

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- **FAO appealed for USD 107 million** under the Revised Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plan to assist approximately 743 250 families through crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry interventions, and to strengthen cluster coordination. **To date, donor contributions amount to USD 20.5 million.**
- **FAO is assisting 423 000 flood-affected families (3.4 million people)** to plant in time for the Rabi wheat planting season ending in November (280 000 HH), save livestock (133 000 HH) and rehabilitate/repair small-scale irrigation (10 000 HH).
- **Planting wheat will be possible in many areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Punjab, Balochistan, as well as in parts of Sindh**, where flood water has already receded.
- **Standing water covers 60-70 percent of Sindh**, leaving farmers unable to plant and thousands of livestock stranded without feed.

**AGRICULTURE SITUATION OVERVIEW**

**If immediate action is not taken to protect and restore agricultural production, farmers will continue to suffer losses long after the floods recede.** Further depletion of livelihoods can be prevented and food assistance needs reduced in the longer term, if support is mobilized in time.

- **Rural families have lost immediate and future sources of food and income as a result of damage/losses to:**
  - i. standing crops (e.g. maize, rice, vegetables, sugarcane, fodder, cotton)
  - ii. livestock, stored animal fodder, veterinary support and supplies
  - iii. seed stocks, fertilizer, draught power and other productive assets to cultivate the land
  - iv. agriculture infrastructure, especially irrigation systems
  - v. fisheries and aquaculture assets (e.g. fishing gear, hatcheries, fish farms)
  - vi. forests (i.e. source of timber, fuel wood and protection against flooding, landslides and soil erosion)
  - vii. forest and fruit nurseries that produce seedlings for future planting
- **Flood water recession status:** Land will largely be suitable for planting wheat in most areas of KPK, Punjab, Balochistan, as well as in parts of Sindh, where flood water has receded. Standing water covering 60-70 percent of Sindh impedes planting at this stage and thousands of livestock remain stranded without feed.
- **Ensuring Rabi planting on lands suitable for cultivation and preventing further livestock losses will begin the process for Pakistan to recover from this crisis.** With a successful April harvest, farmers and their families will slowly return to self-sufficiency. Seeds can be multiplied and livestock naturally regenerated to replace lost stocks, and communities can slowly rebuild once their basic needs have been met.
- **If these needs are not met in time**, emergency aid needs will multiply and relief efforts extend, delaying early recovery.
- **Immediate, time-critical challenges:**
  - i. Rabi wheat planting season (September-November): timely availability of critical agriculture inputs will be essential to prevent drastic losses in yield. If this season is missed, the next wheat harvest is not until spring 2012.
  - ii. Rehabilitation of land and irrigation infrastructure.
  - iii. Preventing further livestock losses: winter is approaching and a large portion of surviving livestock are weak, face acute feed shortages and lack proper shelter.

**AGRICULTURE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT HIGHLIGHTS**

Cultivable land damaged (Gov):	2.4 million ha
Household wheat stock lost (FAO):	0.5-0.6 million MT
Irrigation systems damaged (Ag. Cluster):	19 434
Livestock (small/large) deaths (Gov):	>1.2 million
Poultry deaths (Gov):	> 6 million

## FAO PAKISTAN TEAM

- **Response management team:** set up at country, regional and headquarter levels, using Incident Command System principles.
- **Technical advisory group:** made up of experts from over ten FAO technical services, across all affected subsectors.
- **Over 100 staff:** in 17 locations in five flood-affected provinces of Pakistan.

### FAO IN ACTION



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#### Ongoing activities

- **FAO is currently assisting 423 000 flood-affected families (equivalent to 3.4 million people) in KPK, Punjab, Balochistan and Sindh provinces:**
  - **280 000 households:** receiving seeds and fertilizers to meet the Rabi wheat planting season, ending in November.
  - **10 000 households:** benefiting from rehabilitation/repairs to small-scale irrigation infrastructure.
  - **133 000 households:** receiving animal feed and veterinary supplies/support to safeguard livestock survival.

#### Inputs pipeline (as of 27/09/10)

Agricultural input	Quantity	Unit
Wheat seed	6 923	tonnes
Vegetable seeds	54.2	tonnes
Oat	12	tonnes
Lentil	148	tonnes
Urea fertilizer	6 400	tonnes
DAP fertilizer	5 973	tonnes
Poultry birds	4 600	birds
Poultry feed	230	tonnes
Poultry supplement	5 520	bottles
Animal compound feed	1 098	tonnes

## PARTNERSHIPS

- FAO is leading the Agriculture Cluster in Pakistan and providing technical expertise to assist in the ongoing Damage and Needs Assessment, led by the Asian Development Bank and World Bank. A provincial cluster is active in Peshawar for KPK. Two more are being established in Multan (Punjab) and Sukkur (Sindh).
- FAO field offices in Sukkur (Sindh) and Multan (Punjab) are providing logistical support for ongoing joint assessments and hosting humanitarian partners involved in the flood response.
- FAO is working closely with the Rome-based partner agencies – IFAD and WFP – to ensure a strong approach to food security and agricultural rehabilitation.

## REVISED PAKISTAN FLOODS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (PFERP)

- Agriculture Cluster funding requirements under the Revised PFERP total USD 170.6 million, including project profiles from 22 agencies.
- FAO has appealed for USD 107 million across three project profiles. To date, FAO has received USD 20.5 million in donor support, leaving a funding gap of USD 86.5 million.
- With donor support, FAO aims to assist around 743 250 families (including nearly 4.76 million women and children) through activities such as:
  - delivering critical farming inputs (seed and fertilizer) for the Rabi 2010 and Kharif 2011 planting seasons and restoring basic irrigation infrastructure;
  - protecting and restoring productive livestock assets, through providing veterinary support, small ruminants/poultry, animal shelters and supplementary animal feed;
  - restoring fisheries and forestry-based production through the provision of inputs and rehabilitation support; and
  - strengthening and improving coordination of immediate and early recovery agriculture interventions through the cluster approach.

#### FAO FUNDING REQUIREMENTS INITIAL + REVISED PFERP

Funding requested	USD 107 million
Funding received	USD 20.5 million
Funding gap	USD 86.5 million
Donors	Belgium, CERF, ECHO, USA

## CONTACTS

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