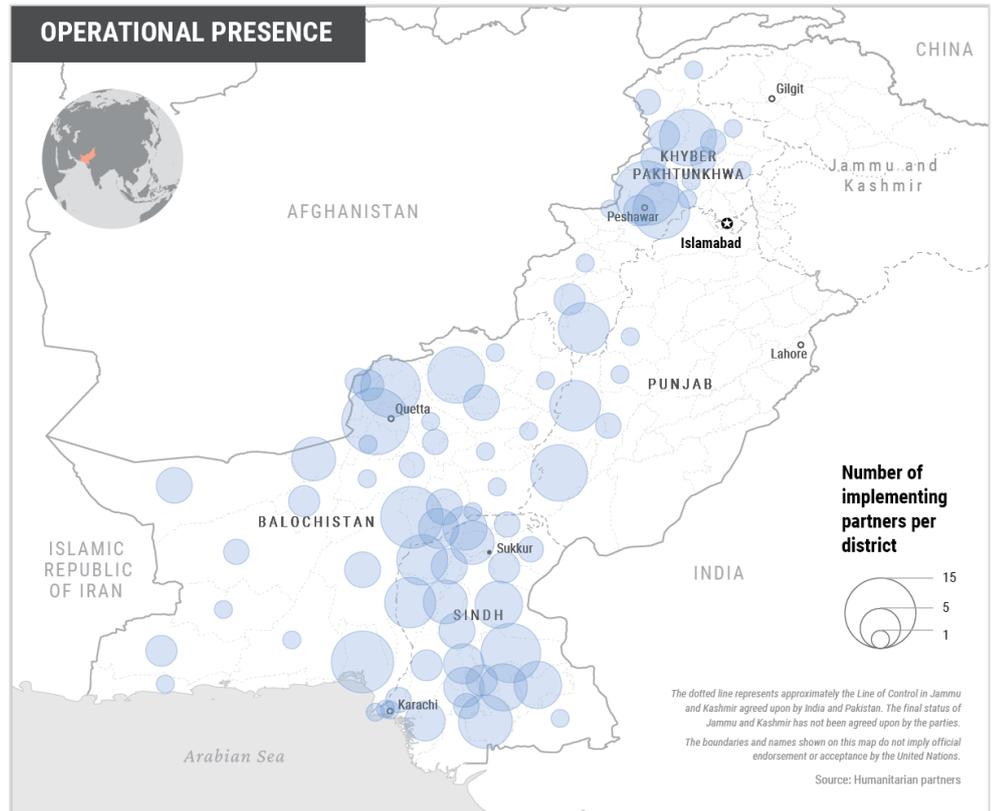


This report is produced by the OCHA Humanitarian Advisory Team (HAT) in Pakistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3-9 September 2022. The next report will be issued on or around 16 September 2022.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 1.5 million houses in Sindh damaged or destroyed – nearly 88 per cent of the total nationwide.
- Education and learning interrupted for an estimated 3.5 million children, including in at least 61 refugee schools.
- Nearly 800,000 refugees live in districts officially notified as ‘calamity hit’, over a quarter in Peshawar district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Over 1.2 million hectares of agricultural land has reportedly been damaged in Sindh alone.
- Multisector rapid needs assessments are rolling out in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Punjab.



556K

houses destroyed

1.17M

houses damaged

6.7K

kilometres of roads damaged

1.4K

people killed

12.7K

people injured

755K

livestock lost

SITUATION OVERVIEW

More than half a million more houses in Pakistan were reported damaged or destroyed in the past week, with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reporting more than 1.17 million damaged houses and nearly 566,000 destroyed houses as of 8 September. By nearly all available metrics, Sindh has been most affected by the heavy rains and flooding that have swept the country this monsoon season – particularly notable given that Sindh and Balochistan are historically drought prone areas. Nearly 88 per cent of all damaged or destroyed houses – over 1.52 million houses – are in Sindh, and the province has also recorded the highest number of human casualties: 577 people killed and 8,321 people injured, out of a total of nearly 1,400 deaths and more than 12,700 injuries, including at least 496 children killed and nearly 4,000 children injured across Pakistan. Gender-based violence (GBV) as well as child protection and other protection concerns have reportedly more than doubled since the pre-monsoon period, according to the Protection Sector.

Nearly 6,700 km of roads have been damaged or destroyed, with over 1,600 km reported in the past week alone. In addition to impeding people from fleeing to safety or towards services, this has also complicated efforts to deliver aid into affected areas – as has the destruction of at least 246 bridges. Of the damaged roads, some 40 per cent are in Sindh, 24 per cent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 22 per cent in Balochistan. Initial information indicates that more than 22,000 schools have been damaged in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and over 5,500 other schools are being used to shelter people who have been displaced from their homes, interrupting education and learning for over 3.5 million children.

The NDMA reports that some 33 million people have been affected by the heavy rains and floods and has officially notified 81 districts as ‘calamity hit’ – 32 in Balochistan, 23 in Sindh, 17 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, six in Gilgit-Baltistan and three in Punjab. Some 664,000 people are reportedly living in relief camps – over 190,000 more than a week ago. Many more are reportedly living with host communities. UNHCR indicates that nearly 800,000 refugees live in districts notified as ‘calamity hit’ by the Government of Pakistan, including some 210,000 in Peshawar district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; 170,000 in Quetta, Balochistan; 77,700 in Nowshera, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; and 71,500 in Karachi, Sindh. While continued rainfall and the submergence of some schools and learning centres inhibit full assessments, initial estimates indicate that 61 refugee village schools have been affected (26 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 35 in Balochistan), disrupting education and learning for over 27,000 children.

Estimates indicate that over 1,460 health facilities have been affected by the heavy rains and floods, and the Health Sector reports that access to health facilities, healthcare workers, and essential medicines and medical supplies remain limited. Early disease surveillance indicates that tens of thousands of people are affected by diarrhoea, malaria, acute respiratory infections, skin and eye infections and typhoid. Initial reports have been received of increased dengue cases in refugee villages in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while an outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) has reportedly affected 45 districts in Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Islamabad Capital Territory.

FAO reports that over 1.2 million hectares of agricultural land in Sindh have been damaged, while in Balochistan 61 per cent of livestock keepers in assessed districts have already reported symptoms of transboundary animal diseases. Nearly 50 per cent of affected households in assessed districts of Balochistan earn their livelihoods by keeping livestock, with 36 per cent reporting losing at least one livestock asset, 46 per cent reporting damage to livestock shelters, and 29 per cent reporting loss of animal feed stock. NDMA reports indicate that around 500,000 livestock have been lost due to the rains and floods in Balochistan, representing 66 per cent of the nearly 755,000 livestock deaths reported nationwide.

While daily rainfall has decreased since peaking two weeks ago, medium flood risk levels persist along the Indus River, between Sukkur and Kotri districts in Sindh and rising to high flood risk downstream of Kotri into the Arabian Sea. On the Indus River in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Tarbela Dam – the world’s largest earth-filled dam – has been filled to its maximum conservation level of 1,550 feet (472 meters) for weeks, while the Chashma Barrage in Punjab province is only half a foot (0.15 meters) away from reaching its 649 feet (197 meters) maximum conservation level. Standing water continues to cover vast swaths of the country; satellite-detected water extents mapped by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) indicate preliminarily that at least 75,000 km² of land in Pakistan analysed between 1 and 29 August appears to be affected by floodwaters, including some 48,530 km² appearing to be croplands.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Supported by the UN and humanitarian partners, the **Government of Pakistan** is leading the humanitarian response for people in the affected areas. Of the PKR 70 billion (US\$319 million) earmarked to assist flood-affected people, the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) has already paid out at least PKR 22.22 billion (US\$101.24 million) to nearly 889,000 households as of 8 September. Beyond financial support, the Government at the national and provincial level is supporting people in need with in-kind support, bolstered by Pakistan’s Armed Forces, which fly helicopter sorties for search-and-rescue activities and to deliver aid to people in areas inaccessible by land. The Armed Forces have also been delivering food, water, tents, and medical services. To facilitate the import of goods needed for flood relief activities, on 30 August the Government exempted for 90 days all customs duties on such goods certified by the NDMA or a Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), including for the humanitarian community. In Balochistan, the NDMA is leading joint damage assessment surveys in flood-affected areas, with 32 teams currently on ground in 31 districts of Balochistan and surveys already ongoing in 26 districts.

Local communities have been at the frontlines of the response in many of the affected areas, engaging in search-and-rescue activities in the immediate aftermath of flooding and rain-induced landslides and building collapses, as well as providing food, shelter and other support. While precise numbers remain elusive at the national level, it is estimated that the majority of people displaced have been taken in by local host communities. This is borne out by the recent multisectoral rapid needs assessment (RNA) conducted in 10 flood-affected districts of Balochistan, which indicated that some 90 per cent of people displaced in the assessed areas were living with host families. **Madrasas** (religious

seminaries) have been part of this response. Reports have been received of at least 50 madrasas that have been responding in Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan, engaged in rescue efforts as well as other assistance. Aid provided by the madrasas reportedly include food assistance through food packs and cooked food; clean drinking water; housing and shelter; health and nutrition services, including for pregnant women; education support; protection and support for orphans and separated children; and support for livestock, including fodder.

Humanitarian partners are supporting the Government-led response, mobilizing to bring crucial aid and protection to people who need it. By 6 September, 26 **international NGOs** – members of the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF) – had directed some US\$20.14 million towards flood relief activities, reaching more than 1 million people with aid. This comprises over 221,000 food rations; shelter assistance for over 29,500 people; NFIs for over 18,800 people; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support for over 192,000 people; cash assistance for around 47,500 people; education support for over 10,300 people; and health interventions for over 525,000 people. PHF members responding to the floods are present in 32 affected districts across Balochistan, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Gilgit-Baltistan. Around 40 **national NGOs** – members of the National Humanitarian Network (NHN) – have reached more than 215,000 people. Active in 72 flood-affected districts, these national NGOs have evacuated over 4,400 people and provided more than 126,000 food rations, over 25,600 shelters, 6,786 cash grants, health services for over 12,500 people, and WASH services for 25,600 people.

Since the launch of the **Floods Response Plan** for Pakistan in a flash appeal on 30 August, which called for US\$160.3 million to assist and protect 5.2 million people in need for 6 months, the **UN** has been scaling up its response to deliver aid under the challenging circumstances. The plan complements the wider Government response activities such as the individual cash assistance provided through the BISP, and focuses on supporting the most vulnerable communities with social and communal assistance. The **UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)** has contributed US\$10 million towards the appeal through its Rapid Response Window, and the UN global fund for education in emergencies and protracted crises – **Education Cannot Wait (ECW)** – has committed a further US\$2 million through its First Emergency Response (FER) Window. An allocation of US\$10 million has also been released from **WHO's Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE)** to provide health assistance to flood-affected people and to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Pledges of financial and in-kind humanitarian aid for people in Pakistan have been received from numerous countries, with many already delivering on their commitments and pledges.

As part of the wider UN response, UNHCR has provided 1.67 million emergency relief items to the PDMA in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan for distribution to people in need, and is planning to provide core relief items to 50,000 households and dignity kits to 300,000 women and girls of reproductive age. Sixty-five tons of lifesaving relief items have been brought in by UNICEF, including Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), midwifery kits, medicines, oral rehydration salts (ORS) and nutrition supplies, and are being delivered to people in need through a distribution plan jointly developed by the Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination (MNHSR&C) and UNICEF.

Government-led **multisectoral rapid needs assessments (RNA)** are currently being rolled out in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab, supported by national and international NGOs and the UN. Data collection in Sindh began on 9 September, following the completion of enumerator trainings in Hyderabad and Sukkur on 8 September. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, a training-of-trainers was concluded in Peshawar for 18 trainers from NGOs and UN agencies, who will be further deployed to four different locations in the province to conduct enumerator trainings. The assessment in Punjab will also be initiated in the forthcoming days. A similar assessment was completed in 10 districts of Balochistan in August.

For an overview of partner presence and activities: www.response.reliefweb.int/pakistan/2022-monsoon-5w-dashboard

Education

The Education Sector lead agency has mobilised over US\$250,000 of prepositioned supplies for distribution in Balochistan and Sindh to enable the urgent resumption of education, including tents, School-in-a-Box (SIB) kits, recreational kits, blackboards, schoolbags, tarpaulins and facemasks. Sector members have supported nearly 7,000 children (46 per cent girls, 54 per cent boys) through Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs) established and operated in flood-affected districts. Nearly 5,200 children have also been supported through dewatering, cleaning and disinfection of schools, aimed at facilitating the resumption of educational and learning activities in safe and healthy learning environments. To accelerate the Education in Emergencies (EiE) response, the Education Sector Working Group is working to enhance the capacity of its members, including government entities, to conduct EiE planning and implementation across the country.

Food Security and Agriculture

Food Security and Agriculture sector lead agencies have provided relief food assistance and livelihoods support for nearly 410,000 people in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh, with food assistance for up to 117,000 people in Sindh

having started on 5 September. Coordinating with the Government of Pakistan to ensure complementarity with the national response, WFP is aiming to reach 1.9 million people in high levels of food insecurity – Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phases 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency) – across affected districts with food assistance.

To enable vulnerable households to protect their livestock, the Food Security and Agriculture Sector is collaborating with the Livestock Department at provincial and district levels in Balochistan, for the implementation of CERF-funded activities in Lasbela and Killa Saifullah districts. More than 5,200 affected households are being provided animal feed as well as livestock vaccinations against foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and lumpy skin disease (LSD).

Health

The Health Sector is closely engaging with the Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination (MNHSR&C) and with relevant provincial departments to meet the heightened health challenges arising from the floods. The Sector is focusing on the provision of immediate health services, including health promotion; control of infectious disease outbreaks; robust disease surveillance; reproductive maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH); and nutrition.

Health Sector lead agencies and partners have delivered essential medicines, medical supplies and equipment, water purification kits, tanks, tents, oral rehydration salt (ORS) sachets and tents, as well as vaccines and safe delivery kits. Emergency operations centres have also been established, including in Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad and Thatta in Sindh and in Rajanpur in Punjab. Outreach services are also being provided through mobile clinics, including antenatal and postnatal care as well as family planning services. Some 100,000 people have benefited from 51 UNICEF-supported mobile health clinics providing lifesaving preventive and curative primary healthcare services in affected areas – 18 in Sindh, 15 in Balochistan and 18 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

A countrywide assessment of cold chain equipment (CCE) is in progress with the support of UNICEF, which is supporting provincial health departments in repairing all damaged equipment. To date, at least 356 CCEs and 157 solar panels have reportedly been damaged. UN-supported assessments of vaccine damage are also in progress, with vaccine damage already reported in Balochistan and Sindh. Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) messages on health hygiene and nutrition messages are also being shared, including on prevention of AWD, cholera, measles, respiratory diseases and other illnesses, as well as on the importance of childhood immunization. To improve the detection of, and response to, major diseases in flood-affected areas, WHO is also expanding its Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) system across Pakistan.

Nutrition

The Nutrition Sector is providing nutrition services at 211 outpatient therapeutic feeding programme (OTP) sites – 186 in Punjab and 25 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. During the reporting period 202 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were treated (119 girls, 83 boys); 962 children (502 girls, 460 boys) were provided multi-micronutrient supplementation; and 1,165 mothers and caregivers were counselled on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) in the Chitral, Dir Lower, Swat and Malakand districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) distribution has started in flood-affected districts of Larkana, Jacobabad and Khairpur in Sindh, targeting 1,000 households. Additionally, 486,223 children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) are targeted for specialized nutritious food (SNF) assistance and messages on health and hygiene practices. WFP has also received approval from the Government to initiate a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) in flood-affected areas with specialised nutritious foods (SNF), planned for Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh. Treatment in stabilization centres of 2,500 children aged 6-23 months with SAM with complications, and dissemination of key nutrition messages inclusive of health and hygiene promotion for 7,000 PLWs is also planned.

Protection

The Protection Sector continues to advocate for the comprehensive prioritisation of protection needs in the humanitarian response and is providing technical support to ensure the mainstreaming of protection, gender sensitivity and the inclusion of refugees throughout all parts of assessments, planning and response. The Global Protection Cluster will be supporting the Protection Sector to roll out rapid Protection Analysis Updates to further inform the prioritisation of protection interventions. The UN and partners in Balochistan have been trained on Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) and continue to provide support to affected refugees and host communities in Refugee Villages, and GBV information sessions have been conducted in Quetta to raise awareness on GBV referral mechanisms and available services.

In Sindh, UNICEF has established four safe spaces in Umer Kot and Larkana districts. Group activities for psychosocial support (PSS) have been conducted for 91 children (44 girls, 47 boys), and one case of sexual abuse was registered by the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) and referred for services. Messages on prevention of separation, hazards and mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) were shared with 76 caregivers (40 women, 36 men). Women and Girls' Safe Spaces have been established in two relief camps in Mohenjo-Daro and Quid-e-Awam, and GBV services have been integrated into local health services through UNFPA with the support of the government health providers.

In Balochistan, Child Protection partners have begun Child Protection in Emergencies (CPIE) interventions in Lasbela, Pishin, and Killa Saifullah districts, reaching some 600 children and over 1,200 caregivers and parents. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 734 women and adolescent girls were provided PSS in D.I. Khan, Swat, Nowshera and Charsadda districts. The Sector lead agencies and partners have distributed over 16,000 dignity kits in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, including over 6,000 dignity kits to refugee women and girls of reproductive age in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Dire need remains for more dignity kits containing menstrual hygiene management items for women and girls.

The Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network has finalised key messages and information, education and communication (IEC) materials that can be used by all humanitarian partners as part of outreach efforts to increase awareness and strengthen reporting mechanisms.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

The Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Sector members have distributed NFIs to more than 19,000 people in flood-affected areas since the start of the response, including kitchen sets and hygiene supplies, while temporary shelters including tents and tarpaulin sheets have been provided to accommodate over 54,000 people. Cash grants have also been provided to more than 54,000 people. IOM is scaling up its operational presence at national and provincial levels, and will distribute shelter and NFI items in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for an initial 20,000 people. UNHCR and its partners have also distributed over 72,200 tents, as well as core relief items for over 1,370 refugees and host community households (some 10,000 people) across Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH Sector has since the start of the response provide some 85,000 people with access to safe drinking water through water tankering, installation of water filtration plants, and restoration of water systems. In addition, over 20,000 people have been reached with hygiene promotion messages, with 14,000 also receiving hygiene kits. Temporary gender-segregated latrines have benefited 2,436 people. WASH sectoral partners and government counterparts are coordinating the operations at provincial levels, with coordination meetings held in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Punjab over the past week.

GENERAL COORDINATION

A National Flood Response and Coordination Centre (NFRCC) was established by the Prime Minister on 1 September, comprising representatives of Federal stakeholders, Provincial Governments, and the Pakistan Armed Forces, and aimed at better synergising the national response to the monsoon rains and floods. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meets once a week for strategic decisions, with additional ad hoc meetings convened as needed. At the technical level, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) has re-established regular meetings at the national level, and sectoral and working group meetings are taking place at both national and provincial levels. To facilitate the complementarity of the UN response with the wider response of the Government of Pakistan, OCHA has embedded staff in the offices of the NDMA and PDMA. An Assessment Working Group (AWG) meeting was held on 5 September, ahead of the enumerator trainings, and an Information Management Working Group (IMWG) was held on 9 September.

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For more information, please visit www.unocha.org | www.reliefweb.int | www.response.reliefweb.int/pakistan