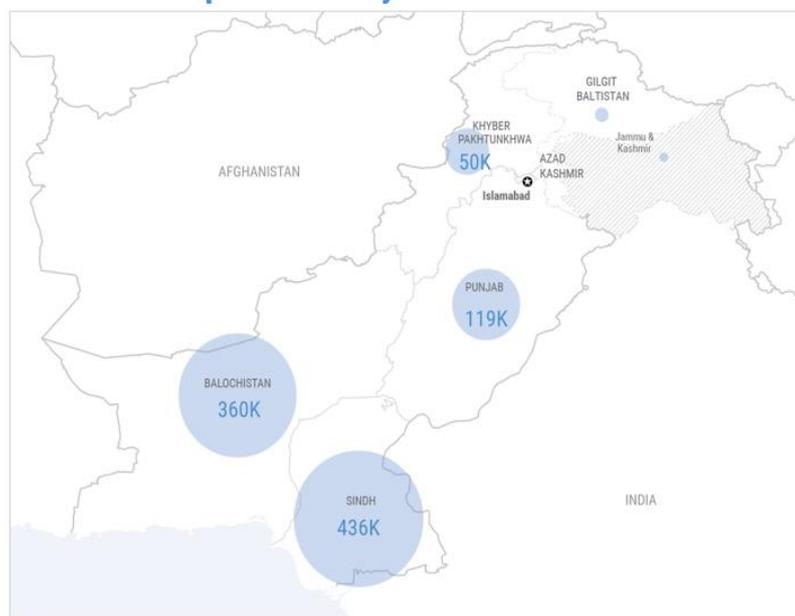


### HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 1 million people affected by heavy rains and floods across Pakistan, including 580 people killed and 939 injured.
- Resurgence of strong monsoon currents and increased thunderstorms are forecast across Pakistan until 19 August, mostly affecting areas in the south. Chenab river is reportedly currently in high flood at Khanki, and additional rains may cause riverine flooding downstream in the coming weeks.
- A rapid multi-sectoral needs assessment has been launched in the 10 most affected districts of Balochistan, to enable a more informed and effective humanitarian response for people in need.
- The Government of Pakistan has exempted all local NGOs that have filed applications with Economic Affairs Division (EAD) from having to sign MoUs with the EAD to conduct flood relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in flood-affected provinces across the country for six months (August 2022 to February 2023).

### PAKISTAN: People Affected by Monsoon Floods



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

Pakistan has received over 60 per cent of its total normal monsoon rainfall in just three weeks since the start of the monsoon season in July. Heavy rains have resulted in urban and flash floods, landslides, and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF) across the country, particularly affecting Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Sindh provinces. More than 1 million people have reportedly been affected, mostly in Sindh (436,000 people), Balochistan (360,000 people) and Punjab (119,000 people) provinces. Compared to pre-monsoon levels, rainfall has increased by 267 per cent in Balochistan and 183 per cent in Sindh, causing substantial damage to lives, infrastructure and livelihoods.

According to Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), as of 9 August the severe adverse weather has resulted in the deaths of at least 580 people, including 224 children and 114 women, while 939 people were injured, including 194 children and 273 women. Nearly 23,000 people have reportedly been displaced from their homes – around 8,200 in Sindh, 7,000 in Balochistan, 4,700 in Punjab and 3,000 in KP. Floodwaters and debris flows have also blocked bridges, rail networks and roadways, restricting overland travel in and around affected areas. Since 14 June, some 50,000 houses have reportedly been damaged, including around 10,500 completely, as have 3,000 kilometres of road, 42 shops and 119 bridges.

Some 107,000 livestock (including some 29,000 large ruminants) have perished as a result of the floods, according to the NDMA. A key livelihood source in Balochistan, livestock are also an important means of sustenance, with animal products utilised for daily food consumption. Furthermore, the Pakistan Food Security and Agriculture Working Group (FSAWG) estimates that more than 1,000 animal shelters have been damaged, and that over 1 million acres of crops have been affected by the recent floods. The recent Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis of acute food insecurity projects over 955,000 people being food insecure in the flood-affected areas of Balochistan between July and November 2022

(IPC Phase 3 and Phase 4): some 594,000 people in districts fully affected by the floods (Gwadar, Nushki, Pangur, Pishin, Washuk and Zhob) and around 362,600 people in partially flood-affected districts (Kech, Karan and Loralai).

The floods are also expected to intensify health challenges, as some 103 health facilities are reportedly damaged in eight districts of Balochistan alone. Compounding the inhibited access to healthcare, demand for health services is expected to rise due to increased cases such as of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), respiratory tract infections (RTI), Malaria, skin infections, snake bites and injuries. The largest national nutrition survey conducted in Pakistan, the 2018 National Nutrition Survey (NNS 2018), found that more than 55 per cent of the population does not follow safe hygiene practices, and practices such as open defecation – already practiced by some 30 per cent of people prior to the ongoing floods, according to a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) – are expected to increase. Additionally, preliminary estimates suggest that some 20 per cent of the drinking supply systems in Balochistan were damaged in the floods, reducing access to safe and clean water.

Humanitarian partners are working together with national and provincial disaster management authorities, the Pakistan Army and the Frontier Corps to conduct rescue and relief activities in the affected areas. The Government of Pakistan has identified Food Security, Agriculture and Livestock; Health; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); and Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) as priority needs for the immediate flood response. On 5 August, Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif announced the release of PKR 5 billion (US\$22.7 million) to support the flood victims, as well as the creation of a relief fund for flood-affected people to which the public can donate. NDMA and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) are leading the humanitarian response across various affected provinces, and as of 11 August have provided cumulatively more than 53,000 tents, 85,510 food packs, 66,758 mosquito nets, 25,941 tarpaulins and other relief items to affected people. Most of the relief items have been distributed in affected districts in Balochistan and Sindh.

With the support of the UN and its partners, Balochistan PDMA has launched a rapid multi-sectoral needs assessment in the province's 10 most affected districts, which is ongoing at time of publication. This is coordinated with other relevant parties to avoid duplications and ensure complementarity between this rapid assessment and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank (WB) damaged needs assessment (DNA). The assessment also pays particular attention to protection, gender-based violence (GBV) and gender dimensions given the heightened risks during emergencies, and these dimensions will also be mainstreamed in response efforts.

While supporting the government's response to the existing humanitarian situation, the UN and its partners are continuing to monitor the impact of further weather events in coordination with local and national authorities, including the Federal Flood Commission (FFC) and the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD). The PMD's Flood Forecasting Division projects a resurgence of strong monsoon currents and increased thunderstorms across Pakistan from approximately 10 to 19 August, conditions which may intensify flooding and storm damage, further increasing the need for humanitarian aid.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE



### Food Security, Agriculture and Livestock

#### Needs:

- Food or cash/voucher assistance (CVA) to reduce food consumption gaps, supporting the most affected and food insecure population while restoring livelihoods and resilience.
- Construction/rehabilitation of animal shelters and irrigation infrastructure and equipment.
- 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 to restart vegetable crops and support for long-term restoration of orchards.

#### Response:

- In Balochistan, humanitarian partners have distributed at least 1,500 food parcels comprising essential food items to affected families in Kechi, Lasbela and Jhal Magsi districts, as well as relief items and multipurpose cash grants (PKR 20,000 per household) to 105 families in Quetta and 51 kitchen sets in Nushki. Ration bags were also provided to 800 families in Lasbela District.
- In Sindh, 360 cooked meals and clean drinking water were distributed in Kemari-Karachi District by an NGO partner.
- In Punjab, at least 3,470 cooked meals and clean drinking water bottles have been provided.
- Humanitarian partners are working with the Department of Agriculture and Livestock to assess needs and provide support in the form of veterinary supplies.



## Health

### Needs:

- Provision of essential medicine, tents, blankets, medical equipment, face masks, hand sanitizers and mosquito nets.
- Strengthening disease surveillance in flood-affected districts and mitigating the outbreak and spread of diseases.
- Monitoring the health of the affected population.
- Provision of medicines and other medical supplies.
- Targeted repairs of health facilities.
- Support for integrated outreach activities such as medical practitioners, lady health visitors, medicines and transport.

### Response:

- Contingency stocks have been used to provide medicines and supplies such as mosquito nets and blankets to affected people in the Jhal Magsi and Lasbela districts of Balochistan, while in Keamari-Karachi District in Sindh an NGO partner established medical sites to provide basic health services, reaching at least 1,930 people. Three hundred mosquito nets were also distributed in this district.
- Health awareness sessions are being conducted by female health workers in all districts of Sindh to prevent and mitigate health incidents and the spread of diseases.
- Medicine for 600 families and mosquito nets for 100 families were delivered by an NGO partner to Lasbela District in Balochistan.



## Protection

### Needs:

- Psychosocial support for the affected population.
- Establishment of referral pathways for gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection (CP) cases in displacement sites and targeted districts.
- Possible relocation to safe areas and referrals to Safe Shelters/temporary accommodation arrangements.
- Dignity Kits and other non-food items (NFI) for vulnerable households.
- Scaling up assessments to identify people who may have lost civil documentation.
- Scaling up detailed GBV/CP assessments and related capacities of partners.

### Response:

- Coordination with Social Welfare (CP and women's development departments):
  - Ensuring functional and accessible GBV referral pathways and case management services.
  - Establishing new District Child Protection Units and strengthening those existing.
  - Deployment of psychosocial counsellors.
- Deployment of Child Protection Units to identify and respond to at-risk children.
- Provision of direct psychosocial support and recreational activities in Temporary Learning Centres (TLC) in displacement camps.
- Assessing loss of civil documentation.
- Analysing secondary health data to determine the impact on GBV response.
- More than 6,000 dignity kits and have been distributed. Procurement of a further 8,311 dignity kits and 7,411 newborn baby kits is ongoing and will be available for distribution in the coming week.
- Maternal and neonatal supplies have been distributed to partners working in the affected districts of Balochistan.
- Identification and referrals of vulnerable households, at-risk children and GBV cases.
- Advocacy for inclusion of the affected population in social protection and cash responses by the government.
- Building the capacity of partners to provide psychosocial first aid (PFA).

### Gaps:

- Disaggregated data remains unavailable.
- Reliance on reporting through a single helpline.
- GBV referral pathways are not well known.
- Funding constraints for establishing new Child Protection Units or providing cash to vulnerable households.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

### Needs:

- More resources are needed to enable an effective and efficient WASH response. Available supplies are insufficient to cover all affected communities.

### Response:

- WASH supplies including hygiene kits, water tanks, water purification tablets, calcium hypochlorite and soap bars are being distributed in the districts of Killa Saifullah, Lasbella and Jhal Magsi.
- Water quality testing has been initiated through the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED).
- PAUL Water Filter units (for safe drinking water) are installed for flood-affected people at two locations of Uthal in Lasbela District, Balochistan.
- Water tanking has been initiated for 1,000 flood-affected families in Pishin, Killa Saifullah and Quetta in Balochistan.



## Nutrition

### Needs:

- Some 71,376 children in Balochistan endure severe or moderate acute malnutrition (SAM/MAM).
- Around 11,600 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in Balochistan require nutrition services.

### Gaps:

- Nutrition services are only available in Afghan Refugee Response Plan (RRP) districts and do not overlap with the projected SAM, MAM and PLW caseload resulting from the floods: the gap is thus 100 per cent, for which some US\$3 million is required.



## Shelter and Non-Food Items (S/NFI)

### Needs:

- Shelter items including tents, tarpaulins, blankets, mattresses and mosquito nets are needed to support displaced communities.

### Response:

- Humanitarian partners have been coordinating at the local level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Balochistan, including with the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR), to conduct rapid assessments and respond to the most urgent needs.
- At least 500 tents and NFIs (tarpaulins, blankets and buckets) have been provided to support 70 refugee and host community families in Quetta, Balochistan.
- An emergency response project to distribute NFIs, shelter kits and cash grants to 250 families in Pishin District has been initiated.

## GENERAL COORDINATION

The key priority sector working groups are convening at the national and provincial levels. The information and challenges from the sector groups are being shared at the UNPPT in the provinces and the inter-sectoral working group at the national level. To support decision-making, closer coordination is needed between the sectoral leads in Balochistan and at the national level in Islamabad.

The RCHC convened an ad hoc HCT meeting on 8 August on aspects around needs assessments; creating complementarity with the ADB and WB damaged needs assessment (DNA); and expected increase in food insecurity, SAM and MAM cases in flood affected areas. The RCHC also chaired a donor briefing on 10 August on the overall flood situation, needs and priorities and possibilities for potential funding.

The planned Strategic Coordination Meeting was postponed, and a new date will be communicated by the NDMA.

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