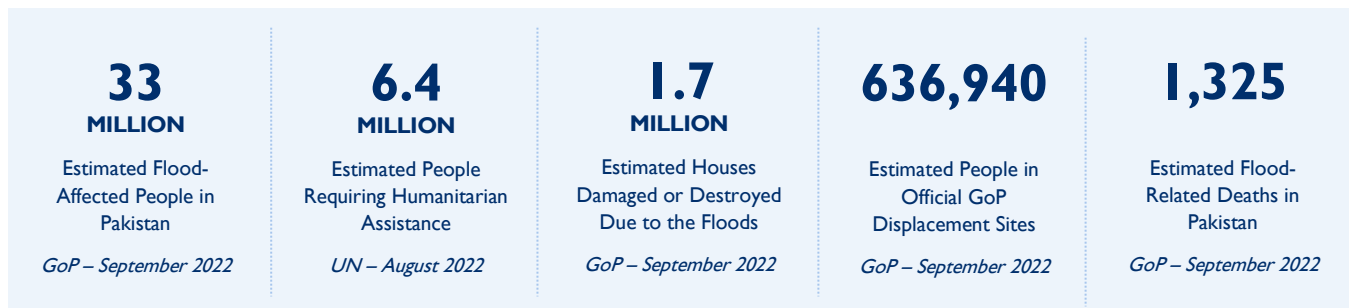


Pakistan – Floods

SEPTEMBER 5, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Flooding and landslides result in the deaths of at least 1,325 people, injure more than 12,700 individuals, and damage or destroy an estimated 1.7 million houses across Pakistan.
- High levels of floodwaters persist in Sindh, with additional rainfall forecast over all major river catchments and KP, Islamabad, and Punjab.
- Limited access to health and WASH services increases the transmission risk of diseases among affected populations; USAID/BHA provides \$4 million to Concern for urgent WASH assistance.
- Flooding affects an estimated 13.8 million acres of cropland, as USAID/BHA provides \$15.5 million to WFP for emergency food, nutrition support, and the rehabilitation of community assets to build back lost livelihoods.



TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Pakistan Floods Response in FY 2022

USAID/BHA¹ \$26,100,000

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

Total² \$26,100,000

¹ USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

² Figures reflect a portion of funding publicly announced as August 30, 2022, that is committed or obligated.

TIMELINE

June 14, 2022

Heavy rains begin affecting areas of Pakistan amid the beginning of monsoon season, resulting in some casualties and damage

August 12, 2022

U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Donald A. Blome issues a declaration of humanitarian need/disaster declaration, and USAID/BHA provides an initial \$100,000 in humanitarian assistance

August 12–30, 2022

Floods and landslides significantly worsen across Pakistan, resulting in hundreds of deaths and affecting tens of millions of people

August 29, 2022

A USAID/BHA disaster management expert deploys to Pakistan to assist with assessment and coordination efforts

August 30, 2022

The UN releases the 2022 Pakistan Floods Response Plan, requesting \$160.3 million to provide urgent assistance to 5.2 million people

August 30, 2022

USAID/BHA announces an additional \$30 million in urgent humanitarian assistance for flood-affected households

September 2, 2022

USAID/BHA activates a Disaster Assistance Response Team and Response Management Team to coordinate USG flood response efforts

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Floods Result in at Least 1,325 Deaths, as 637,000 People Remain in Official GoP Evacuation Sites

While flooding has receded in some areas of central and northern Pakistan in recent days, floods and landslides continue to result in widespread destruction and generate humanitarian needs, particularly in southern Pakistan's Sindh Province, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) reports. As of September 5, the severe weather events had resulted in the deaths of 1,325 individuals, injured an additional 12,700 people, and damaged or destroyed nearly 1.7 million houses across Pakistan, according to the GoP National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). All 11 deaths and approximately 5,000 of the 5,300 newly damaged houses reported between September 4 and 5 occurred in Sindh, where high levels of flooding persist as floodwaters move southward into the province. As of September 5, approximately 637,000 people remained in official GoP evacuation sites, including more than 549,000 in Sindh, although the total number of people displaced countrywide remains unconfirmed. Many displaced people have expressed concern that a lack of land ownership documentation could prevent returns once floodwaters recede, prompting some households to shelter close to affected areas and potentially limit their ability to access humanitarian assistance, according to the UN.

High Flood Levels Persist in Sindh, With Additional Rain Forecast Over Central and Northern Pakistan

In recent days, flood levels have decreased along central and northern portions of the Indus River—which flows southward from northern Pakistan into the Arabian Sea—and along the Kabul River that flows eastward through Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province before draining into the Indus, according to the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD). However, medium and high flooding—the fourth and third highest levels, respectively, on a six-tiered scale—persists along the Indus throughout central and southern Sindh, including near Sindh's Jamshoro and Sukkur districts. As of September 5, the PMD forecasted moderate rainfall affecting the upper catchments of all major rivers, as well as KP, Islamabad Capital Territory, and areas of Punjab Province through September 6; heavy rainfall may be possible in isolated areas. The PMD further projected that low-to-medium levels of related flooding could occur along areas of the Kabul River and Chenab and Ravi rivers—which flow southward through Punjab before draining into the Indus—during the period.

Meanwhile, on September 4, GoP engineers released some rising floodwaters from the embankment of Lake Manchar in Sindh to mitigate flood risks for hundreds of thousands of people living in the province's Dadu and Jamshoro districts, international media report. However, the operation necessitated the evacuation of at least 100,000 people from

surrounding villages in the path of the released water. The planned breach also blocked nearby sections of road, restricting movement in the area.

Standing Water and Damage to Health, WASH Systems Exacerbate Disease Transmission Risks Across Pakistan; USAID/BHA Provides WASH Support

Flood-related damage and limited access to health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems and services among flood-affected populations have heightened the transmission risk of vector- and waterborne diseases in Pakistan, relief actors report. As of September 3, the severe weather events had damaged or destroyed more than 1,460 health facilities countrywide and restricted access to health care services for millions of people, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports. Furthermore, initial assessments estimate that the floods damaged up to 50 percent of water and sanitation systems in Punjab and Sindh provinces, as well as up to 30 and 20 percent of systems in Balochistan and KP provinces, respectively, according to the UN; these preliminary estimates remain unconfirmed. As a result, some affected populations are facing significant challenges accessing safe drinking water and are increasingly resorting to open defecation, heightening disease risks. As of September 3, health actors had recorded tens of thousands of new cases of acute watery diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, eye and skin infections, malaria, typhoid, and other diseases among affected populations. In addition, relief actors have expressed concern regarding the potential for the floods to exacerbate preexisting outbreaks of coronavirus disease (COVID-19), poliovirus, and other conditions, as the floods have also prompted the suspension of related vaccination campaigns. Meanwhile, the availability of health care services, medicines, and medical commodities has greatly decreased for flood-affected populations, reducing their access to critical care.

In response, USAID/BHA is providing \$4 million to non-governmental organization (NGO) partner Concern to provide emergency WASH support—including hygiene items, safe drinking water, and assistance removing flood water out of WASH facilities—to approximately 283,000 people across Balochistan, KP, Punjab, and Sindh. The new funding is part of USAID/BHA's support for Concern's RAPID program, a countrywide response fund USAID has supported for 13 years designed to quickly provide targeted grants primarily to local partners with the access, capacity, and local knowledge required to meet humanitarian needs.

Floods Affect 13.8 Million Acres of Cropland, Exacerbate Food Insecurity; USAID/BHA Supports WFP to Provide Urgent Food, Nutrition Assistance

The floods and related effects on agricultural land, livelihoods, and the prices of essential food commodities will likely exacerbate food insecurity across Pakistan, particularly among populations already experiencing food insecurity before the floods, the UN reports. Flooding since mid-June had affected an estimated 33,000 square miles—21 million acres—of land, including an estimated 22,000 square miles—13.8 million acres—of cropland across Pakistan as of August 31, according to preliminary assessments by the UN Satellite Center. The total flooded land includes approximately 17,000 square miles—11 million acres—in Sindh, where high levels of flooding persisted as of early September. Meanwhile, of the 6.4 million people in need identified through the 2022 Pakistan Floods Response Plan, an estimated 1.9 million people are likely already facing Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity due to preexisting socioeconomic conditions and require emergency food assistance, the UN reports.³ In addition, international media report that prices of fresh food items continue to increase across Pakistan and could further rise in response to crop shortages, potentially

³ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

restricting access to adequate, nutritious food among affected households. In response, USAID/BHA is providing \$14 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) to distribute emergency food and cash for food to approximately 341,000 people in affected areas. Moreover, USAID/BHA is providing \$1.5 million to WFP for emergency nutrition interventions targeting 23,000 children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women among affected households.

KEY FIGURES



310,000

Flood-affected households targeted for USAID/BHA-supported MPCA programming

NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL, AND U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

The GoP continues to lead efforts to respond to the floods in coordination with the UN, international donors, and other relief actors. On August 25, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund allocated \$3 million for flood response efforts, bringing the UN's total funding for the crisis to \$7 million, including existing programs redirected to meet flood-related needs. Meanwhile, the governments of the UK, Canada, and Australia have provided approximately \$17.3 million, \$3.8 million, and \$1.4 million, respectively, while the European Commission's Department for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) has allocated more than \$2.3 million to support relief efforts. In addition, the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) has provided in-kind relief commodities; the Government of France has provided dewatering pumps and medicine; and the Government of the United Arab Emirates has provided food items, medical supplies, and tents; among other government in-kind shipments.

MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

The floods and landslides have resulted in significant displacement and the disruption of livelihood activities among affected populations, reducing people's ability to meet their basic needs. Cash assistance allows displaced or other flood-affected people to access food, household items, shelter, safe drinking water, and other supplies through local markets, and distributing cash can be faster and more efficient than providing in-kind commodities.

With \$3.5 million in USAID/BHA support, Concern is distributing multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to approximately 44,300 flood-affected households—an estimated 310,000 individuals—across Balochistan, KP, Punjab, and Sindh. Meanwhile, the GoP has allocated \$173 million for cash distributions countrywide and had distributed more than \$64 million to nearly 645,000 people as of early September, with an estimated \$44 million remaining for additional distributions. In addition, Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF) members—including more than 20 international NGOs—had provided MPCA to more than 61,600 people countrywide as of August 31, while national NGOs had provided MPCA to more than 6,700 people.

FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS, AND NUTRITION

Food security, livelihood, and nutrition support remain priority needs among flood-affected communities, as the floods have restricted access to



341,000

People targeted for USAID/BHA-supported emergency food assistance

food and resulted in the damage or destruction of millions of acres of crops and the deaths of approximately 750,000 livestock across Pakistan, according to the GoP and UN.

With \$15.5 million in USAID/BHA support, WFP is providing emergency food and cash for food to approximately 341,500 beneficiaries across Pakistan, as well as nutrition interventions supporting an estimated 23,000 children and pregnant and lactating women. Additionally, through preexisting early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience (ER4) programs, WFP is providing cash for food targeting nearly 32,500 people in Sindh, while Concern is providing agricultural and livestock health support for nearly 13,300 people countrywide. Meanwhile, as of September 4, the Pakistan Armed Forces had distributed nearly 1,655 metric tons of food commodities and approximately 192,000 additional food items to affected populations. Furthermore, PHF members had reached nearly 154,000 individuals and national NGOs had reached 60,000 individuals with emergency food assistance as of September 2.



\$2 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA shelter and settlements support

LOGISTICS SUPPORT, SHELTER, AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

The GoP continues to utilize air, land, and water vessels to both evacuate and provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations, although damage to thousands of miles of roads and hundreds of bridges is hampering response efforts in some areas, the GoP reports. As of September 5, the GoP, including the Pakistan Armed Forces, had rescued nearly 170,000 people from flood-affected areas. Meanwhile, the governments of France, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the PRC, Qatar, Turkey, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, and Uzbekistan, as well as UN agencies, had transported food and emergency relief commodities via dozens of airlifts to Pakistan for onward GoP distribution as of September 2.



\$1 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA logistics support

With \$2 million in funding, USAID/BHA partner Concern is providing emergency shelter assistance and relief items—including bedding, kitchen sets, other shelter commodities, and winterization kits—to an estimated 47,000 households in Pakistan. In addition, USAID/BHA is supporting WFP to work with the NDMA to establish a logistics hub to bolster logistics and supply chain management capacity to support GoP-led response efforts.

As of August 29, PHF member organizations had distributed relief items—such as blankets, kitchen sets, and water buckets—to more than 12,100 people and provided tents or other temporary shelter materials to more than 5,000 people. Furthermore, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had provided approximately 133,000 blankets; 80,000 mosquito nets; 35,000 water containers; 24,000 kitchen sets; 7,000 tents; and other relief items to the GoP for onward distribution as of September 2.



\$4 million

In dedicated USAID/BHA
WASH support

HEALTH AND WASH

The floods and landslides have resulted in widespread damage to health care and WASH systems across Pakistan, decreasing access to essential health care services amid heightening transmission risks of vector- and waterborne diseases.

In response, USAID/BHA is providing \$4 million to Concern to provide emergency WASH support—including hygiene items, safe drinking water, and assistance removing water from WASH facilities—to approximately 283,000 people across Balochistan, KP, Punjab, and Sindh. GoP disaster management agencies are also deploying health teams and dispatching medicines and medical commodities, and Pakistani military personnel had distributed safe drinking water to more than 385,000 people and provided health care services to nearly 131,000 people as of September 4. Meanwhile, WHO has released \$10 million from its Contingency Fund for Emergencies to support relief efforts and had supported GoP provincial health staff to reach more than 599,000 people with health services as of September 3. UN agencies had also provided safe drinking water to approximately 48,500 individuals in Sindh, 10,600 people in Balochistan, and 9,000 individuals in KP, as well as distributed thousands of WASH kits, as of September.

USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN FLOODS RESPONSE IN FY 2022¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Concern	MPCA	Balochistan	\$100,000
	MPCA, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Balochistan, KP, Punjab, Sindh	\$9,500,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers and Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Logistics; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$16,500,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN FLOODS RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$26,100,000

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Figures reflect a portion of funding publicly announced as of August 30, 2022, that is committed or obligated.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [interaction.org](https://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org)
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)