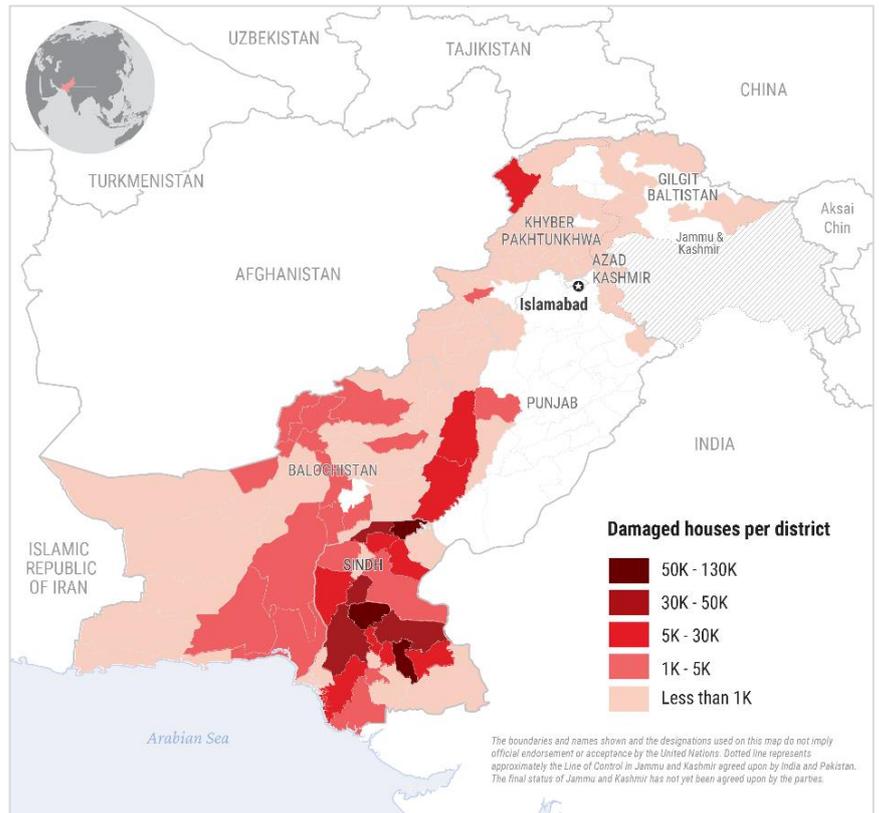


This report is produced by the OCHA Humanitarian Advisory Team (HAT) in Pakistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 13 to 26 August 2022. The next report will be issued on or around 02 September 2022.

HIGHLIGHTS

- 116 districts affected, including 66 districts officially declared 'calamity hit'.
- At least 937 people killed and 1,343 people injured since 14 June.
- Rainfall nationwide is 2.87 times higher than the national 30-year average, with some provinces receiving more than five times as much rainfall as their 30-year average.
- The Government of Pakistan has earmarked PKR 35 billion (ca. US\$173 million) to aid flood-affected people under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), among other assistance.
- Humanitarian partners are providing aid for flood-affected people even as weather and ground conditions inhibit access.
- The humanitarian situation is expected to worsen as communities and infrastructure are increasingly unable to cope with ongoing heavy rainfall.



218K

houses destroyed

452K

houses damaged

2M

acres of crops impacted

937

deaths

1,343

injured

794K

livestock lost

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Pakistan has deteriorated further over the past two weeks as heavy rains continue to cause flooding, and landslides resulting in displacement and damage across the country. Sixty-six districts have been officially declared to be 'calamity hit' by the Government of Pakistan – 31 in Balochistan, 23 in Sindh, nine in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and three in Punjab. The situation remains dynamic, and many more districts have been affected; the number of calamity-declared districts is expected to rise as rains continue to fall.

The adverse weather conditions have incurred significant human and livestock casualties and widespread damage to private homes and public infrastructure, especially in Balochistan and Sindh provinces. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reports some 33 million people in Pakistan being affected. As of 25 August, Pakistan has experienced 375.4 mm of rainfall – 2.87 times higher than the national 30-year average of 130.8 mm. These rains have primarily fallen on Balochistan, Sindh and parts of Punjab, with Balochistan receiving five times its average 30-year rainfall and Sindh receiving 5.7 times its 30-year average.¹

Over 218,000 houses have been destroyed and a further 452,000 damaged since 14 June, according to the NDMA. Livelihoods are also being heavily impacted – more than 793,900 livestock – a critical source of sustenance and livelihoods for many families – have died, of which some 63 per cent are in Balochistan and 25 per cent in Punjab. Around 2 million acres of crops and orchards have also been impacted, including at least 304,000 acres in Balochistan, 178,000 acres in Punjab and some 1.54 million acres in Sindh. Damage to infrastructure has further worsened the humanitarian situation, as partial or complete destruction of over 3,000 km of roads and 145 bridges impedes the ability of people to flee to safer areas or to travel to access markets, healthcare, or other vital services, and restricts the delivery of aid to people in need. Internet outages have also been reported, with the Pakistan Telecommunications Authority attributing widespread internet cuts in central and northern Pakistan on 19 August to technical faults in the fibreoptic network resulting from the heavy rains and floods.

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

Near incessant rainfall is compounding flash flooding and rain-induced landslides by rapidly filling up dam reservoirs, posing further risk to people in the vicinity and downstream. On the Indus River, which traverses the length of Pakistan, the Tarbela Dam in KP province – the world’s largest earth-filled dam – has already reached its maximum conservation level of 1,550 feet (472 meters), while the Chashma Barrage in Punjab province only has seven feet (2.13 meters) remaining before it also reaches its 649 feet (197 meters) maximum conservation level. On 26 August, the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) Flood Forecasting Division (FFD) issued a warning that very high to exceptionally high level flooding is expected in River Kabul at Nowshera in KP province, as well as in tributaries of the Kabul and Indus rivers until 28 August. The FFS also warned of high to very high flood levels at Kalabagh and Chashma along the Indus River between 27 and 28 August, posing further risk to people in the vicinity and downstream.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The Government of Pakistan is leading the humanitarian response for people in the affected areas, supported by the UN and humanitarian partners. PKR 35 billion (ca. US\$173 million) has been earmarked to aid flood-affected people under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), with 1.5 million families each receiving PKR 25,000 (US\$115) in immediate cash relief. The government is also providing PKR 1 million (US\$4,615) in ex-gratia compensation to the next of kin of people killed by the impact of the floods; PKR 250,000 (US\$1,154) for injuries and for partially damaged houses; and PKR 500,000 (US\$2,308) for destroyed houses. A relief fund has been established for people to donate to the flood relief efforts, and PKR 5 billion (ca. US\$23 million) has been released to the NDMA.

Beyond financial support, the NDMA and the respective Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of the affected provinces are also supporting people in need with in-kind support. As of 25 August, this has, among other things, comprised Food, including 143,685 food packs; Shelter items, including 167,822 tents, 84,580 tarpaulins and 211,236 mosquito nets; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) supplies, including 10,045 Hygiene Kits and 31,864 jerry cans. The response has been further bolstered by Pakistan’s Armed Forces, with the Army, Air Force and Navy providing a combined 97 helicopter sorties for search-and-rescue activities as well as to deliver aid to people in areas inaccessible by land. To assist with response efforts on the ground, the Army has provided 1,973 of its troops, and the Air Force and Navy have respectively provided 340 and 200 troops. The Navy and Air Force have also delivered around 19,120 litres of

¹ Balochistan 298.0 mm compared to 59.1 mm; Sindh 689.3 mm compared to 119.7 mm.

water. Combined, the three branches of the Pakistan Armed Forces have provided at least 4,110 tents, 31,369 food packs and 1,259 tons of rations; as well as set up 119 medical camps to assist people in need.

Humanitarian partners are supporting the government-led response. The UN has already mobilized up to US\$7 million for its response to the floods, including redirecting existing programmes and resources to meet the most urgent needs while efforts continue to further scale up the response. The ongoing assistance by UN agencies includes medical supplies and services by WHO, safe water and nutrition by UNICEF, support for maternal health by UNFPA, food assistance by WFP, vaccination of livestock by FAO and shelter for refugees by UNHCR.

At the request of the Balochistan Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), a government-led multisectoral rapid needs assessment (RNA) was conducted with the support of the UN and humanitarian partners in 515 villages in 10 districts of Balochistan to identify priority needs and gaps across seven sectors. Implemented in Jhal Magsi, Kachhi, Kalat, Khاران, Khuzdar, Chaman, Kila Saifullah, Lasbela, Nushki and Pishin districts from 12 to 17 August, the RNA found that only 16 per cent of the assessed villages reported receiving assistance, and that some 25,000 people in these districts had been displaced, with 90 per cent living with host families. Preparations are underway for similar RNAs to be implemented in other flood-affected areas as soon as conditions permit.

The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has allocated US\$3 million to UN agencies and partners to respond to the floods, to be used for health, nutrition, food security, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in flood-affected areas, while other donors have also contributed to supporting and protecting people affected by the floods.

Education

Needs:

- Establishment of Temporary Learning Centres (TLC) and alternate learning modalities in flood-affected districts.
- Distribution of teaching/learning materials.
- Dewatering, cleaning and disinfection of schools to facilitate the resumption of educational activities in a safe and healthy learning environment.
- Training of teachers on psychosocial support (PSS), multi-grade teaching and teaching in emergencies.
- Training and mobilization of School Management Committee members on PSS, safe reopening and functioning of schools.

Response:

- 30 Temporary Learning Centres (TLC) for 3,600 children, including 1,100 girls, have been established in Pishin and one TLC in Lasbela, Balochistan. Education supplies have been provided to the children.
- Education supplies have been assigned for Sindh and Punjab and are expected to reach some 35,000 children.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited funding to meet the education and learning needs of flood-affected children.
- Use of schools to host displaced populations prevents their use for education and learning.
- Continued rainfall and submergence of some schools prevent the implementation of full assessments of the damages incurred and the restoration of schools and learning centres.

Food Security and Agriculture

Needs:

- Some 73 per cent of affected households are estimated to have inadequate resources to buy food. Targeted unconditional food assistance for the most vulnerable households (HH) is needed to enable HH to cope with the immediate effects of the ongoing disaster.
- Cash and voucher assistance (CVA) for restoration of livelihood opportunities, including livelihood diversification activities (training on alternative income generating activities).
- Protection of remaining livestock through provision of feed and vaccinations against Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and haemorrhagic septicaemia (HS).
- Provision of seeds and fertilizers for cultivation of important vegetable crops and support for restoration of affected cropped area and livelihoods.
- Rehabilitation of damaged animal shelters.

- Rehabilitation and desilting of critical sections of irrigation channels.

Response:

- The UN has reached at least 16,853 households (101,118 people) with food assistance in Balochistan: 1,027 HH in Nushki, 2,993 HH in Pishin, 4,409 HH in Quetta, 4,074 HH in Chaman and 4,350 HH in Chagai.
- NGO partners have reached at least 4,400 people with food assistance, including 300 people in Karachi, Sindh (41 women; 259 men); 1,000 people in Thatta, Sindh; 1,000 people in Rajanpur, Punjab; and 2,100 people in Pishin, Balochistan.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Serious funding constraints remain for protecting livestock and restoring crops.

Health

Needs:

- Immediate assessment of the health services impacted, identification of key priority areas requiring response, including for delivery of routine and emergency health services.
- Increased need for essential medicines and equipment to set up emergency triage, medical tents, mosquito nets, beds, facemasks, and hand sanitizers outside health facilities.
- Mitigation of the risk of outbreaks of communicable/infectious diseases, particularly in camps and where WASH facilities have been damaged.
- Prevention of transmission of diseases in camps and communities through information and hygiene campaigns in coordination with the WASH cluster.
- Mental health and psychosocial impact of losses including human lives, animals, property and livelihoods.

Response:

- Health status monitoring for acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), Cholera and other communicable diseases.
- Outreach and facility-based medical services, including maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH) and nutritional support.
- Provision of Aqua tabs, sample collection kits for clinical testing, etc.
- Water quality monitoring.
- COVID-19 modifications and considerations, including provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) and disinfectants to healthcare workers and field rapid response teams (RRT).
- Increased use of mobile health teams for COVID-19 vaccinations.
- Strengthened COVID-19 surveillance in affected populations with increased testing services coupled with rapid investigation of case clusters and contact tracing.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of healthcare workers, as personnel may be unable to reach healthcare facilities or are themselves among the affected population.
- Limited stocks of emergency medicines, supplies and minor surgical items for dealing with trauma patients.
- Access issues remain a significant constraint.

Protection

Needs:

- Psychosocial support (PSS) for all affected by significant losses and particularly for people living in displacement camps in Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab and KP, including recreational activities for children.
- GBV/Child Protection referral pathways to be strengthened and updated with Social Welfare Department (SWD) and other Protection actors for the most affected districts.
- Informing communities of available humanitarian support including for gender-based violence (GBV), Child Protection and other Protection service providers, including safeguarding measures for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).
- Replacement of civil documentation lost or damaged due to the rains and floods.

- Child Protection services for the most vulnerable population of children.
- Safe spaces for affected women and girls.
- Dignity Kits/other NFIs for vulnerable households.
- There is need for a third round of assessments in Quetta, Pishin and the refugee villages once weather and access conditions permit, given reports from partners and community members indicating damage.

Response:

- The UN provided Psychological First Aid (PFA) training for six organisations to further capacitate the frontline workers providing services in flood-affected areas.
- The UN jointly initiated the Child Protection response in displacement camps in Lasbela, Balochistan, with the DCPU/Social Welfare Department.
- The UN has expanded the existing Child Protection services in Sindh to cater to the needs of flood-affected children, including integration of the flood response in three Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Karachi.
- The UN is integrating mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) and recreational activities in all TLCs established by the Education Sector in Lasbela, Killa Saifullah, Chaman, Pishi and Jhal Magsi districts in Balochistan.
- The UN is continuing its provision of integrated GBV and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services in Balochistan, including with women and girls' safe spaces (WGSS), psychological support services (PSS) and GBV referral support.
- The UN has procured 8,311 Dignity Kits and 7,411 Newborn Baby Kits for KP and Balochistan.
- The UN completed an assessment of the affected population living outside refugee villages, including 842 refugees, 470 host community members and 15 undocumented Afghans. Distribution of core relief items (CRI) is expected to take place next week, including sleeping mats, plastic sheets, blankets, jerry cans, buckets and kitchen sets.
- The UN completed an assessment of the population living in urban Quetta in Balochistan, including 1,431 refugees and 498 host community members. Distribution of CRIs is expected to take place next week.
- An NGO provided CRIs (soap, plastic tarpaulin, blankets, sanitary cloths, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, plastic buckets and carrying bags) to over 1,600 individuals. Tents and solar lamps were also distributed to some families.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited funding to establish District Child Protection Units (DCPU) to respond to children-at-risk in Jhal Magsi and Nushki districts in Balochistan.

Shelter

Needs:

- Core relief items including tents, tarpaulins, sleeping mats, blankets, mattresses and mosquito nets to support flood-affected communities.
- Toolkits for debris removal and to restore Kucha houses.
- Shelter kits and materials for rehabilitation of damaged houses.

Response:

- The UN has provided at least 397 tents, 2,734 sleeping mats, 996 plastic sheets, 4,095 blankets, 1,360 jerry cans, 1,359 buckets and 770 kitchen sets in Quetta, Pishin and Katwai districts in Balochistan.
- NGO partners have provided mosquito nets to 300 people in Karachi in Sindh province (41 women; 259 men).
- NGO partners have provided dewatering services in Karachi in Sindh province, reaching 300 people (41 women; 259 men).
- At least 1,013 tents and 1,800 shelter kits have been provided by humanitarian partners to flood-affected families in Balochistan.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Information and coordination gaps among active partners.
- Insufficient funds to deal with the scale of damages to houses.
- Limited technical capacities for structural integrity assessment of partially damaged and potentially hazardous houses.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Improve access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene, with a focus on displaced populations.
- Improve access to toilets and washing facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate, with a focus on displaced populations.
- Improve access to critical WASH-related information to promote safe hygiene practices.
- Assessments to verify scope of humanitarian need and rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure.

Response:

- NGO partners have distributed latrine kits to 946 people in Pishin, Balochistan (182 women, 181 men, 309 girls, 268 boys) and 400 people in Thatta, Sindh (104 women, 101 men, 93 girls, 102 boys).
- NGO partners have distributed Hygiene Kits to 350 people in Pishin, Balochistan.

Gaps & Constraints:

- A lack of resources to adequately scale up the WASH response remains a significant constraint.

GENERAL COORDINATION

Coordination has been ongoing through various platforms in addition to regular bilateral engagements. At the strategic level, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) met on 18 August and an Assessment Working Group (AWG) meeting was held on 26 August. Inter-sector coordination continued with daily engagement between sectors to address issues as they arose. The Government of Pakistan constituted a new Relief Coordination Committee (RCC) to coordinate response and relief efforts, which on 23 August held its first meeting between senior members of the national and provincial governments, donor countries, and humanitarian and development actors including the UN, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

Background on the crisis

Pakistan has been enduring severe monsoon weather since mid-June, with rainfall equivalent to 2.8 times its national 30-year average causing widespread flooding and landslides and inducing displacement, especially in Balochistan and Sindh provinces. Millions of people have been affected and hundreds of people have been killed, with many more injured. Damage to houses and public infrastructure is widespread. The Government of Pakistan and the humanitarian community are delivering urgent lifesaving aid for people who have been affected, but humanitarian needs exceed current response capacities. Additional resources are needed to scale up humanitarian assistance.

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