PAKISTAN
Flooding

KEY PRIORITIES

+33M
AFFECTED PEOPLE

+2.3M
DAMAGED OR DESTROYED HOUSES

OUTBREAK
OF MALARIA, DENGUE, FEVER, AND CHOLERA

CRISIS IMPACT OVERVIEW

- Since June 2022, heavy monsoon rainfall has led to an unprecedented crisis in Pakistan, causing floods, flash floods, and landslides. The disaster has significantly affected southern and central Pakistan, mostly affecting Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Sindh provinces (ECHO 25/10/2022; WB 28/10/2022; UN 02/09/2022). As at 18 November 2022, the flooding had killed over 1,730 people and injured more than 12,800.

- As per the Government, as at 18 November, the rains had affected over 33 million people since June. Sindh (14.56 million people), Balochistan (9.18 million), Punjab (4.84 million), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (4.35 million), Azad Jammu and Kashmir territories (53,700), and Gilgit-Baltistan (51,500) have been the most affected provinces. The disaster has significantly affected 90 districts across the six provinces (Gov't of Pakistan 18/11/2022). Dadu, Khairpur, and Mirpurkhas districts are reported to be the most affected of the 24 affected districts in Sindh (OCHA 29/10/2022; Gov't of Pakistan 18/11/2022).

- Floodwater has started receding in many areas, but affected people will still need assistance to recover from the impact of the flood. In areas like Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, people have started returning to their places of origin to assess the damage to their homes (OCHA 15/10/2022). In Ghotki, Kashmore, Larkana, Sanghar, Shaheed Benazirabad, Sukkur, Tando Allahyar, Tando Muhammad Khan, and Umerkot districts of Sindh province, water is already receding, and the local government has started assisting people to dewater their land so that some sense of normalcy can resume. Other areas, like Dadu, Khairpur, and Mirpurkhas, were still flooded as at 28 October (OCHA 29/10/2022, 15/10/2022, and 13/11/2022).

ANTICIPATED SCOPE AND SCALE

- The rains have eased in most places, but about five million flood-displaced people remain. As the winter season is about to start, these people will likely need shelter assistance. Winter usually begins around November, although reports indicate that some areas will experience an early winter in 2022 (The Nation 16/01/2021; Bol News 12/10/2022; OCHA 11/11/2022; Gov't of Pakistan 31/10/2022; OCHA 28/11/2022).

- As a result, shelter and NFIs, such as blankets, will likely be priority needs to offer adequate protection against the cold. These resources will also help prevent common seasonal diseases, such as flu and pneumonia, as people wait for their lands to dry (UKIM 27/07/2022).

HUMANITARIAN CONSTRAINTS

- Damage to infrastructure, including roads, railways, and bridges, has made aid delivery a challenge. Telecommunication infrastructure, like fibre optic transmission lines, feeder cables, and transmission towers, also suffered damages, meaning communication could be an additional challenge (UN 02/09/2022; WB 28/10/2022).

- Information on the specific areas of damage is not available.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CAPACITY

The Government of Pakistan and government organisations like the National Disaster Management Authority

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE CAPACITY

UN agencies (UNICEF, OCHA, WFP)

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Shelter

As of mid- October 2022, the floods had displaced nearly 8 million people since June (WB 28/10/2022). As at 18 November, rains and flooding had damaged more than 2,288,500 houses, with roughly 1,391,500 partially damaged and 897,000 fully damaged with over five million people still displaced. Sindh is the most affected region, with approximately 83% (or 1,881,000 houses) of the total number of affected houses (Gov't of Pakistan 18/11/2022; OCHA 18/11/2022). With about 1.85 million people living in self settled camps with poor conditions as at 28 November, they will need shelter to offer them protection from the harsh weather conditions of the upcoming winter season (OCHA 11/11/2022; ECHO 28/11/2022).

WASH

The floods have destroyed water infrastructure, affecting the availability of clean water for daily use. Six million people need sanitation facilities, with the number of those practising open defecation having increased from one-fifth to over one-third of the affected population since the flooding began. Families have resorted to using contaminated water, increasing the number of cases of waterborne diseases. In Sindh, for example, more than 700,000 people presented with some form of diarrhoea between July and early October (OCHA 13/11/2022 and 29/10/2022).

These issues have added pressure on a country already facing water availability and sanitation challenges even before the floods (RI 21/11/2022; OCHA 13/11/2022).

Nutrition

As at 8 November, more than 306,000 children under five had been diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (WHO 08/11/2022). Since September 2022, health professionals in the flood-affected regions have screened over 22,000 children in Sindh and Balochistan and diagnosed more than 2,600 with severe acute malnutrition, which is more than one in every nine children (UNICEF 21/10/2022).

Nearly 1.6 million children are projected to face severe acute malnutrition in Sindh and Balochistan provinces based on the estimated pre-existing malnutrition prevalence indicated in the latest National Nutrition Survey. Children born of malnourished pregnant women also face the same risk of severe acute malnutrition (OCHA 29/10/2022; UNICEF 21/10/2022).

Health

As at 18 November, more than 12,800 people were injured and required medical assistance, but the destruction of health facilities limited access to primary healthcare (Gov't of Pakistan 18/11/2022). As at 5 October, about 2,000 health facilities were either damaged or destroyed (WHO 05/10/2022). As at 25 October, 59 health facilities in Sindh were fully damaged, and 461 were partially damaged (OCHA 29/10/2022).

Overall, eight million flood-affected people need health assistance as water- and vector-borne diseases, acute respiratory illnesses, and skin diseases continue to affect the population (WHO 08/11/2022).

Dengue fever and malaria are endemic in Pakistan, and the stagnating floodwaters have provided a conducive environment for mosquito-breeding. As at 22 September, 83% of the total confirmed dengue cases were in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sindh provinces. There is a malaria outbreak in 32 districts, and Sindh and Balochistan account for 78% of confirmed cases in 2022. An outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea is also affecting 45 districts in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Islamabad Capital Territory, Punjab, and Sindh provinces. The floods may also aggravate a cholera outbreak. In Sindh province, there are 350,000 suspected malaria cases, 700,000 people present with some form of diarrhoea, and over 770,000 people have skin-related diseases (OCHA 29/10/2022 and 13/11/2022; CNN 25/09/2022, PD 20/07/2022; WHO 13/10/2022 and 17/10/2022).

The displacement of people to areas far from health facilities, a number of which have been destroyed, will likely disrupt access to reproductive healthcare. As at 10 November, there were about 410,800 pregnant women, with an estimated 137,000 births likely to happen in the next three months. These births will all require access to healthcare services (OCHA 29/10/2022 and 13/11/2022).

As floods decrease in some areas and people return to their places of origin, further disease transmission remains a risk because of unrepaired damage to infrastructure, such as sanitation facilities, adequate housing, and water systems (OCHA 29/10/2022 and 13/11/2022).

Food security and livelihoods

More than one million livestock have died and crops such as cotton, date, sugarcane, and rice destroyed. As at 28 November, over 3,777,000 acres of crop land had been destroyed prior to harvesting in Sindh, and a further 900,000 acres of crop land in Balochistan, 704,200 acres in Punjab and 149,000 acres in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were destroyed as at 27 September (FAO 04/10/2022; Gov't of Pakistan 18/11/2022 and 28/11/2022; WB 28/10/2022).

Sindh, the most flood-affected province in the country, produces 31% of its sugarcane, 42% of its rice, and 23% of its cotton. The percentage loss of total production is 61%, 82%, and 88% for sugarcane, rice, and cotton, respectively, representing USD 1.30 billion in total (ICIMOD 09/09/2022). The situation is likely to reduce livelihoods, employment, and agricultural income and lead to a potential decline in exports. These declines will likely cause an increase in poverty levels and pose a challenge to the Government's ability to recover from a potential economic crisis (WB 28/10/2022).

From the pre-flood period in June to the post-flood period in September, food commodity prices hugely increased. The cost of items like tomatoes increased by up to 138%, and wheat flour prices increased by 17.2% from August–September. These increases will put additional pressure on people's ability to meet their needs, especially because the destruction of farmland limits income-earning opportunities. Less land is available for agriculture as sections are still flooded (OCHA 13/11/2022; The Guardian 12/10/2022). Between September to December 2022, 5.74 million people are in IPC phases 3 and 4 in 18 flood affected districts of Sindh and Balochistan, compared to 3.54 million people prior to the floods (FSC 23/11/2022).

AGGRAVATING FACTORS

Refugees

The instability in Afghanistan has spilt over into the northwestern region of Pakistan, which is hosting the majority of refugees fleeing conflict (Al Jazeera 16/11/2022 and 21/11/2022; CFR accessed 22/11/2022; UNHCR 27/09/2022).

Over 1.2 million Afghan refugees live in Pakistan. About 800,000 were living in more than 45 calamity-hit districts as at September 2022. Quetta in Balochistan, Peshawar and Nowshera in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Karachi in Sindh are four of the worst-hit districts and host the highest number of refugees (UNHCR 20/09/2022 and 06/10/2022; UNHCR accessed 22/11/2022).
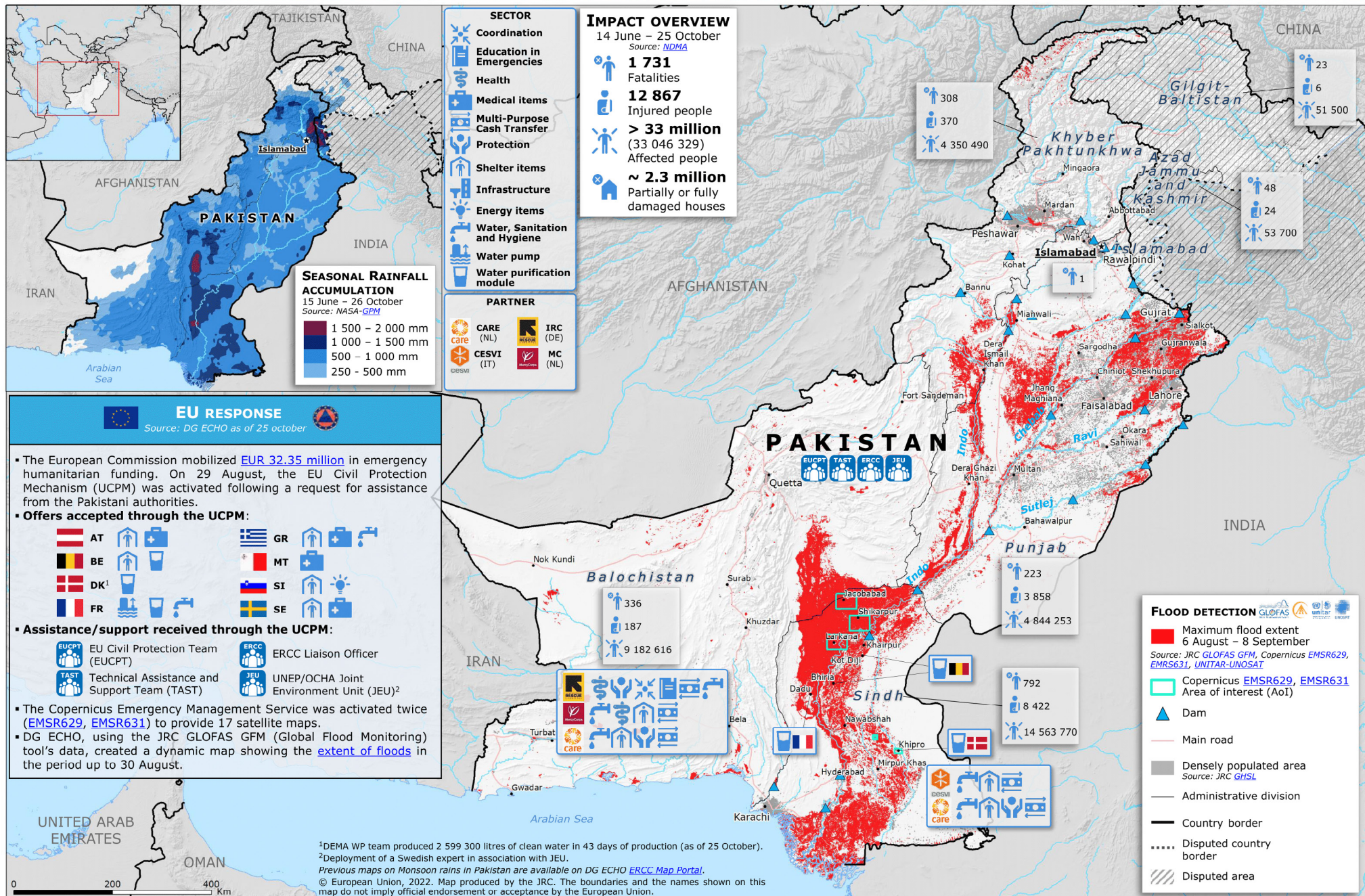
Economic crisis

In 2018, Pakistan suffered a macroeconomic crisis, which was further affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the economy has been on an upward trajectory since, the massive losses from the flood will hinder continued economic growth. Inflation has also risen in the country. In 2023, a projected 3.7–4.0% increase in the national poverty rate will mean that between 8.4–9.1 million more people will be categorised as poor (WB 28/10/2022). Between 25–26 million people are living below the poverty line, which is more than 20% of the population.

A projected 5.9% increase in multidimensional poverty will mean that 1.9 million more households will be in non-monetary poverty. In Sindh, an 8.9–9.7% increase in poverty is a direct consequence of the floods, as is a 7.5–7.7% increase in Balochistan. As at 2018, 21.9% of the population lived below the poverty line, and more of these people were in the calamity-hit districts (31.4%). In Balochistan, the poverty rate ranges from 26.3% in Kohlu to 75.8% in Khuzdar, while in Sindh, it ranges from 15.0% in Hyderabad to 53.4% in Badin. These districts were among those affected by the floods. 19 of the calamity-affected districts rank among the country's 25 poorest districts (The Borgen Project 20/10/2020; ADB accessed 22/11/2022; WB 28/10/2022 and 06/10/2022).

Food insecurity

Between March–June 2021, about 3.8 million people in Balochistan and Sindh provinces faced high levels of food insecurity, experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels or worse (IPC 18/05/2021). Ghotki, Shaheed Benazirabad, and Tharparkar districts in Sindh and Dera Bugti district in Balochistan had the highest number of people experiencing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food insecurity levels (10% for all districts in Sindh and 15% in Dera Bugti) (IPC 30/04/2021 and 06/05/2021). Families depend on agriculture as a livelihood source, and the destruction of cropland and death of livestock could have an implication on food security, as there is limited access to food coupled with reduced income and high food prices. From September to mid-October 2022, about seven million people throughout the country faced food insecurity, with an additional 7.6 million more estimated to be food-insecure because of production loss and price increases. Sindh (8.2 million), followed by Balochistan (2.4 million), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2.3 million), and Punjab (1.7 million) provinces have the highest prevalence of food insecurity (WB 28/10/2022).

FLOODING IN PAKISTAN AS AT 27 OCTOBER

SECTOR

- Coordination
- Education in Emergencies
- Health
- Medical items
- Multi-Purpose Cash Transfer
- Protection
- Shelter items
- Infrastructure
- Energy items
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Water pump
- Water purification module

SEASONAL RAINFALL ACCUMULATION
15 June – 26 October
Source: NASA-GPM

- 1 500 – 2 000 mm
- 1 000 – 1 500 mm
- 500 – 1 000 mm
- 250 - 500 mm

IMPACT OVERVIEW
14 June – 25 October
Source: NDMA

- **1 731** Fatalities
- **12 867** Injured people
- **> 33 million** (33 046 329) Affected people
- **~ 2.3 million** Partially or fully damaged houses

PARTNER

- CARE (NL)
- IRC (DE)
- CESVI (IT)
- MC (NL)

EU RESPONSE
Source: DG ECHO as of 25 october

- The European Commission mobilized EUR 32.35 million in emergency humanitarian funding. On 29 August, the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) was activated following a request for assistance from the Pakistani authorities.
- Offers accepted through the UCPM:
  - AT
  - BE
  - DK[1]
  - FR
  - GR
  - MT
  - SI
  - SE
- Assistance/support received through the UCPM:
  - EUCPT — EU Civil Protection Team (EUCPT)
  - ERCC — ERCC Liaison Officer
  - TAST — Technical Assistance and Support Team (TAST)
  - JEU — UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit (JEU)[2]
- The Copernicus Emergency Management Service was activated twice (EMSR629, EMSR631) to provide 17 satellite maps.
- DG ECHO, using the JRC GLOFAS GFM (Global Flood Monitoring) tool's data, created a dynamic map showing the extent of floods in the period up to 30 August.

[1]DEMA WP team produced 2 599 300 litres of clean water in 43 days of production (as of 25 October).
[2]Deployment of a Swedish expert in association with JEU.
Previous maps on Monsoon rains in Pakistan are available on DG ECHO ERCC Map Portal.
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Map labels

TAJIKISTAN
CHINA
Islamabad
PAKISTAN
AFGHANISTAN
IRAN
INDIA
Arabian Sea

Gilgit-Baltistan — 23 / 6 / 51 500

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa — 308 / 370 / 4 350 490
Mingaora, Mardan, Abbottabad, Peshawar, Wah, Kohat, Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Bannu, Miahwali

Azad Jammu and Kashmir — 48 / 24 / 53 700

Islamabad — 1

Gujrat, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Chiniot, Shekhupura, Sargodha, Jhang, Maghiana, Faisalabad, Lahore, Okara, Sahiwal, Dera Ismail Khan

PAKISTAN
EUCPT TAST ERCC JEU

Quetta
Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan
Indo, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej

Punjab — 223 / 3 858 / 4 844 253
Bahawalpur

Balochistan — 336 / 187 / 9 182 616
Nok Kundi, Surab, Khuzdar, Bela, Turbat, Gwadar

Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Larkana, Khairpur, Kot Dijl, Bhiria, Dadu, Nawabshah, Khipro, Mirpur Khas, Hyderabad, Karachi
Sindh — 792 / 8 422 / 14 563 770

IRAN
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
OMAN
Arabian Sea

FLOOD DETECTION

- Maximum flood extent 6 August – 8 September
  Source: JRC GLOFAS GFM, Copernicus EMSR629, EMRS631, UNITAR-UNOSAT
- Copernicus EMSR629, EMSR631 Area of interest (AoI)
- Dam
- Main road
- Densely populated area
  Source: JRC GHSL
- Administrative division
- Country border
- Disputed country border
- Disputed area

0 200 400 Km

Source: ECHO (27/10/2022)