



PAKISTAN – FLOODS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- From mid-August to early September 2011, monsoon rains and flooding throughout Sindh Province and five districts in Balochistan Province affected an estimated 5.8 million people, approximately 3 million of whom are “highly affected”, according to a joint U.N.–Government of Pakistan (GoP) rapid assessment. The U.N. and GoP have since prioritized eight districts in Sindh Province: Badin, Mirpurkhas, Sanghar, Shaheed Benazir Abad, Tando Allahyar, Tando Mohammad Khan, Tharparkar, and Umerkot. Districts prioritized are a subset of the 19 districts in Sindh and Balochistan provinces officially classified by the GoP as disaster zones in 2011.
- According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), more than half of individuals previously living in Sindh’s 300 largest camps have returned to areas of origin. As of October 11, more than 543,800 people were residing in Sindh’s relief camps, according to the GoP National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).
- A preliminary assessment in Mirpurkhas District in Sindh estimates that the majority of emergency needs in the area have been met by relief agencies; however, community leaders continue to request assistance with water drainage, rehabilitation of farmland, and livelihood recovery. In Badin—Sindh’s most-affected district—emergency needs persist, with large swaths of land still under water, including most of Pangrio and Khoski union councils.
- On October 11, relief agencies and the GoP began a multi-sectoral assessment in 25 districts in Sindh and Balochistan. Results, expected in early November, will guide the revised Pakistan Floods Rapid Response Plan.
- Since October 3, USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has provided nearly \$6 million in new assistance to flood-affected populations in southern Pakistan, including \$2.1 million in support of disease surveillance, \$1.8 million for shelter and coordination activities, and \$2 million for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions that will benefit more than 280,000 people.
- Including new USAID/OFDA funding, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$25 million in assistance to individuals in southern Pakistan affected by this year’s floods, including more than \$8.3 million in previously allocated funding that USAID authorized grantees to apply to the 2011 floods response. Also included in the total is approximately \$2.7 million from the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM).

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
Estimated Number of Flood-Affected People	5.8 million ¹	U.N. and GoP – October 7, 2011
Number of Flood-Related Deaths	450	GoP – October 11, 2011
Number of Displaced Individuals	824,000	U.N. – September 11, 2011

ONGOING FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS	
USAID/OFDA Assistance for Flood-Affected Populations	\$5,738,778
USAID/Pakistan Assistance for Flood-Affected Populations	\$2,574,000
Total Ongoing FY 2010 USAID Assistance for the 2011 Pakistan Floods	\$8,312,778

FY 2011 COMMITTED HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS	
USAID/OFDA Assistance for Flood-Affected Populations	\$450,000
USAID/FFP ² Assistance for Flood-Affected Populations	\$7,597,670
State/PRM Assistance for Flood-Affected Populations	\$2,700,000
Total FY 2011 Committed USG Assistance for the 2011 Pakistan Floods	\$10,747,670

¹ Estimates vary, with the NDMA and Sindh Provincial Disaster Management Authority reporting that the total number of affected individuals may have reached 8.9 million people. Assessments in affected areas are ongoing.

² USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

FY 2012 COMMITTED HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS	
USAID/OFDA Assistance for Flood-Affected Populations	\$5,977,889
Total FY 2011 Committed USG Assistance for the 2011 Pakistan Floods	\$5,977,889

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS	
Ongoing FY 2010 USAID Assistance for the 2011 Pakistan Floods	\$8,312,778
FY 2011 Committed USG Assistance for the 2011 Pakistan Floods	\$10,747,670
FY 2012 Committed USG Assistance for the 2012 Pakistan Floods	\$5,977,889
TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS	\$25,038,337

Context

- From mid-August to early September 2011, heavy monsoon rains resulted in flooding in all districts in Sindh Province and five districts in Balochistan Province. As a result, more than 800,000 people fled to temporary settlements, where overcrowding and limited access to basic services increase the risk of disease. In addition, heavy rainfall caused water to breach river banks and irrigation canals, destroying approximately 1.5 million houses and more than 2.1 million acres of cropland, according to NDMA.
- The 2011 floods occurred as Pakistanis continued to recover from the 2010 monsoon floods that affected approximately 18 million people countrywide. Families continue to rebuild homes and restore livelihoods more than a year after last year's disaster—one of the worst in Pakistan's history. The more than \$922 million provided by the USG in response to the 2010 floods emergency assisted relief organizations in establishing a presence in Balochistan and Sindh provinces, facilitating a timely and more cost-effective response in 2011.
- In response to the September 9, 2011, disaster declaration for floods, USAID/OFDA provided an initial \$100,000 through USAID/Pakistan to the Rural Support Program Network (RSPN) and authorized several existing grantees to focus a portion of FY 2010 flood assistance on families affected by 2011 floods. USAID/OFDA staff in Islamabad, Pakistan, the USAID/OFDA regional office in Bangkok, Thailand, and Washington, D.C., continue to monitor the ongoing response, in collaboration with USAID/Pakistan and the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad.

Health and WASH

- Following disasters—particularly floods—the spread of communicable diseases is a significant concern, as many populations lack access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and adequate health care. As such, providing access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities continues to be a priority for relief agencies.
- Funded in part by USAID, the Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)—a U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)-supported network of permanent and mobile medical clinics—closely monitors, reports, and responds to disease alerts in Pakistan. Between September 23 and 29, DEWS investigated and responded to 105 alerts or outbreaks in Sindh Province, of which 42 were the result of waterborne diseases. In early October, USAID/OFDA provided WHO with an additional \$2.1 million for DEWS. USAID/OFDA has supported the surveillance system in Pakistan since 2009.
- As of the end of September, members of the WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for water, sanitation, and hygiene-related activities—had provided more than 208,000 of the targeted 587,000 targeted beneficiaries in flood-affected areas with safe drinking water, including 91 percent of targeted beneficiaries in most-affected Badin District.
- Through two non-governmental organizations (NGOs), USAID/OFDA recently provided more than \$2 million in support for WASH programs in Sindh, benefitting more than 280,000 people.
- WASH Cluster lead agency the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) also continues to respond to WASH and health needs in southern Pakistan. To date, UNICEF has provided 37,000 people with access to sanitation facilities, hygiene kits for 43,000 beneficiaries, as well as other WASH-related items—such as soap and water containers—for 30,000 others.
- As of October 6, UNICEF's mobile health teams had provided medical treatment to an estimated 93,000 flood-affected individuals, antenatal care for more than 14,300 women, and prenatal care for approximately 2,800 women. In addition, UNICEF teams distributed Vitamin A and administered 183,000 vaccines for measles and polio.

Shelter

- Shelter Cluster lead agency IOM is assessing houses in affected areas by style and type, in order to provide multiple recommendations for culturally-appropriate and technically-sound shelter models. USAID/OFDA recently provided more than \$1.8 million in support for shelter and coordination activities in southern Pakistan through IOM. With

USAID/OFDA funding, IOM will procure solar lamps and shelter kits—including tarpaulins or reinforced plastic sheeting, ropes, poles, pegs, kitchen sets, and blankets—for up to 6,000 households. As displaced families return home, many will re-use shelter kits to repair damaged houses or construct a transitional shelter, utilizing plastic sheeting and locally available or salvaged building materials.

- Members of the Housing Early Recovery Working Group, co-chaired by the NDMA and the U.N. Human Settlements Program (UN HABITAT), are addressing flood-related damage to one-room shelters constructed after last year's floods, including shelters funded by USAID/OFDA. Preliminary results indicate that the majority of one-room shelters withstood the 2011 floods. USAID/OFDA staff note that the disaster risk reduction technologies incorporated into the shelter design improved their overall strength and durability.

Emergency Food Assistance

- USAID/FFP is providing 9,000 metric tons (MT) of rice to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), which, when added to a family ration—including wheat flour, peas, vegetable oil, and salt—will meet the immediate food needs of more than 1.2 million people affected by flooding in Sindh Province for approximately one month.
- WFP began distributing relief food rations to flood-affected populations in Sindh Province on September 12 and continues to scale up its response efforts, in coordination with 13 NGO partners. As of October 7, WFP had provided nearly 10,000 MT of emergency food assistance in the form of monthly family-sized rations to approximately 680,000 flood-affected people across seven districts in Sindh Province, including Badin, Khairpur, Mirpur Khas, Sanghar, Tharparkar, Nawabshah and Umer Kot.
- WFP aims to scale up the provision of emergency food assistance to reach more than 2.5 million beneficiaries in the most-affected districts of Balochistan and Sindh provinces by the end of October. To reach this goal, WFP is in the process of contracting additional cooperating partners to conduct food distribution. Due to infrastructure damage and standing water, WFP has also deployed 14 boats—each capable of carrying 1.5 MT of supplies—to Badin, Mirpurkhas and Umerkot, to deliver food and medical assistance to areas that remain inaccessible by road.

Nutrition

- The joint WFP–UNICEF Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) program in Sindh continues to screen and treat cases of moderate and severe acute malnutrition among young children and pregnant and lactating women. In response to floods and increased nutrition concerns, WFP and UNICEF are expanding the CMAM program to cover new flood-affected areas. To date, more than 16,600 children have been screened for malnutrition, among whom, nearly 3 percent were classified as severely malnourished and nearly 7 percent were classified as moderately malnourished. According to WFP, 14 percent of the 3,000 pregnant women screened in flood-affected areas were also found to be malnourished.

Assessment in Badin and Mirpurkhas Districts

- From September 30 to October 3, a USAID/OFDA partner conducted a preliminary assessment in three talukas (district sub-divisions) in Badin District and 16 villages in Mirpurkhas District.
- In Mirpurkhas, the assessment indicated that 30 to 40 percent of rural families in areas visited were living in tents and makeshift shelters alongside roads. Although the majority of dirt roads connecting communities to major transportation networks were inundated by floodwaters, residents in most of the towns visited reported receiving sufficient food and medical assistance. Community leaders and local government officials requested further assistance with water drainage, rehabilitation of farmland, and livelihood recovery.
- In Badin, the assessment team found that some areas remained inaccessible due to deep floodwaters, including much of Matli 1, Matli 2, and Pangrio union councils; floodwaters are up to 4 feet deep in Pangrio union council. The team observed multiple food and relief distribution centers in Badin, but also encountered groups of internally displaced persons protesting along the roadway.

International Assistance

- According to the U.N. Financial Tracking Service, as of October 9, donors had provided a total of more than \$58 million in new humanitarian assistance for the 2011 floods in Pakistan, including more than \$17.6 million in Central Emergency Respond Fund (CERF) funding. Overall, the USG remains the largest humanitarian donor in Pakistan, followed by Japan.

FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR PAKISTAN FLOODS

ONGOING FY 2010 ASSISTANCE FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
RAPID Fund for Local NGOs	Logistics, Shelter, and WASH	Affected Areas	\$5,500,000
ARC	WASH and Relief Commodities	Affected Areas	\$238,778
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$5,738,778
USAID/PAKISTAN ASSISTANCE			
Agha Khan	Health	Affected Areas	\$2,000,000
IOM	Emergency Food Assistance	Affected Areas	\$574,000
TOTAL USAID/PAKISTAN			\$2,574,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ONGOING FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR 2011 FLOODS			\$8,312,778

COMMITTED FY 2011 ASSISTANCE FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
RSPN	Relief Commodities	Affected Areas	\$100,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Affected Areas	\$350,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$450,000
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	9,000 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Location	\$7,597,670
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$7,597,670
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Shelter	Sindh Province	\$2,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$2,700,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE 2011 FLOODS			\$10,747,670

COMMITTED FY 2012 ASSISTANCE FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
IOM	Shelter and Logistics and Relief Commodities	Affected Areas	\$1,800,000
Implementing Partner	WASH	Sindh Province	\$299,995
Implementing Partner	WASH	Sindh Province	\$1,777,894
UNWHO	Health, WASH, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Affected Areas	\$2,100,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$5,977,889
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE 2011 FLOODS			\$5,977,889

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TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE 2011 FLOODS	\$25,038,337

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of October 11, 2011.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

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 response efforts in Pakistan can be found at 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, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.