, engaging in early marriages or child labour. The Government of Pakistan has several cash assistance schemes for flood-affected citizens; however, refugees are not covered by the current eligibility criteria.
- Gender safety audits of displacement sites have highlighted increased safety and protection risks due to inadequate lighting of WASH facilities and water points, the lack of female

- medical personnel and the lack of critical services for women, girls and persons with disabilities. UNHCR's provision of dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive age not only serves to meet their menstrual hygiene management needs, but also acts to mitigate risks related to gender-based violence that may emerge as a result of their displacement.
- According to the RNA findings, flood-affected communities are concerned about the risks of sexual violence, trafficking and other types of gender-based violence against women and girls. UNHCR will work with UNFPA to tackle the causes and consequences of gender-based violence through a multi-sectoral response including psychosocial support, case management, legal services, shelter and women and girls friendly spaces, as well as associated outreach and capacity-building activities.
 - Approximately 7.6 million children are in severely flood-affected areas and face increased risks of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. UNHCR will work with UNICEF to implement child protection interventions such as community-based mental health and psychosocial support, including access to child friendly spaces, and integrated case management and referral services for survivors of child protection violations. They will increase child protection actors' capacity to provide prevention and response services and will provide children, families and communities with information on child protection risks and how and where to access available services.
 - UNHCR will support efforts to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities, older persons, transgender, refugees and other minorities in the response and ensure their needs are met. This will be done through engagement with local partners and by supporting the work of the age, disability and diversity task force.
 - As protection sector lead, UNHCR will support interventions that help local organizations and other key stakeholders put protection at the forefront of their work. It will support legal assistance and protection assessments related to housing, land and property issues, as well as other thematic areas.
 - UNHCR will also support efforts to strengthen inter-agency mechanisms for ensuring accountability to affected populations, including outreach and complaints mechanisms and awareness-raising on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.



Education

- UNHCR, as a member of the Education Working Group, will contribute to the rehabilitation of schools in the main refugee-hosting communities. Ensuring access to education in emergencies is critical in providing stability and physical and psychosocial protection for refugee children and youth.
- UNHCR funds 144 refugee schools in Pakistan: 101 in KP, 35 in Quetta and eight in Punjab. 34 of the schools in KP and all 35 in Quetta have been flooded, affecting 30,400 refugee students. With temporary measures put in place, all refugee schools have resumed classes except for one in Nowshera refugee village, where the floods forced the community to move to a safer location. In Balochistan, classes are being held in safe spaces in morning and afternoon shifts. In KP, where schools were extensively damaged by the floods, classes are being held outside in open spaces.
- Recognizing the increased health risks caused by the flood, UNHCR's partners are providing awareness sessions on health and hygiene – especially on hand washing – to affected communities. Schools are being cleaned and dewatering is done with the help of communities, in particular the maintenance committees and the parent teacher committees. Disinfectants and cleaning materials have been provided to refugee schools. Referrals to basic health units (BHUs) are being carried out for medical cases.
- UNHCR plans to rebuild and repair the 69 refugee schools affected by the floods. The level of damage ranges from minor to major. Major damage includes cracks in walls and roofs, roof leakages and the collapse of perimeter walls, classrooms or washrooms. Minor damage includes damage to the mud plaster of the classroom walls and exterior walls. Damage to solar panels has reduced power supplies, and damage to water and sanitation facilities has left some schools without a source of clean drinking water.
- Following the PDNA, UNHCR will carry out the rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of schools in refugee villages. Depending on the needs that are identified, and in close consultation with the local authorities and other stakeholders, UNHCR will provide support to flood-affected schools in the main refugee-hosting districts. Where needed, UNHCR will also provide furniture and other material support to the schools. UNHCR will also liaise with the Government Education Departments and help rehabilitate schools where refugee children are enrolled, benefiting both refugee and Pakistani children. These schools will also be provided by UNHCR with solar power to ensure a comfortable learning environment.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- UNHCR will contribute to the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in the main refugee-hosting communities.
- In Balochistan, a lack of access to sufficient and quality drinking water is a key concern, following a dramatic drop in the underground water tables from an estimated 300 meters to 1,000 meters in the past decade due to a significant reduction in rainfall. Communities have expressed concern about the quality of available water, which is often cloudy or has a bad smell or taste.

- Due to their living conditions, communities are resorting to open defecation and other unhygienic practices that increase the risk of water and sanitation-related diseases among the population. Untreated water and a lack of proper sanitation and hygiene put refugees' health, education and livelihoods at risk. Sanitation services are urgently needed, along with awareness sessions and the provision of hygiene items, to bring about the behavioural changes needed to improve hygiene conditions. Schools, health facilities and communal infrastructure in refugee villages and refugee-hosting and flood-affected areas will also be supported by an upgrading of WASH facilities, including toilets, wash basins and water pumps. Depending on assessment results, UNHCR may also rehabilitate pipe networks and replace pipes and community storage tanks.
- UNHCR will target refugee and host communities with awareness-raising activities on water, sanitation and hygiene.
- With many water points damaged or water supply contaminated as a result of the floods, additional efforts and resources will need to be invested in regular water quality testing. Communal water supply systems will need to be mechanized and solarized to ensure drinking water supplies.



Health

- UNHCR will contribute to the rehabilitation of public health facilities in the main hosting communities.
- The ongoing heavy rains and flooding have damaged over 1,400 health facilities. The RNAs led by the WHO and the Ministry of Health have been concluded, and PDNA will release the findings which will reveal the full scale of damage, and guide health working group partners, including UNHCR, as well as development agencies in planning reconstruction and rehabilitation.
- The proposed activities also include a strengthening of public sector health facilities for primary, reproductive, maternal, newborn and adolescent healthcare and managing other communicable diseases.
- Support, including partial refurbishment, replacement of damaged furniture-beds/ records cabinets/medical equipment, will also be provided to health facilities affected by the floods in refugee villages supported by UNHCR or partners, and to Government health facilities in hosting areas that provide services to Afghan refugees. In close consultation with the local authorities and other stakeholders, UNHCR will also consider providing material support to those facilities, such as medical supplies and equipment.



Food security, agriculture, livelihoods, and self-reliance

- UNHCR will contribute to the early recovery phase of the floods response by expanding programmes aimed at strengthening resilience in the main hosting communities.
- UNHCR is exploring the possibility of conducting activities to support livelihoods in refugee-hosting communities and boost the economy. As rural economies rely heavily on livestock, which has been severely hit by the floods, UNHCR is planning early recovery interventions to help rural populations regain their livelihoods by restocking livestock and by providing animal shelter, vaccinations and fodder, and by distributing poultry among women. These activities will be accompanied by livestock management training.
- Other proposed activities include agricultural and kitchen gardening (seed, tool kits and agriculture/kitchen gardening training, food/grain storage training and equipment) and cash for work for refugees and host communities (to rehabilitate farms, cultivate crops, plant trees and repair roads from the community/village to markets).

Around \$20 could help provide a dignity kit including disposable sanitary napkins and detergent to flood-affected women and girls



Afghan refugee children take shelter at Khesghi refugee village in Pakistan's north-western Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province | © UNHCR/Usman Ghani

Challenges

The scale and magnitude of the current floods is unprecedented. Rainfall equivalent to 2.9 times the national 30-year average was a climate change-induced disaster that placed Pakistan firmly on the frontlines of the climate emergency. While the entire population is suffering the impact, vulnerable communities, among them refugees, are likely to continue to be disproportionately affected as cycles of extreme weather, including soaring temperatures and excessive rainfall, are predicted to persist. Pre-existing inequalities have been exacerbated as a result of the monsoon. Compounding this is the scale and nature of the displacement, while the capacity to respond is severely constrained because of the gaps in specialized protection services provided by the Government and civil society actors in the affected provinces.

With Pakistan emerging as a climate hotspot, UNHCR is seeking to bolster prevention and preparedness measures to avert and minimize the effects of extreme weather events, most importantly by reducing the vulnerability of refugees and other displaced people to disasters (such as by “building back better”). Unpredictable weather is likely to further worsen living conditions, so investing in sustainable, durable housing and community infrastructure will be key to enhancing preparedness and resilience to future disasters. Since similar rainfall may recur in future, the shelter programme will need to adapt building materials to ensure that homes can withstand the rains better than the mud-brick structures that proved vulnerable in 2022. This must also include an expansion of livelihoods programmes linking

climate-smart reconstruction and rehabilitation to the creation of green jobs with an emphasis on the environment.

Energy will remain a critical challenge, since Pakistan is heavily dependent on thermal power plants that run on fossil fuels. Although Pakistan produces less than 1 per cent of global carbon emissions, there has been an increase in the use of coal and diesel generators. At the same time, rising electricity prices have resulted in up to 16 hours of power outages in rural areas making the transition to renewable energy even more urgent. Connecting schools, WASH facilities and health centres to renewable energy sources, especially standalone solar power in the recovery and rehabilitation phase, will make them more environmentally friendly and sustainable while also reducing carbon emissions.

Furthermore, as UNHCR draws on and procures its stocks of core relief items, it is progressively moving towards product specifications that will reduce the environmental impact and greenhouse gas emissions. Such specifications are already in place for blankets and sleeping mats, and are in the process of being defined for other core relief items.

The floods have brought into focus the need for increased and forward-looking attention on disaster risk reduction and building resilience among the communities UNHCR serves. This is beyond the scope of this appeal but is part of UNHCR’s overall climate action strategy and is incorporated in the global needs outlined in the UNHCR Global Appeal.

Coordination

Coordination is led by the Government's National Flood Response Coordination Centre. The Humanitarian Country Team, led by the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, provides strategic leadership of the country's humanitarian community, with an Inter-Sector Working Group convening at the operational level.

Prior to the current floods response UNHCR had leveraged the existing humanitarian coordination structure, particularly sector working groups, to develop a modified version of the Global Refugee Coordination Model. In 2021-2022 the humanitarian coordination structure was extended to include a UNHCR Refugee Protection Working Group and a Pakistan Refugee Consultative Forum (PRCF) at the federal and provincial levels (Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), providing UNHCR-led fora to convene operational partners and coordinate refugee-focused assistance. UNHCR and the main Government counterpart, the Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees at the federal level and the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees at the provincial levels, co-chair the PRCF.

The UNHCR Pakistan Refugee Inter-Sector Coordination Group (PRISCG) is a national level coordination group, chaired by UNHCR, that reports to the PRCF. The PRISCG was established in February 2022 to strengthen the inter-sector coordination and implementation of the refugee response for the existing refugee population while ensuring refugee emergency preparedness. Through the PRISCG, UNHCR is filling a gap that

had emerged in prior coordination efforts. UNHCR provides secretariat and information management support to the PRISCG through the Inter-Agency Coordination Team.

In 2022 OCHA continued to coordinate preparedness activities for natural disasters in Pakistan and significantly scaled up capacity in response to the devastating flooding. Sector coordination working groups established at both the national and regional levels ensure that field level coordination feeds into and is responsive to national level strategies and flood responses. UNHCR leads the Protection Sector Working Group and actively participates in the OCHA-led Floods Response Inter-Sector Coordination Group.

The Government of Pakistan requested the Asian Development Bank, the UN and the World Bank to support it in conducting a PDNA in all the areas affected by the floods as the first step towards planning and prioritizing rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. The European Union also subsequently joined as one of the PDNA partners. UNHCR is working on the needs assessment with other partners in the energy sector. Beyond energy, UNHCR is also engaged in the human impact assessment which is where issues of socioeconomic and gender inequalities are being documented, including the linkages with housing, land and property rights.

The overall objectives of the PDNA are to (i) estimate the impact of the floods in the country,

including the costs of restoring basic services and repairing or reconstructing infrastructure and assets in the most affected and priority socioeconomic sectors; (ii) facilitate the recovery of living conditions and livelihoods for the most affected population, recommending strategic and comprehensive recovery solutions for national and local levels; and (iii) promoting and informing

enhanced climate and flood resilience in Pakistan. The PDNA will incorporate principles of good governance, social inclusion and gender equality and sustainable development, and will seek to improve social, environmental and physical resilience. Currently data collection and analysis is in progress and the final report of PDNA will be submitted by mid-October, 2022.



UNHCR staff coordinate with authorities in Sindh province to ensure the mainstreaming of protection, gender sensitivity and the inclusion of refugees | © UNHCR Pakistan



Afghan refugee Muhammad Safar collects emergency supplies in Quetta, Balochistan province, in south-western Pakistan | © UNHCR/Humera Karim

Funding the response

In this Supplementary Appeal, UNHCR is appealing for **\$65.8 million** to respond to the monsoon floods in Pakistan. Further details are provided in the table below.

Sector	Activities	Supplementary budget needs (USD) Sep 2022 - Dec 2023
Shelter	Core relief items	12,987,301
	Rehabilitation of shelters	11,006,187
Protection	Protection Sector coordination activities	5,503,094
	Cash-based interventions	9,905,568
	Dignity kits for women and girls of reproductive age	7,924,455
Education	Rehabilitation of educational facilities	8,804,950
WASH	Rehabilitation of WASH facilities	4,952,784
Health	Rehabilitation of health facilities	2,531,423
Food Security	Livelihoods activities related to food security and agricultural support	2,201,237
TOTAL supplementary budget needs		65,817,000

Note: Pakistan operation has an ExCom-approved budget of \$128 million for 2022 and \$120 million for 2023. The sudden onset of the monsoon flooding was unforeseen. Consequently, there is no specific ExCom-approved budget for this situation. Therefore, all the above requirements are additional to the existing ExCom-approved budgets for Pakistan, bringing the total supplementary budget to \$65.8 million.



\$7 could help provide plastic buckets to a family affected by the floods

Flood-affected people collect emergency supplies in Quetta, Balochistan province, in south-western Pakistan | © UNHCR/Humera Karim

The importance of flexible funding

UNHCR's work on behalf of forcibly displaced and stateless people is funded by millions of donors all over the world. Donors can choose whether to target their support or to allow UNHCR to use its discretion on where the funds are used based on the changing needs. Flexible funds help UNHCR to kick-start an emergency response, bolster forgotten or under-resourced crises, and implement programmes to their full extent. They also enable UNHCR to plan and manage its resources efficiently and effectively, contributing to the collective success in every life that is transformed and saved.

Without flexible funding, the first phase of the response, which saw 1.2 million core relief items worth some \$27 million delivered to 50,000 households, would have struggled to get off the ground, with UNHCR's regional and global stockpiles all but emptied as assistance was delivered by air and by land. Flexible funding also allowed for UNHCR to scale up its response beyond what was planned for, and to deliver life-saving protection and assistance to tens of thousands more people in more parts of the country.

Flexible funding will remain vital. UNHCR is now moving into the next phase of its response with, as the flood waters recede, protection and recovery stabilization programmes for the 420,000 Afghan refugees and affected Pakistani host communities.

To all donors, especially those who provide funding that is flexible and not earmarked for a particular use, UNHCR extends its most sincere thanks.





Emergency supplies at UNHCR's warehouse in Azakhel village in Nowshera District, are prepared for delivery to support flood-affected people in the region | © UNHCR/Mercury Transformations

PAKISTAN FLOOD RESPONSE

UNHCR SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL

SEPTEMBER 2022 – DECEMBER 2023

For more information

Visit [Global Focus](#), UNHCR's main operational reporting portal for donors and other key partners. The site provides an overview of the protection risks that refugees and other populations of concern to UNHCR face across the world, as well as regularly updated information about programmes, operations, financial requirements, funding levels and donor contributions.

