



PAKISTAN – FLOODS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Heavy monsoon flooding from mid-August to early September 2011 throughout Sindh Province and five districts in Balochistan Province has affected approximately 5.4 million people, according to the U.N. As of October 3, flooding had resulted in more than 400 deaths and injured more than 750 individuals, according to the Government of Pakistan (GoP) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The monsoon season has concluded in Pakistan, and dry conditions have prevailed since September 14.
- On September 4, in response to intensifying floods, Pakistan’s Prime Minister mandated the immediate deployment of relief items, engineering equipment, helicopters, boats, and medical and rescue teams to the most affected districts in Sindh Province to bolster the Sindh Provincial Disaster Management Authority’s ongoing response and evacuation efforts.
- According to September 10 and 11 assessments conducted by the Shelter Cluster—the coordinating body for shelter activities in Pakistan—flooding displaced approximately 824,000 people. However, some people had started returning to areas of origin to assess damages, repair houses, and tend to fields in advance of the October to December winter planting season.
- On September 9, 2011, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Richard Hoagland, a.i., issued a disaster declaration due to the effects of the floods. The U.S. Government (USG) is providing more than \$19 million—including nearly \$11 million in resources allocated in FY 2011 and more than \$8.3 million in FY 2010 allocated funding that the USG has authorized grantees to apply to the 2011 floods response—to meet immediate humanitarian needs in Pakistan.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
Estimated Number of Flood-Affected People	5.4 million	U.N. and GoP – September 18, 2011
Number of Flood-Related Deaths	443	GoP – October 3, 2011
Number of Displaced Individuals	824,000	U.N. – September 11, 2011

ONGOING FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS	
USAID/OFDA ¹ 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 PAKISTAN FLOODS	
USAID/OFDA Assistance for Flood-Affected Populations	\$450,000
USAID/FFP Assistance for Flood-Affected Populations	\$7,597,670
State/PRM ² Assistance for Flood-Affected Populations	\$2,700,000
Total FY 2011 Committed USG Assistance for the 2011 Pakistan Floods	\$10,747,670

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
TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS	\$19,060,448

¹ USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

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 increases the risk of disease spread. 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 crop land, 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) for distribution of shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) materials to approximately 4,500 flood-affected families. USAID/OFDA staff in Islamabad, Pakistan; the USAID/OFDA regional office in Bangkok, Thailand; and in Washington, D.C., continue to monitor the ongoing response in collaboration with USAID/Pakistan and the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad.

Multi-Sector RAPID Fund

- On September 26, USAID/OFDA made available \$5.5 million of existing funds from the Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID) fund, managed by a USAID/OFDA grantee, to be applied to the 2011 floods response. The RAPID program can fund short-term emergency programs for up to \$300,000 that meet priority shelter, health, emergency relief item, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs.

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.
- To help prevent disease outbreaks in flood-affected areas of Pakistan, 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. With FY 2010 USAID/OFDA funding, WHO strengthened DEWS and expanded the network to Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh provinces in response to flooding in 2010. With the DEWS network already established, the GoP and the humanitarian community are able to more effectively monitor and respond to disease concerns in areas most affected by the recent floods.
- As of September 28, rapid response teams had responded to and contained all DEWS-detected disease alerts in flood-affected areas of Balochistan and Sindh provinces within 48 hours, according to WHO. In addition, WHO reported that 22 diarrhea treatment centers were operational in Sindh Province to quickly treat cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD), decreasing the likelihood of AWD-related deaths.
- As of September 28, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) had provided more than 638,000 liters of safe drinking water through three water treatment plants to more than 127,000 flood-affected people in Badin, Mirpurkhas, and Shaheed Benazirabad districts, Sindh Province. PRCS had also distributed more than 39,000 water purification tablets to more than 6,200 people in the province.
- On September 12, USAID/Pakistan authorized an existing grantee to apply approximately \$2 million in previously provided funding to support mobile health clinics that will provide health services to 500,000 people. In addition, five water treatment units provided by USAID/OFDA to the NDMA—with U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) support—during the 2010 floods response are currently operational in Sindh Province, with an additional two units expected to be operational in the coming days. Local authorities are managing the units, which are currently providing safe drinking water to approximately 50,000 flood-affected people per day.

Shelter

- The Temporary Settlement Support Unit (TSSU) of the Shelter Cluster, continues to reassess temporary settlements in Sindh Province, where many people displaced by the recent floods have been residing. During initial assessments on September 10 and 11, the TSSU discovered approximately 824,000 people residing in 2,547 temporary settlements in the province. Twenty of the 100 temporary settlements reassessed by the TSSU had closed as of September 29, with the majority of former residents returning to areas of origin. The TSSU plans to reassess between 600 and 800 settlements by September 30.

- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has relocated 7,000 emergency shelter and relief item kits, which were prepositioned in Punjab Province in advance of the 2011 monsoon season, to Sindh Province. The 7,000 kits will complement the 2,000 kits that remained prepositioned in Sindh as of September 27. Each kit contains two plastic tarps, rope, two blankets, one kitchen set, one bucket, and one jerry can. IOM plans to distribute the kits through local partners in Mirpurkhas, Sanghar, Shaheed Benazirabad, Tando Allahyar, Tando Mohammad Khan, Tharparkar, and Umerkot districts. As of September 27, IOM had provided approximately 17,000 emergency shelter kits to flood-affected people in Sindh Province.
- The U.N. has provided \$4.5 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to IOM, the U.N. Human Settlements Program (UNHABITAT), and the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for a joint shelter intervention in flood-affected areas. In addition, UNHCR is using a portion of State/PRM's \$2.7 million contribution to provide emergency shelter to flood-affected families in Sindh Province.

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. As of September 29, WFP had provided emergency food assistance to approximately 500,000 flood-affected people across five districts in Sindh Province. WFP aims to scale up the provision of emergency food assistance to reach 2.55 million beneficiaries in the most-affected districts of Balochistan and Sindh provinces by the end of October.
- In addition to family rations, WFP is providing locally-produced high-energy biscuits and ready-to-use supplementary food to approximately 50,000 children in order to prevent malnutrition among vulnerable populations.
- On September 10, the U.N. and NDMA conducted a joint rapid needs assessment across 16 flood-affected districts of Sindh Province. Preliminary results indicate that flooding has damaged or destroyed approximately 67 percent of food stocks and 73 percent of crops in affected districts. In addition, an estimated 36 percent of livestock have perished or been sold. Humanitarian agencies and the GoP recently completed an initial rapid assessment of 11 flood-affected districts in eastern Balochistan Province; results are forthcoming.
- While standing water will impede wheat planting during the coming October to December wheat planting season, the 2011 floods will likely have minimal impact on countrywide food security. Stocks of wheat, Pakistan's staple crop, reportedly remain above the 10-year average due to three consecutive seasons of above-normal crop yields. According to the Sindh Agriculture Department, the GoP plans to distribute wheat seeds to flood-affected farmers to plant in areas where water has receded.

Logistic and Relief Commodities

- On September 27, USAID/OFDA committed \$350,000 to WFP to provide logistics support to humanitarian organizations working to meet emergency needs resulting from the 2011 floods. As of September 26, WFP had erected warehouses in eight districts in Sindh Province to support food assistance programs and store relief items for humanitarian organizations. In addition, WFP, the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for logistics activities in Pakistan—continues to facilitate the transport of relief items and other goods donated by the international community and Pakistani civil society to flood-affected areas.

International Assistance

- On September 6, the GoP requested international assistance to conduct a needs assessment that would serve as the basis for an appeal for humanitarian assistance. The U.N. launched the appeal for more than \$357 million on September 18. As of September 29, international donors had committed more than \$20 million toward the appeal, or approximately 6 percent of the total, as well as nearly \$11 million for projects outside of the appeal, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Results of additional, more comprehensive assessments remain forthcoming, including a Damage and Needs Assessment to be conducted by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank to estimate the early recovery and reconstruction costs associated with the 2011 floods. Additional assessment results are expected to inform a revised U.N. appeal.
- As of September 29, the Government of Japan had provided nearly \$11 million for emergency food assistance, relief commodities, and shelter, health, and WASH services, according to OCHA. In addition, the Government of Australia had provided more than \$6 million in humanitarian assistance to Pakistan.

- Other top international donors include the Government of Germany, which has committed more than \$3.1 million, and the Government of France, which has provided nearly \$730,000 in humanitarian assistance. Additional donors, including the governments of the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, and Turkey, had cumulatively provided more than \$2.8 million as of September 29, according to OCHA.
- On September 23, the Government of Turkey announced that the Turkish Red Crescent Society, in collaboration with PRCS, is providing 1,000 relief packages to flood-affected families in Sindh Province. In addition, the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency is providing 1,200 tents, while a Turkish Airlines cargo plane, transporting an estimated 10 MT of medicine and medical supplies and an estimated 25 MT of other relief items—including tents, blankets, hygiene items, and water purification tablets—arrived in Karachi on September 23.
- The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is supporting the establishment of a relief camp in most-affected Badin District to immediately accommodate up to 5,000 families displaced by flooding. The camp can accommodate up to 35,000 families, if needed. In addition, as of September 22, a team from the UAE continued to arrange the transport of relief items from Karachi to affected areas in Balochistan and Sindh provinces.
- As of September 27, the American Red Cross had provided \$50,000 to PRCS to provide emergency assistance to approximately 105,000 flood-affected people in five districts in Sindh Province for four months. During the 2010 floods response, the American Red Cross provided \$8.2 million to meet flood-related emergency needs.

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			
Implementing Partners	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter, and WASH	Affected Areas	\$5,738,778
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$5,738,778
USAID/PAKISTAN ASSISTANCE			
Aga Khan University	Health	Affected Areas	\$2,000,000
IOM	Emergency Food Assistance	Affected Areas	\$574,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$2,574,000
TOTAL USAID ONGOING FY 2010 ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS			\$8,312,778

COMMITTED FY 2011 ASSISTANCE FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS			
Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
RSPN	Shelter and WASH	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	Affected Areas	\$7,597,670
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$7,597,670
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Shelter and Relief Commodities	Sindh Province	\$2,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$2,700,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE FY 2011 ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS			\$10,747,670

ONGOING FY 2010 ASSISTANCE FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS	\$8,312,778
COMMITTED FY 2011 ASSISTANCE FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS	\$10,747,670
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE 2011 PAKISTAN FLOODS	\$19,060,448

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 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.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/