

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Around 3 million flood-affected, food-insecure people in Sindh and Balochistan provinces urgently need agricultural support.** One out of three people have been struck by floods both this and last year.
- **Further agricultural losses can be prevented with timely donor support.** Prioritized FAO interventions:
 - ❖ ensure planting where conditions permit through provision of crop seeds and fertilizer, and repair of vital infrastructure through cash-for-work schemes.
 - ❖ keep surviving livestock alive, productive and healthy by distributing life-saving animal feed rations, fodder seed and veterinary supplies.
- **FAO is reaching approximately 91 000 families with vital crop and livestock assistance, thanks to donor contributions of nearly USD 10.6 million** received under the Pakistan Floods Rapid Response Plan 2011. Donors: Australia, Belgium, CERF and Sweden.
- **Wheat seed packages, funded by Sweden, are reaching around 26 500 families,** which otherwise would have been unable to plant in time for the *Rabi* (winter) season.
- **Zaid Rabi planting in January/February 2012 will be a critical second chance** for farmers, unable to cultivate wheat, to begin producing crops again (e.g. sunflower, pulses, vegetables).
- **FAO is well positioned to ensure effective, well-targeted assistance,** stemming from its extensive response to the 2010 floods and related preparedness work – from contingency planning to detailed livelihood assessments.

BACKGROUND

- **Heavy monsoon rains** beginning in mid-August have led to severe flooding in Sindh and Balochistan provinces of southern Pakistan. Sindh has been hardest hit, suffering the majority of losses/damage across all districts.
- **Around 70 percent of people depend on agriculture** for their livelihood in the flood-affected area.
- **Pakistan Floods Rapid Response Plan 2011:** launched 18 September to meet immediate needs in the food security, WASH, health and shelter sectors. FAO co-leads the Food Security Cluster with WFP.
- **FAO has appealed for USD 18.9 million,** within the Response Plan, to provide time-critical support to save, protect and restore agricultural livelihoods (total Food Security Cluster requirements: USD 174 million).

Flood damage/losses

- **Affected population:** 5.1 million (Sindh, Balochistan)
- **Standing crops:** 0.88 million ha damaged/destroyed – e.g. cotton, rice, sugarcane, sorghum, pulses, vegetables (Sindh)
- **Livestock:** 116 000 dead; 5 million affected; 33% killed/sold (Sindh)
- **Irrigation:** 20 400 structures submerged (Sindh)

Sources: PDMA, Departments of Agriculture and Livestock Extension (Sindh, Balochistan), MSNA

CHALLENGES FACING AGRICULTURE

- ❖ **Around 3 million flood-affected and food-insecure people urgently require agricultural support to resume farming activities – their main source of food and income.**
 - Approximately 35 percent of the affected population were also struck by the 2010 floods.
- ❖ **Standing crops, stored seed/grain and productive assets have been lost, leaving the population food insecure and unable to resume crop production.**
 - Depending on the crop, 63-100 percent of the expected *Kharif* (spring) production was lost in affected areas. Damage to irrigation is a concern as 80 percent of wheat planted in Sindh is irrigated.
- ❖ **Meeting planting deadlines is critical to recovery and cannot be underestimated.**
 - ***Rabi*:** Many flood-affected farmers missed the opportunity to plant wheat – Pakistan's major staple crop – to be harvested in March 2012, due to water recession rates and lack of immediate funding.
 - ***Zaid Rabi*:** Farmers will need agricultural inputs to cultivate *Zaid Rabi* crops, such as pulses, sunflower and vegetables, particularly where wheat planting was not possible.

❖ **Surviving livestock face ongoing challenges, including disease and feed shortages.**

- Livestock, predominantly managed by women, provide a vital source of meat, milk, income and draught/tillage power, and often represent a family's entire life savings. Surviving livestock are at heightened risk of disease and parasite infestation, and without feed due to lack of pasture and access to fodder.

❖ **Lack of immediate assistance will trigger further losses and longer-term suffering.**

- Delayed action will lead to worsening food security, increased public health threats, loss of land tenure agreements due to farmers' inability to pay debts contracted during spring planting for the 2011 *Kharif* crops, extended population displacement and longer-term dependence on external food assistance.

❖ **Recurrent floods demonstrate the need for consistent levels of funding for disaster mitigation activities.**

FAO PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS: USD 18.9 million

FAO can prevent further livestock deaths and missed planting opportunities with timely donor support, saving families from a domino effect of continued losses. FAO seeks USD 18.9 million, out of overall Food Security Cluster funding requirements of nearly USD 174 million appealed for in the Pakistan Floods Rapid Response Plan 2011.

Urgent funding is needed to assist 307 200 families by:

1. **Allowing for the immediate resumption of agricultural production once conditions (particularly water recession) allow:** distribution of critical agriculture packages for the 2011 *Rabi* and *Zaid Rabi* seasons (wheat, sunflower and vegetable seeds, plus fertilizer), where planting is possible; de-silting and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes/on-farm drainage systems through cash-for-work schemes.
2. **Preventing further livestock losses:** provision of emergency animal feed rations, fodder seed, vaccination and de-worming supplies.

Emergency assistance to support agriculture-based livelihoods of vulnerable flood-affected households in Sindh			
OCHA code	Objective	Funding	
		Requested	Received
PAK-FL-11/A/43136/123	To provide immediate livelihoods support to ensure livestock survival and immediate resumption of agricultural activities.	USD 18 900 000	56%

MOVING FORWARD AND BUILDING ON PAST EXPERIENCE

FAO's 2010 flood response reached 7 million people (900 000 families) with winter and spring planting inputs, livestock support and irrigation repair.

Preparedness: worked with government/sectoral partners to develop contingency plans; completed a post-flood Detailed Livelihoods Assessment in 28 districts; flood modeling and mapping in collaboration with Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission; preparation of district level Hazard, Livelihood and Vulnerability Baseline, Contingency Plans and *Rabi* Season Guidelines.

Presence: FAO has strengthened its presence and partnerships in Pakistan, with a national office in Islamabad and provincial coordination offices in Peshawar (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Multan (Punjab), Hyderabad (southern Sindh) and Sukkur (northern Sindh), with presence in Quetta (Balochistan).



2010 Floods Response

CONTACT

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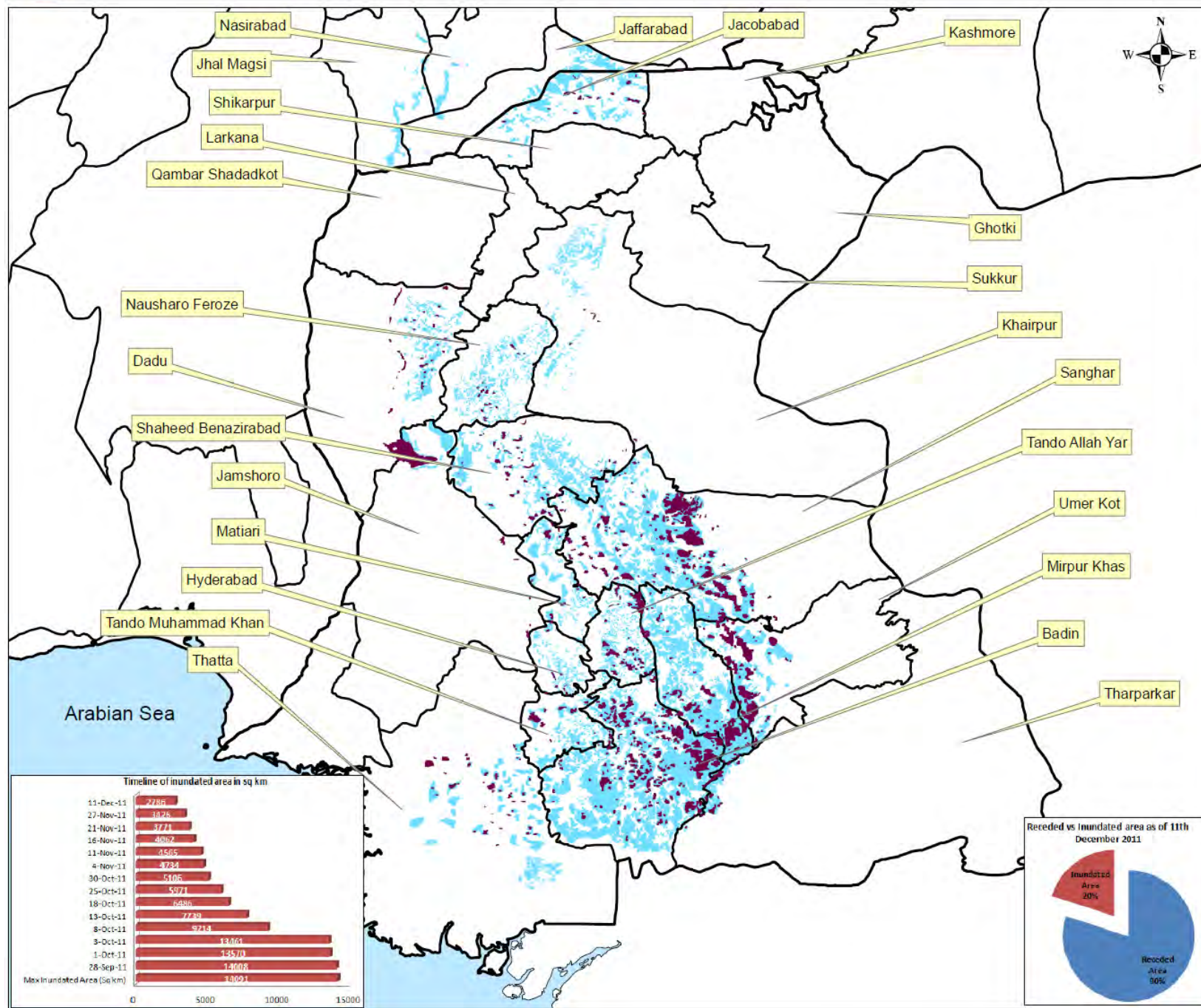
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Max Flood Extent against 11th December 2011 - Southern Pakistan



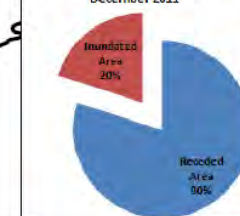
Legend

- Provincial boundary
- District boundary
- Flood Extent Dec 11th 2011
- Max Flood Extent Sept 28th 2011



0 25 50 100 Kilometers

Receded vs inundated area as of 11th December 2011



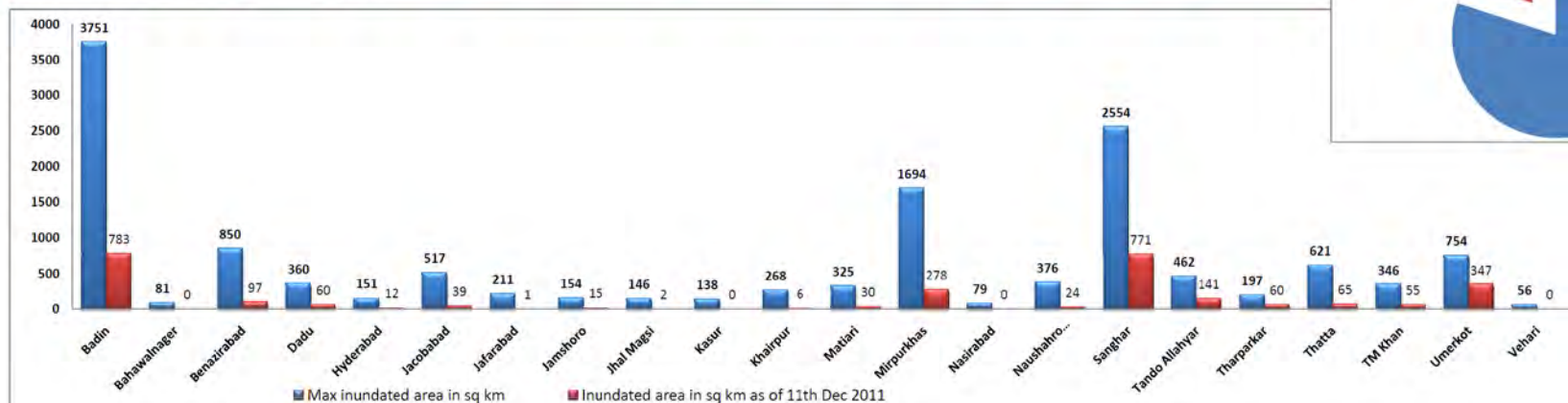
Data Sources
Administrative boundaries: GAUL
Data: SUPARCO
Dated: 11th December 2011
Code: FAOPK1065_Pakistan_Floods2011_Map_v04_20111215

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Prepared by: Information Management Unit, FAO-ERCU, Pakistan

Inundated Area (Sq Km)																
District	Max Inundated	28-Sep-11	1-Oct-11	3-Oct-11	8-Oct-11	13-Oct-11	18-Oct-11	25-Oct-11	30-Oct-11	4-Nov-11	11-Nov-11	16-Nov-11	21-Nov-11	27-Nov-11	11-Dec-11	
Badin	3751	3687	3644	3632	2645	2359	1930	1767	1592	1425	1401	1208	1145	968	783	
Bahawalnager	81	81	70	62	38	23	14	11	5	1	1	1	1	1		
Benazirabad	850	827	806	797	417	288	256	232	163	150	142	128	123	118	97	
Dadu	360	360	289	279	186	175	140	107	98	87	86	75	71	65	60	
Hyderabad	151	151	137	137	34	22	22	22	20	19	18	14	13	13	12	
Jacobabad	517	517	492	490	235	169	114	103	95	77	74	63	59	55	39	
Jafarabad	211	211	190	185	124	80	64	41	19	13	11	8	6	5	1	
Jamshoro	154	154	110	101	68	54	33	29	21	20	20	18	17	16	15	
Jhal Magsi	146	146	135	130	88	59	47	31	13	9	7	4	3	3	2	
Kasur	138	138	133	122	55	42	29	17	6	4	3	1	1	1	0	
Khairpur	268	268	260	258	29	18	17	16	14	13	12	9	8	7	6	
Matiari	325	325	315	314	116	79	75	71	57	45	44	40	35	32	30	
Mirpurkhas	1694	1685	1674	1668	1288	1079	867	785	670	641	602	520	460	397	278	
Nasirabad	79	79	75	68	41	28	21	15	8	5	4	2	1	1	0	
Naushahro Ferzoe	376	376	365	362	110	69	50	47	37	31	30	27	26	25	24	
Sanghar	2554	2550	2450	2442	2081	1726	1543	1458	1254	1223	1170	1076	987	925	771	
Tando Allahyar	462	450	448	446	264	234	223	219	201	198	196	178	167	165	141	
Tharparkar	197	197	202	201	126	178	157	145	120	109	105	97	85	79	60	
Thatta	621	650	606	606	393	275	214	206	136	120	115	102	84	78	65	
TM Khan	346	340	336	333	179	131	96	84	81	75	68	61	58	57	55	
Umerkot	754	760	784	784	674	637	566	561	491	468	455	430	421	415	347	
Vehari	56	56	49	44	23	14	8	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	14091	14008	13570	13461	9214	7739	6486	5971	5106	4734	4565	4062	3771	3426	2786	

* Data Provided by SUPARCO through Satellite Imagery



Prepared by Information Management Unit - FAO-ERCU - Pakistan @ 2011

