



Pakistan

Update 5

25th October 2022

Pakistan Floods Sindh and Baluchistan

KMP 0001801529

PRAY FOR PAKISTAN



OM Pakistan teams are actively supporting affected families in 6 cities. We aim to provide food packages, non-food items and medical aid and shelters.



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Situation Overview

Heavy rains and a combination of riverine, urban and flash flooding have led to an unprecedented climate-induced disaster in Pakistan since June 2022, causing widespread fatalities, killing livestock, and damaging and destroying public and private infrastructure across the country. Rain-induced landslides and floods have also damaged agricultural land and forests, impacting local ecosystems.

84 districts nationwide have been notified as 'calamity hit' by the Government of Pakistan, mainly in Balochistan (32 districts), Sindh (23 districts) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (17 districts).

Displacement, fatalities and injuries

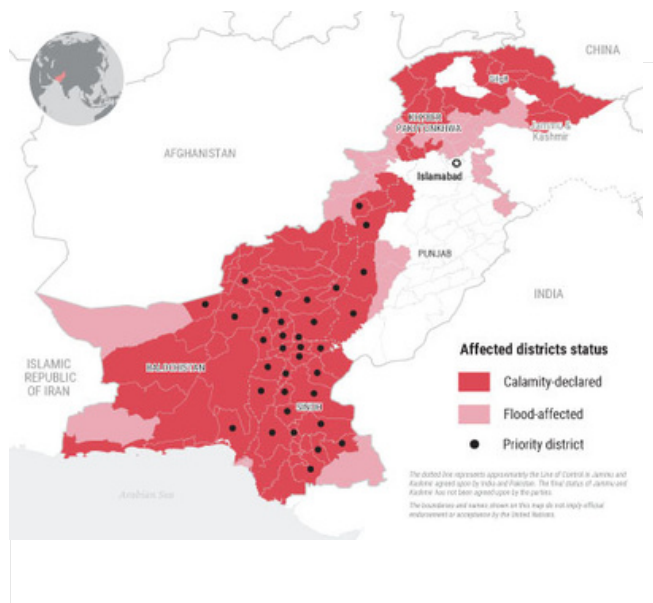
Around 33 million people have been affected by the heavy rains and floods, including at least 7.9 million people who have been displaced, of whom some 598,000 are living in relief camps. Nearly 800,000 refugees are estimated to be hosted in more than 40 calamity-notified districts, including over 175,600 women, 194,000 girls and 206,000 boys. Two districts host nearly half this refugee population – Peshawar in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Quetta in Balochistan.

According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), between 14 June and 28 September more than 1,600 people were killed and over 12,800 people were injured as a result of the heavy rains and floods, including 333 women and 615 children killed and 3,452 women and 4,006 children injured. One-third of all recorded deaths and injuries are children, while nearly half of all deaths and 66 per cent of all injuries were recorded in Sindh. Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa each reported around 19 per cent of all recorded deaths, while Punjab reported 30 per cent of all injuries.

“As Pakistan battles one of the worst climate-induced calamities, among the most adversely affected are children,”

In total, of the over 22,000 children screened by health professionals since September 2022 at health facilities in flood-affected regions, more than 2,630 were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition, or more than 1 in 9 children. Severe acute malnutrition, also known as severe wasting, is a life-threatening condition where children are too thin for their height, resulting in weakened immune systems.

Estimates based on the pre-existing malnutrition prevalence of the latest National Nutrition Survey indicate that close to 1.6 million children could be suffering from severe acute malnutrition and in need of urgent treatment in flood-affected areas of Sindh and Balochistan provinces. Malnourished pregnant women are also at risk of giving birth to low birthweight babies who will be malnourished.



House and infrastructure damage

More than 2 million houses have been affected, comprising over 767,000 houses destroyed and nearly 1.3 million houses damaged. Eighty-nine per cent of this is in Sindh, where over 683,000 houses were destroyed and over 1.1 million houses were damaged. Sindh also contains 64 per cent of the over 13,000 kilometres of roads and 40 per cent of the 410 bridges damaged or destroyed nationwide.

Public infrastructure damage is next highest in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with Balochistan incurring 17 per cent of total recorded road damage and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa recording 12 per cent of all road damages and 26 per cent of all damaged and destroyed bridges. This impact on critical transport infrastructure has inhibited the ability of people wishing to move away from reaching safer areas, as well as impeded access to markets and services and the delivery of aid to people in need.



Livestock and agricultural impacts

More than 1.1 million livestock have reportedly been killed, including some 500,000 livestock in Balochistan, over 428,000 livestock in Sindh and over 205,100 livestock in Punjab. FAO assesses that some 9.4 million acres of crop area in Pakistan was potentially inundated in August, of which 4.8 million acres are in Sindh, 2.7 million acres in Punjab, 1.2 million acres in Balochistan and 714,000 acres in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Damage to agricultural land may also be present in areas not observed to be inundated in August, resulting from the heavy rains and flash flooding. Forests, wetlands and other natural systems are also likely to have been affected, and large amounts of debris has been generated by the destruction caused by flash floods and landslides.

As well as being a food source, many households rely on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods, with livestock often also serving as collateral for loans, including to finance the purchase of seeds for sowing crops. The loss of livestock and widespread crop damage thus present significant economic and food security repercussions.

Heightened poverty

Preliminary estimates by the World Bank suggest that as a direct consequence of the floods, the national poverty rate could potentially increase by 4.5 to 7.0 percentage points, pushing between 9.9 and 15.4 million people into poverty and intensifying the depth and severity of poverty for already poor households. Women are especially vulnerable to poverty, with only 22.6 per cent of women in Pakistan active in the labour market, and the income of an average woman in Pakistan around 16 per cent of that of an average man.

Current flood status

Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa all experienced hill torrents, with flash floods causing substantial damage. Many areas were also inundated by floods, with Sindh being the most affected province. Rainfall has decreased since the start of September, and as of 26 September the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) Flood Forecasting Division (FFD) indicates that all rivers in Pakistan have returned to their normal flow levels.

Tharparkar district in Sindh and Sialkot district in Punjab continue to be affected by increasing floodwaters, according to preliminary satellite-derived assessments by the UN Satellite Centre

Winter/Cold Weather

Typically lasting from November to March in Pakistan, the onset of winter brings with it new challenges for flood-affected people, particularly those who have been displaced and who are living in camps and informal settlements, and people who may have moved back into damaged houses that are exposed to the cold. The impact of floods has also eroded the coping capacity of communities in flood-affected areas, further increasing their vulnerability to winter conditions.

OM Pakistan is grateful for the great support OM fields, partner organizations and individuals are extending to provide relief to the flood affected families. The need is still huge and affected families are suffering with multiple issues resulted in the aftermath heavy monsoon rainfall and floods. Over 2 million houses have been impacted by the devastating floods in Pakistan as of 11 October, with over 1.3 million houses partially destroyed and 800,000 fully destroyed. Some 13,115 km of roads were damaged, and 436 bridges were partially damaged or destroyed. In total, 1,700 people have died, and 12,867 have suffered injuries.

The currently available data indicates that around 7.9 million people may be temporarily displaced. About 20.6 million people and 650,000 flood-affected refugees and host communities require humanitarian assistance.

OM teams have supplied food packs, hygiene kits and tents in 6 different locations to the neediest and deserving families. Our teams are coordinating with local authorities and churches so that we could reach and impact effectively.

"Prem with his family have been living on a roadside for the past two months. Their house collapsed because of heavy rains and flood. There is still 3 feet high water around his house. Prem's family was in dire need of shelter and food. He said, "I have been working in a market as a labourer and remained jobless for over a month due to market closure during the monsoon. Now, since the market is open my income has dropped drastically after the floods. Your help in the shape of tent and food packs, not only provided food for us but the tent has provided us security too."

Ramesh, a farmer, was working for a landlord and being under his debt. Landlord didn't provide any help and all the household was washed away with flood waters. Rice crop was big hope for Ramesh to earn income and pay back debt. Now, his hope is washed away too. Our team reached to Ramesh and family in a remote village and gave them food pack. Ramesh was delighted to receive food aid and hopeful that soon he would be able to return his village and work for wheat crop.

Project leader OM Pakistan

"Names Changed"

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Pray For
PAKISTAN

OM Pakistan response Relief among the flood affected families

Please note this is just for initial immediate relief work.

Distribution to date 23rd October 2022

Cash grants- Given when roads and infrastructure are not in operation. 398 cash grants

Food packs -1979 Food Packs distributed

Tents-124 Tents plus tarpaulin sheets 350

Hygiene Kits-927 Hygiene Kits distributed

Cooked food- 4360 Meals with hot food distributed.

Medical aid-221 Medical Packs distributed.

Imran Gill
National Director
OM Pakistan



Imran Gill

