

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The monsoon floods have affected over 8 million people**, damaged/destroyed nearly 1.5 million homes and killed 361 people in Sindh province, as of 21 September.
- **Status of agricultural losses/damage:** 0.84 million hectares of standing crops lost, nearly 79 000 livestock dead, an estimated 5 million animals at risk, and around 20 400 irrigation structures submerged.
- **FAO seeks USD 18.9 million** to address time-critical needs to save, protect and restore agriculture-based livelihoods – the way of life of 80% of people in affected areas – under the Pakistan Floods Rapid Response Plan 2011.
- **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 over 8 million people affected, 361 deaths and nearly 1.5 million homes damaged or destroyed across all 23 districts (source: Provincial Disaster Management Authority [PDMA]).
- **Joint Rapid Needs Assessment** involving all Clusters, was carried out in Sindh on 11-12 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 appealed for USD 18.9 million** to provide time-critical support to agricultural livelihoods, out of total Food Security Cluster funding requirements of nearly USD 174 million.

Clusters activated

- Food security: FAO/WFP
- WASH: UNICEF
- Health: WHO
- Shelter & NFIs: IOM

Inter-cluster coordination

- National: OCHA/NDMA
- Provincial: OCHA/PDMA

CHALLENGES FACING AGRICULTURE

Joint Rapid Needs Assessment – Sindh			
Average for all affected districts	Crop damaged/destroyed	Livestock lost/sold	Food stocks destroyed
	72.6%	36.2%	67.0%

- ❖ **Millions have lost their productive assets and livelihoods in at least 22 affected districts.**
 - Crops: around 0.84 million hectares of standing crops destroyed, including cotton, rice, sugar cane, sorghum, vegetables and pulses (source: PDMA and Department of Agriculture Extension, Sindh).
 - Livestock: Nearly 79 000 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 for *Rabi* (winter) wheat planting. 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 the debts contracted during the 2011 *Kharif* (spring) planting season, 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	0%

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

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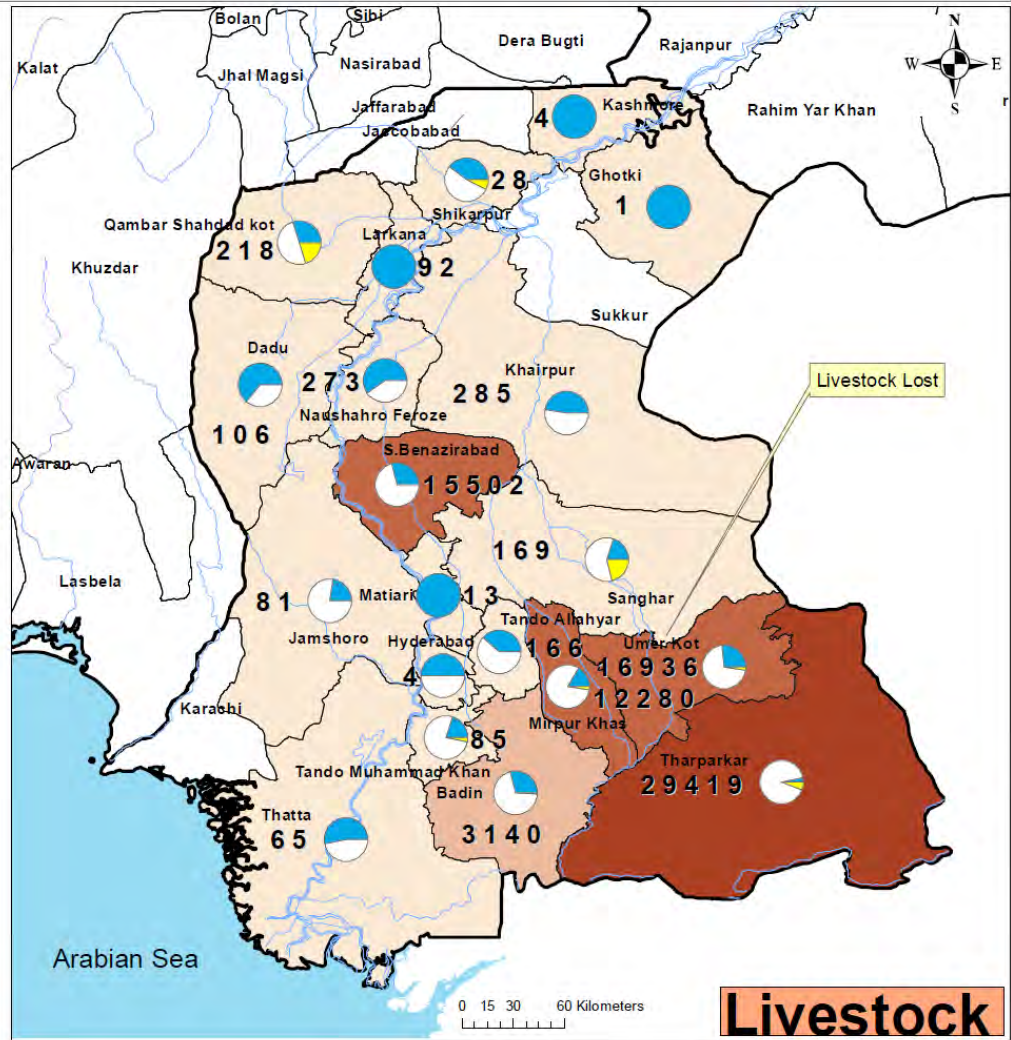
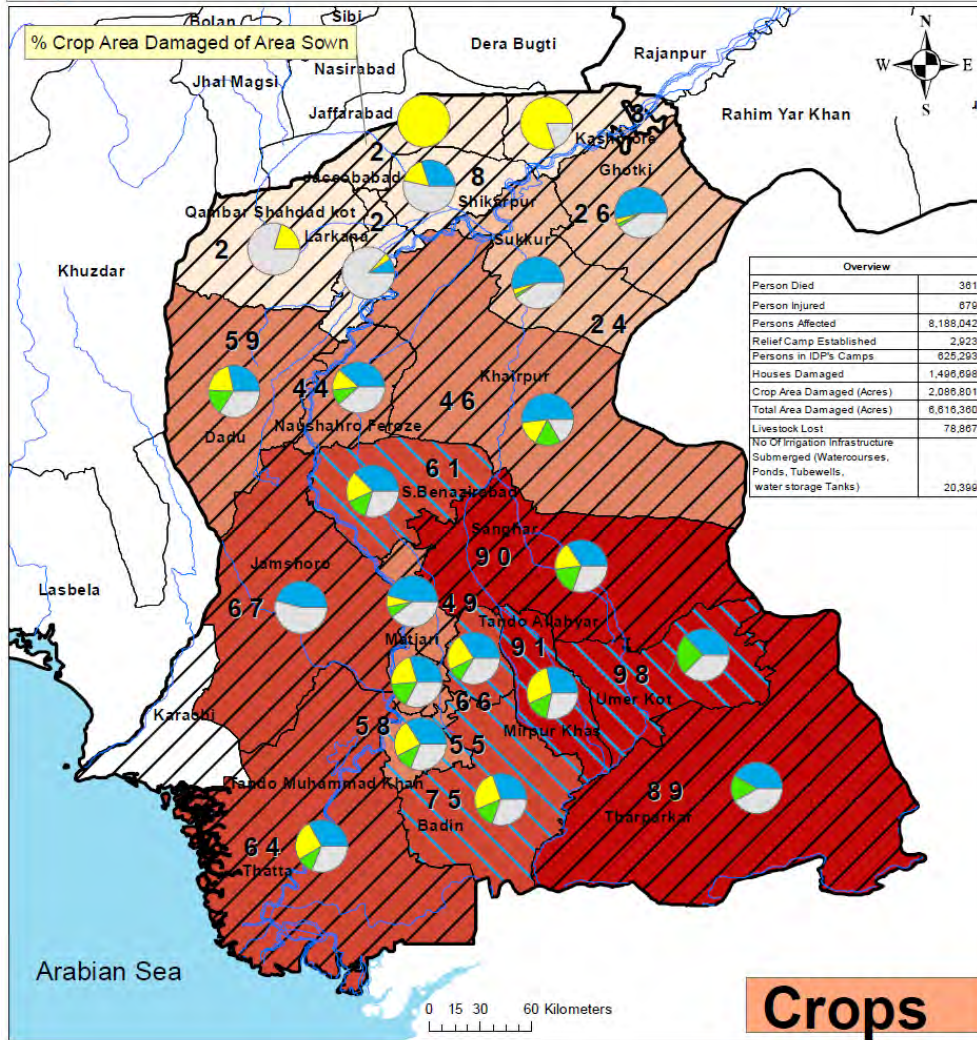
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Pakistan - Flood / Rain 2011 - Sindh 21st September 2011



Legend

- Rivers
- Provincial boundary
- District boundary
- Arabian Sea

% Crop Area Damaged of Area Sown (Acres)

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

Crop wise damages (Acres)

- Cotton
- Rice
- Sugarcane
- Other

Severity

- Severe
- Moderate

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

Livestock Loss

0 - 1000
1001 - 5000
5001 - 10,000
10,001 - 20,000
> 20,000

Livestock

- Large Animals
- Small Animals
- Others

Data Sources
Administrative boundaries: GAUL
Data: DG Agriculture, PDMA Sindh
Dated: 17th September 2011
Code: FAOPK1036_Pakistan_Floods2011_Map_v12_20110921

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