

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The monsoon floods have affected over 9.3 million people**, damaged/destroyed more than 1.5 million homes and killed over 450 people in Sindh province and Balochistan, as of 3 October .
- **Status of agricultural losses/damage:** 0.88 million hectares of standing crops lost, more than 112 000 livestock dead, an estimated 5 million animals at risk, and around 20 400 irrigation structures submerged.
- **To date, FAO has received USD 1 million** in funding. Contributions have been received from CERF and the Government of Sweden (re-directed funds).
- **Further agricultural losses can be prevented with timely donor support.** Prioritized FAO interventions:
 - ❖ **keep surviving livestock alive, productive and healthy** by distributing life-saving animal feed rations, fodder seed and veterinary supplies.
 - ❖ **ensure planting where conditions permit** through provision of wheat, sunflower and vegetable seeds and fertilizer, and repair of vital irrigation infrastructure through cash-for-work schemes.

BACKGROUND

- **Heavy monsoon rains** beginning in mid-August have led to severe flooding in southern Pakistan.
- **Sindh province has been hardest hit**, with nearly all of the deaths, casualties and damages caused by the floods, spread across all 23 districts (source: Provincial Disaster Management Authority [PDMA]).
- **Joint Rapid Needs Assessment** involving all Clusters, was carried out in mid-September, to determine the severity and impact of the floods. The teams evaluated 16 districts in Sindh and 6 in Balochistan.
- **The 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 the World Food Programme (WFP).
- **FAO has appealed for USD 18.9 million**, under the Pakistan Floods Rapid Response Plan 2011, to provide time-critical support to save, protect and restore agricultural livelihoods (the way of life of 80% of people in affected areas) out of total Food Security Cluster funding requirements of nearly USD 174 million.

CHALLENGES FACING AGRICULTURE

Joint Rapid Needs Assessment – Sindh and Balochistan			
Province (average for all affected districts)	Crop damaged/destroyed	Livestock lost/sold	Food stocks destroyed
Sindh	72.6%	36.2%	67.0%
Balochistan	45.5 %	17.9%	40.0%

- ❖ **Millions have lost their productive assets and livelihoods in at least 22 affected districts.**
 - Crops: over 0.88 million hectares of standing crops destroyed, including cotton, rice, sugar cane, sorghum, vegetables and pulses (source: PDMA and Department of Agriculture Extension, Sindh).
 - Livestock: more than 112 000 livestock already dead and 5 million surviving livestock directly affected (source: Livestock Department, Sindh). The Joint Rapid Needs Assessment estimates that over one-third of livestock have been killed or sold.
- ❖ **Surviving livestock are stranded, facing parasite infestation, 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. Dead animals pose a threat of disease outbreaks, affecting both animals and humans. Surviving livestock are without shelter, at heightened risk of disease and parasite infestation, and without feed due to flooded pastures and destroyed feed/fodder stocks.

- ❖ **Standing crops, stored seed/grain and productive assets have been lost, leaving the population food insecure and unable to resume crop production.**
 - The destruction of standing crops and production inputs has wiped out farmers' present and future sources of food and income. For many communities, this compounds losses from last year's floods, which receded too late in many areas of Sindh to allow planting for the *Rabi* (spring) wheat crop. Damage to irrigation is a major concern as around 80 percent of wheat planted in Sindh is irrigated.
- ❖ **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 the planting for the 2011 *Kharif* (autumn) 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 (over 2.15 million people) by:

1. **Preventing further livestock losses:** provision of emergency animal feed rations, fodder seed, vaccination and de-worming supplies.
2. **Allowing for the immediate resumption of agricultural production once conditions (particularly water recession) allow:** distribution of critical agriculture packages for the 2011 *Rabi* season (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.

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	4.2%

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 and Contingency Plans.

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

CONTACTS

Luigi Damiani

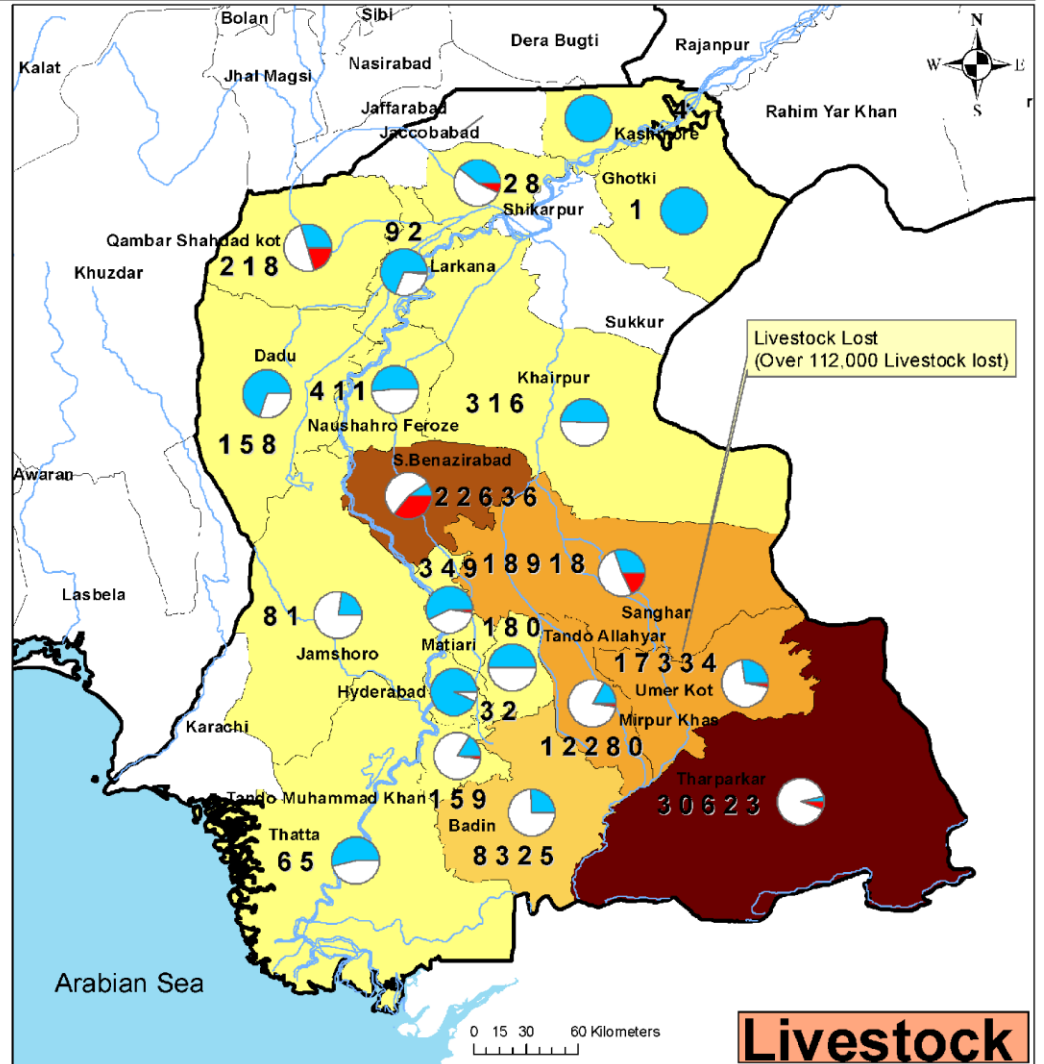
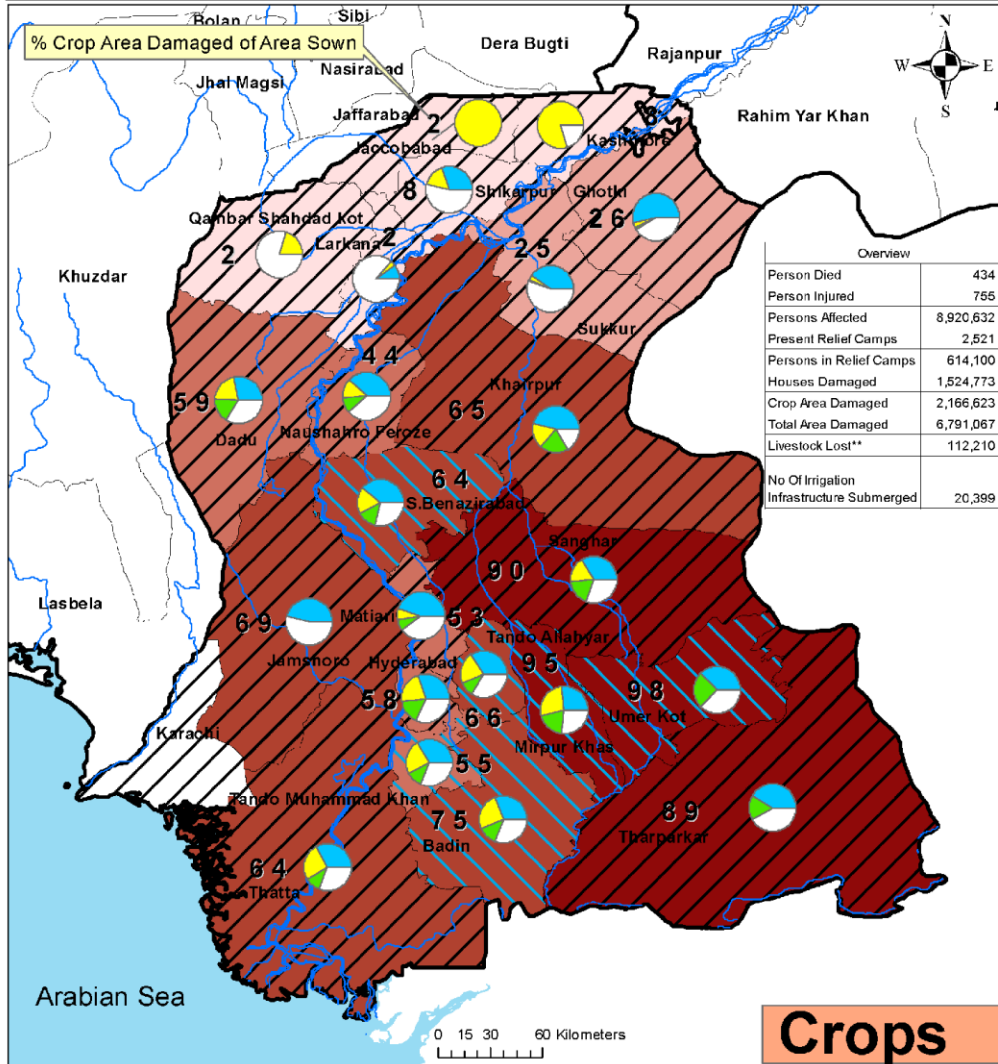
Senior Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordinator
House #3, Street 58, F - 7/4
Islamabad - 44000 Pakistan
Tel.: +92 (0) 51 2655882 / +92 (0) 346 8544 155
Email: Luigi.Damiani@fao.org

Daniele Donati

Chief - Emergency Operations Service
Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla; Rome 00153, Italy
Tel.: +39 06 570 53032
Email: Daniele.Donati@fao.org



Pakistan - Flood / Rain 2011 - Sindh 3rd October 2011



Legend

- Rivers
- Provincial boundary
- District boundary
- Arabian Sea

% Crop Area Damaged of Area Sown

0 - 20 %
20.1 - 40 %
40.1 - 60 %
60.1 - 80 %
> 80 %

Severity

- Severe
- Moderate

Severity: % of affected population greater than 40 %
And % of Crop area damaged of area sown is greater than 50 %

Crop wise damages (Acres)

- Cotton
- Rice
- Sugarcane
- Other

Livestock Lost

0 - 1000
1001 - 10,000
10,001 - 20,000
20,001 - 30,000
> 30,000

- Large Animals
- Small Animals
- Others

Data Sources

Administrative boundaries: GAUL
Data: DG Agriculture, PDMA Sindh
Dated: 3rd October 2011
Code: FAOPK1036_Pakistan_Floods2011_Sindh_Map_v18_2011003

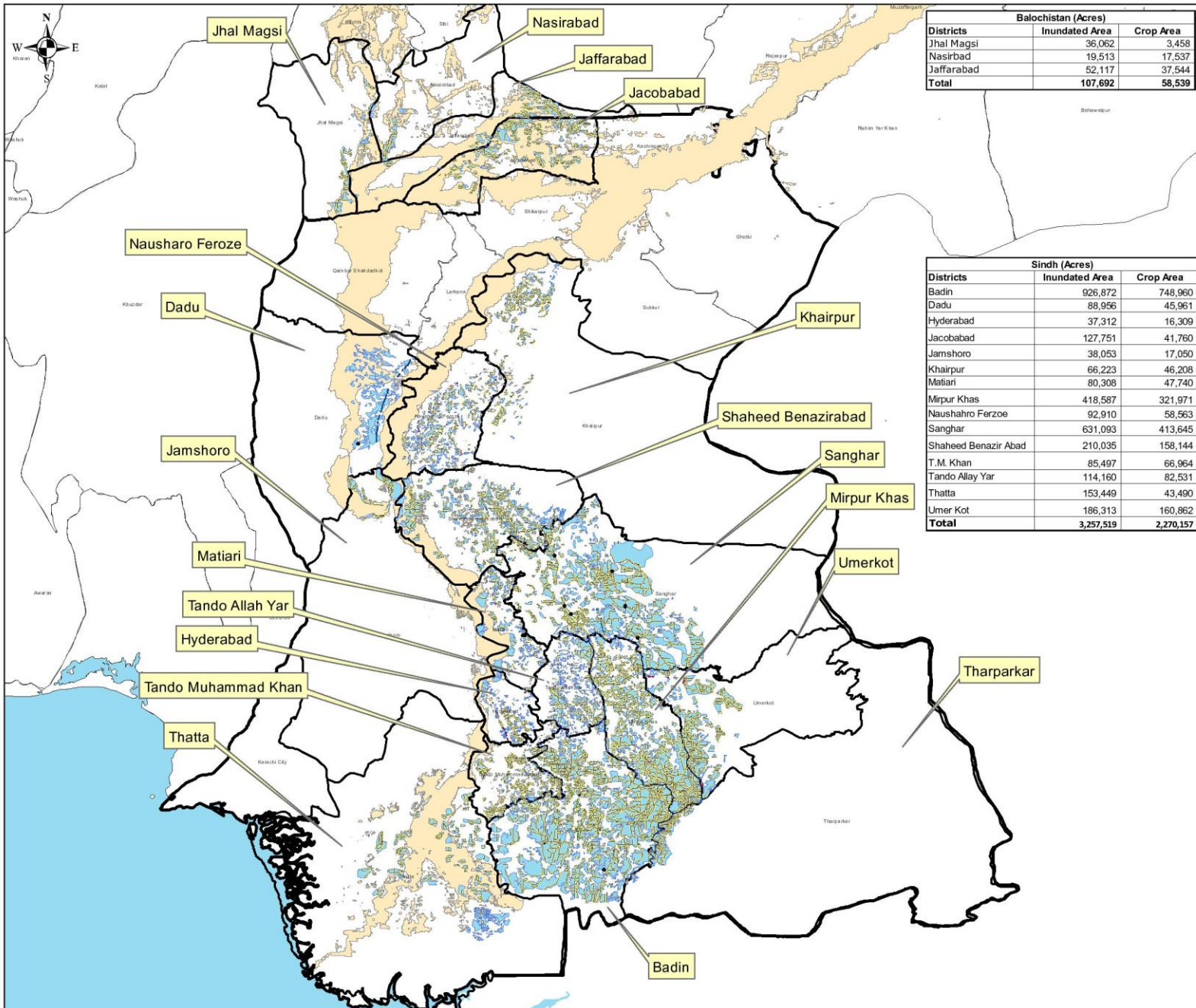
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Prepared by: Information Management Unit, ERCC-FAO Pakistan



Pakistan - Flood / Rain 2011 - September 28th 2011

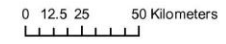


Balochistan (Acres)		
Districts	Inundated Area	Crop Area
Jhal Magsi	36,062	3,458
Nasirabad	19,513	17,537
Jaffarabad	52,117	37,544
Total	107,692	58,539

Sindh (Acres)		
Districts	Inundated Area	Crop Area
Badin	926,872	748,960
Dadu	88,956	45,961
Hyderabad	37,312	16,309
Jacobabad	127,751	41,760
Jamshoro	38,053	17,050
Khairpur	66,223	46,208
Matiari	80,308	47,740
Mirpur Khas	418,587	321,971
Naushahro Feroze	92,910	58,563
Sanghar	631,093	413,645
Shaheed Benazir Abad	210,035	158,144
T.M. Khan	85,497	66,964
Tando Allay Yar	114,160	82,531
Thatta	153,449	43,490
Umer Kot	186,313	160,862
Total	3,257,519	2,270,157

Legend

- Flooded Roads
- Flooded Railway
- Affected District boundary
- Maximum Flood extent Sept 28th 2011
- Maximum Flood extent Sept 16th 2010
- Provincial boundary
- District Boundary
- Arabian Sea



Data Sources
 Administrative boundaries: GAUL
 Data: SUPARCO (28th September)
 Creation Date: 7th October 2011
 Code: FAOPK1026_Pakistan_Floods2011_v04_20111007

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