



PAKISTAN FLOODING

26 August 2010

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 17 million people have been affected by the floods, according to latest Government figures.
- Agriculture damage assessments led by FAO have been completed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) province and are ongoing in a further four provinces.
- Around 1.2 million livestock and 6 million poultry have died (Ministry of Livestock and Dairy Development) and 3.6 million ha of standing crops have been damaged/destroyed (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).
- With secured funding, FAO will be providing wheat seed, vegetable seeds and fertilizers for the September/October planting season to approximately 190 000 households.

PRIORITY AGRICULTURAL NEEDS

- Failure to provide time-critical inputs could trigger a chain reaction of further losses, such as preventable livestock deaths and reduced wheat yields until spring 2012.
- FAO is urgently seeking donor support to:
 - provide quality wheat seeds, fertilizer and farm implements and clear flood debris in time for the wheat planting season;
 - supply emergency feed, de-wormers, and veterinary supplies to save remaining livestock.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Beginning on 22 July 2010, Pakistan was struck by torrential monsoon rains, causing the most severe floods in living memory. According to official estimates to date, the floods have affected 17.2 million individuals, killed 1 539 people and damaged/destroyed 1.2 million homes. Evacuations and major new flooding have been reported in Sindh in recent days as a second wave of floods moves to the south of the province.

Response to the ongoing crisis requires scaling up across all flood-affected provinces, particularly in Sindh and Punjab, which is the country's breadbasket. Needs are also on the rise in Balochistan, which is experiencing a high influx of people displaced from Sindh.

On 19 August, the United Nations Secretary-General called for a massive increase in the delivery of aid, resulting in the General Assembly adopting a consensus resolution urging for increased international support.

To date, 60 percent of overall funding requirements (USD 460 million) outlined in the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP), launched on 11 August, have been met. The PIFERP, scheduled to be revised in mid-September, will provide an updated account of needs and funding requirements based on the results of assessments and cover early recovery needs over a six-month period. Assessment results to date point to damages of unprecedented scale to agriculture and a significant rise in funding requirements to address needs in the sector.

KEY DATA ON FLOODING CONTEXT

Total population of Pakistan	168 million
Combined population in affected districts	43 million
Population directly affected	17.2 million (latest Gov. figures)
Affected areas	Balochistan Federally Administered Tribal Areas Gilgit-Baltistan Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan-Administered Kashmir Punjab Sindh
Affected population requiring assistance	8 million (latest UN figures)

DAMAGE TO AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the livelihoods mainstay for 80 percent of the affected population and a lifeline for vulnerable families. So far, the flooding has washed away over half a million tonnes of wheat stocks stored by families and damaged/destroyed at least 3.6 million hectares of standing crops. According to preliminary estimates of the Ministry of Livestock and Dairy Development, nearly 1.2 million large and small livestock and over 6 million poultry have died in Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and Gilgit-Baltistan.

There is a limited window of opportunity to ensure that farmers and herders do not lose vital sources of food and income. Failure to provide time-critical support could trigger a chain-reaction of further losses, such as increased livestock morbidity and mortality, and reduced wheat planting and yields until the subsequent wheat harvest in spring 2012.

LIVESTOCK

PRIORITY: KEEPING LIVESTOCK ALIVE



Time-critical needs: (i) distribution of emergency feed and essential veterinary supplies; (ii) provision of emergency animal shelter material.

Livestock is an invaluable asset to rural families in terms of meat and milk production, as well as draught power. Millions of animals have been affected by the floods and hundreds of thousands require emergency feed and veterinary support.

Surviving animals are weak and at risk of disease and starvation. Fodder was washed away or damaged due to dirt and silt deposits and is no longer suitable for animal consumption. The loss of draught animal power will seriously compromise the ability of farmers to cultivate their land next month.

Livestock Losses in Flood Affected Areas (Ministry of Livestock and Dairy Development)

Province	Large animals	Small animals	Poultry
Sindh	250 000	300 000	5 000 000
Balochistan	142 793	360 000	500 000
Punjab	405	-	-
KPK	72 000	65 000	552 816
Gilgit-Baltistan	2 800	2 200	-
Total	467 998	727 200	6 052 816

According to preliminary estimates from the Ministry of Livestock and Dairy Development, approximately 1.2 million large and small animals and 6 million poultry have been lost across the country. Hardest hit is the province of Sindh, where 250 000 large

animals, 300 000 small animals and nearly 5 million poultry have been lost.

From 9-14 August, the Agriculture Cluster carried out rapid agriculture sector damage assessments in the ten most affected districts of KPK province: Charsadda, Kohistan, Lower Dir, Malakand, Mardan, Nowshera, Peshawar, Shangla, Swat and Upper Dir. The assessment results indicated that almost one out of every ten animals (excluding poultry) has been affected there. Similar assessments are currently taking place in Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab, Pakistan-Administered Kashmir (PAK) and additional areas of KPK.

So far there has been no outbreak of epidemic disease in animals, and provincial livestock departments are vaccinating surviving animals with the resources available to them. Support for additional vaccines and drugs is required.

CROPS

Loss of draught power, seeds and savings and damage to agricultural land have crippled farmers' production capacity for the next planting seasons. Across the country, the floods have washed away household-level seed stocks, including an estimated 0.5-0.6 million tonnes of wheat stored by families for the wheat planting season (Rabi) starting in September/October. Wheat accounts for two-thirds of national cereal production, and 60 percent of the carbohydrate and protein requirement for an average Pakistani. If the Rabi season is missed, farmers will be unable to plant wheat for 12 months.

So far, the floods have damaged/destroyed at least 3.6 million hectares of standing crops (maize, cotton, rice, sugarcane, fruit orchards and vegetables) throughout the country. According to the aforementioned rapid agriculture damage assessment in KPK, rice was the most affected crop across almost all affected areas of the province, followed by summer vegetables and maize.

In relation to each crop's total cultivated area, the following damage was recorded in the assessed districts of KPK:

- 71 percent of rice (*total production losses in most areas*);
- 59 percent of vegetables;
- 45 percent of maize (*majority of flooded maize crops lost*);
- 26 percent of sugarcane;
- 14 percent of orchards;
- 4 percent of tobacco.

PRIORITY: MEETING THE RABI PLANTING SEASON (SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER)



Time-critical needs: (i) provision of quality wheat, fodder and vegetable seeds and fertilizer (where appropriate); (ii) clearing flood debris in preparation for planting; (iii) provision of farm implements.

Field crop damages in affected districts of KPK (Agriculture Cluster damage assessment (9-14 August))

District	Maize			Sugarcane			Rice			Vegetables			Tobacco			Orchards		
	Total Cropped Area (Acres)	Total Affected Area	% Area Affected	Total Cropped Area	Total Affected Area	% Area Affected	Total Cropped Area	Total Affected Area	% Area Affected	Total Cropped Area	Total Affected Area	% Area Affected	Total Cropped Area	Total Affected Area	% Area Affected	Total Cropped Area	Total Affected Area	% Area Affected
Peshawar	46 615	27 969	60	28 580	11 432	40	798	718	90	3 907	2 539	65	0	0	0	2 874	575	20
Nowshera	26 897	26 897	100	12 736	6 368	50	257	231	90	2 676	2 408	90	0	0	0	3 145	629	20
Mardan	60 535	1 310	2	74 400	260	0	3 779	400	11	4 120	150	4	18 530	120	1	36 904	160	0
Charsadda	44 903	35 922	80	78 076	39 038	50	390	351	90	6 392	5 753	90	8 472	847	10	3 173	476	15
Swat	123 550	74 130	60	0	0	0	19 768	12 849	65	10 751	6 451	60	0	0	0	28 641	8 592	30
Lower Dir	17 351	3 470	20	0	0	0	15 770	12 616	80	1 712	1 027	60	0	0	0	857	0	0
Upper Dir	15 350	3 070	20	0	0	0	16 230	12 984	80	796	398	50	0	0	0	4 505	901	20
Shangla	92 868	18 574	20	0	0	0	3 504	175	5	588	118	20	0	0	0	726	73	10
Kohistan	65 168	32 584	50	0	0	0	173	35	20	166	66	40	0	0	0	267	13	5
Malakand	13 529	2 976	22	12 046	0	0	15 896	14 306	90	1 171	234	20	0	0	0	1 223	0	0
	506 765	226 902	45	205 838	57 098	28	76 564	54 665	71	32 279	19 144	59	27 002	967	4	82 316	11 419	14

The KPK assessment also revealed extensive damage to almost all types of irrigation infrastructure (canal/primary, secondary/irrigation channels and tertiary/water courses). The greatest damages were recorded in Swat district, followed by Peshawar and Shangla. Across the ten assessed districts, 6 249 irrigation structures were partially damaged or destroyed. Such widespread infrastructure damage will likely have a substantial impact on all crops, including vital cereal crops of the Rabi planting season.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR RESPONSE

FAO

TIME IS RUNNING OUT TO HELP AFFECTED FARMERS

If increased donor support is not secured in the next few weeks, the consequences for food security and agricultural livelihoods will be devastating:

- many farmers will miss this year's wheat planting season, beginning in September/October, and may not be able to harvest wheat again until spring 2012.
- livestock, which represents an immediate source of food, income, draught power and very often the savings of a lifetime, will die in large numbers.

FAO seeks urgent donor support to:

- provide quality wheat seeds, fertilizer and farm implements to approximately 200 000 affected farming households and to clear flood debris in preparation for the Rabi planting season which produces the main staple crop of the country.
- supply emergency feed, de-wormers, and veterinary supplies to save the livestock of approximately 85 000 households.

FAO has played a lead role in the rapid agriculture damage assessments completed in KPK and those which are ongoing in Balochistan, Punjab, Sindh and PAK, and Tank and D.I. Khan of KPK. FAO is also participating in concurrent multisectoral needs assessments in Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan from 20-27 August. Furthermore, the Organization is actively involved in the Damage and Needs Assessment, led by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

Within the framework of needs outlined in the PIFERP, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has provided USD 400 000¹ to FAO to provide rapid support to livestock interventions and prepare for Rabi 2010. The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium has contributed USD 200 000 to FAO in response to urgent livestock needs.

With secured funding, FAO will be providing wheat seed, vegetable seeds and fertilizers for the September/October planting season to approximately 190 000 families, many of which are in severely flood-affected districts. As part of this assistance, the European Union Delegation has supported FAO's reallocation of USD 1.6 million from an existing European Union Food Facility project to distribute agricultural inputs for the upcoming Rabi season to 25 000 most vulnerable households in KPK and Balochistan.

¹ A further USD 1.4 million contribution is in the final stages of approval by CERF.

FAO has a well-established team made up of international and national staff in five provinces of the country. FAO's ongoing programme in Pakistan is valued at approximately USD 70 million. Across the country, FAO has over 100 national staff and eight international staff working in the five flood-affected provinces in 14 locations. Deployment of additional technical experts is continuing as the crisis unfolds. 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. In Sukkur alone, the FAO office is hosting 30 staff members from WFP, UN-OCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDSS, WHO, IOM and GOAL Ireland. Given the scale of the disaster, FAO's Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordination Unit will require additional technical resources.

AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

The Agriculture Cluster, led by FAO, has been active in Pakistan since 2009.

A total of 61 Agriculture Cluster members from 16 organizations participated in the rapid agriculture damage assessments in KPK province (9-14 August). The assessment report, which also includes secondary data on agriculture damage to Punjab, Balochistan and Sindh provinces, can be accessed at: <http://www.pakresponse.info/assessments>. A second round of rapid agriculture sector damage assessments is underway in Balochistan, Punjab, Sindh and PAK, as well as in Tank and D.I. Khan in KPK (20-27 August).

Rapid support to prevent further livestock losses has been prioritized under the PIFERP, with initial funding requirements of USD 5.7 million. This component of the PIFERP remains greatly underfunded – the current funding gap stands at USD 5.1 million. Given the scale of damage to agricultural production assets – land, inputs, infrastructure and livestock – funding requirements are expected to be significant in the upcoming PIFERP revision. An Agriculture Cluster Response Plan is being formulated, based on the assessment findings, and will be the foundation for planning the agriculture sector response of the revised PIFERP.

INITIAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS PIFERP (11/08/10): URGENT LIVESTOCK SUPPORT	
Funding requested	USD 5.7 million
Activities	Provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- emergency feed- veterinary supplies- animal shelter
Funding received	USD 0.6 million
Funding gap	USD 5.1 million
Donors	Belgium, CERF

LINKS

FAO GIEWS WEBSITE: <http://www.fao.org/qiews/english/index.htm>

FAO PAKISTAN FLOODS WEBPAGE: http://www.fao.org/emergencies/country_information/list/asia/pakistanfloods/en/

OCHA: <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?MenuID=14046&Page=1842>

RELIEFWEB: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc108?OpenForm&emid=FL-2010-000141-PAK&rc=3>

ONERESPONSE: <http://www.pakresponse.info/>

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