

**33 million**

PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE FLOODS

**575,000**

PEOPLE LIVING IN RELIEF CAMPS

**1.8 million**

HOUSES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED

**936,000**

LIVESTOCK LOST AND 3.5 MILLION ACRES OF CROPS DEVASTATED

**30 million USD**

FUNDING REQUIREMENT



Following the floods and losing their shelter, many are forced to live in makeshift roadside shelter, without access to clean water and sanitation © IOM 2022 (Photo: Usman Ghani)

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Pakistan has endured severe monsoon weather since mid-June 2022, causing widespread flooding and landslides with severe repercussions on human lives, property, agriculture, and infrastructure. To date, 81 districts across five of Pakistan's six provinces have been declared 'calamity hit' by the Government of Pakistan — with Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh provinces being worst hit. As of mid-September, 33 million people have been affected, at least 1,481 persons have died, over 12,720 people have been injured and an estimated 7.6 million persons may be temporarily displaced ([OCHA, 2022](#)).

The floods have also caused the damage and destruction of 1.8 million houses, with 1.5 million houses in Sindh province alone. Since the start of the floods, the number of houses destroyed has doubled and the number of houses damaged has increased by an estimated 63 per cent. With no designated places to take shelter, a considerable part of the population has been displaced and an estimated 575,000 people live in relief camps. Community infrastructure such as roads, bridges, schools, and health facilities have also been destroyed by the floods.

Damaged houses and infrastructure, crowded living space and sub-standard living conditions for those displaced have exposed a large population to water-borne diseases and hindered access to safe and clean water. It is estimated that

20 per cent of water systems are damaged in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 30 per cent in Balochistan, and up to 50 per cent in the hardest hit areas of Sindh and Punjab provinces.

With 3.5 million acres of crops devastated and over 936,000 livestock lost, people have also seen their livelihoods affected.

The floods are also undermining the resilience and psychosocial wellbeing of affected populations, leaving many experiencing distress with limited or strained support systems. A [UN Rapid Needs Assessment](#) conducted on August 2022 reported that 43 per cent of girls, 45 per cent of boys, and 55 per cent of caregivers were showing signs of stress. Gender-based violence (GBV), as well as child protection and other protection-related concerns have reportedly more than doubled since the pre-monsoon period.

IOM, as Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) sector lead, anticipates significant unmet needs in the sector. While the government, civil society, and international partners continue to provide relief assistance, it is anticipated that current supplies and funding will be largely insufficient, leaving significant gaps and very high humanitarian needs in the sector. Providing additional humanitarian assistance to those affected is a very high priority and, with winter approaching, populations living without adequate shelter will face additional risks.

## CONTACTS

## IOM RESPONSE

The Government of Pakistan had been responding to the floods situation since June 2022. However, at the end of August 2022, given the unprecedented scale of the floods, the Government requested international support. In response, on 30 August, the UN launched the [Pakistan 2022 Floods Response Plan](#), an appeal of USD 160 million to respond to the most urgent needs and restore conditions of safety and dignity for flood-affected populations. USD 31 million has been requested for the Shelter/NFI sector, of which IOM is co-lead together with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in support of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

IOM's response uses a multi-sectoral approach to contribute to the delivery of lifesaving assistance for people affected by floods while setting the foundations for early recovery and durable solutions through the provision of shelter assistance and essential NFIs; increased access to clean water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH) and other basic services; protection services; support in the recovery of livelihoods; support to increase resilience and reduce future disaster risks; and by providing stakeholders with increased access to information on needs and displacement.

## SHELTER/NFI AND SITE MANAGEMENT



Through USAID contributions, IOM, with support from partners, distributed shelter and NFI kits to 19,621 households in several districts of Sindh province © IOM 2022 (Photo: Usman Ghani )

### Sector Coordination

As part of its co-leadership of the Shelter/NFI Sector with IFRC, IOM supports the NDMA and the Province Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in organizing and chairing the sector coordination meetings at national, provincial and district levels. Sector meetings were held during the first half of September in Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Karachi, Sukkur and Hyderabad. The main topics discussed in these initial forums were overall needs and gaps, information management arrangements, development of technical standards, pipeline management, and early discussion on

shelter recovery. With an estimated 575,000 displaced people living in a growing number of displacement sites and relief camps across affected districts, a clear need for site coordination and site management support has also been identified. Since site coordination and site management does not exist as a standalone sector in Pakistan, it has been integrated under the Shelter/NFI sector, and IOM is deploying specialized staff and resources to lead technical discussions, coordination, information management, capacity building and site planning efforts for the sub-sector through an integrated approach.

### Operations

As of mid-September, IOM deployed logistical and coordination capacities to Sukkur in order to manage the distribution of emergency and NFI materials provided to the common pipeline by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) to Sukkur, Islamabad and Karachi. The intervention included the assembly of the shelter and NFI kits, the procurement of additional items, the identification of partners for distribution and, when needed, the transportation. IOM coordinates the common pipeline with WFP as items are received, cleared and transported to warehouses in Sukkur through WFP's logistical capacities.



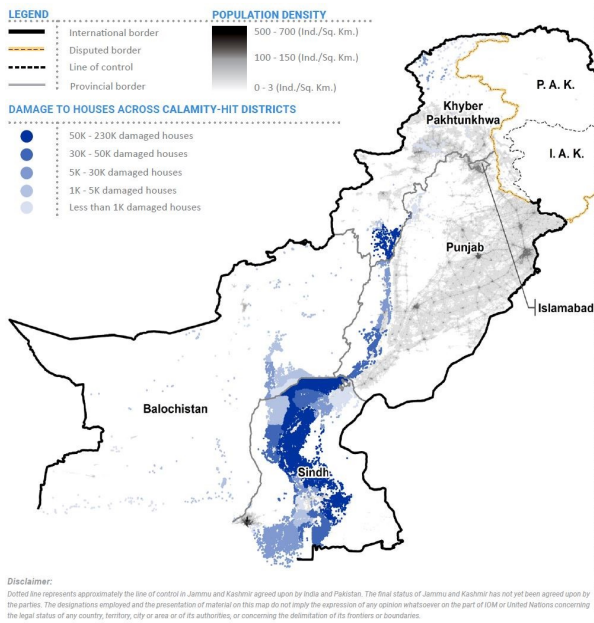
Through USAID contributions, IOM, with support from partners, distributed shelter and NFI kits to 19,621 households in several districts of Sindh province © IOM 2022 (Photo: Usman Ghani )

In total, BHA provided 1,500 plastic sheeting rolls, 35,000 plastic tarpaulins and over 40,000 kitchen sets. These will be turned into at least 49,920 shelter and NFI kits and are expected to benefit over 300,000 individuals. USAID also sent 8,700 shelter fixing kits that will be distributed through pipeline partners, allowing families to repair their damaged houses. IOM's online common pipeline management system is being used to track requests, distribution plans and oversight of operation. During the second week of September, two online information sessions were held on how to sign up for distribution, these were attended by 24 organizations. The information sessions were followed by a launch event organized to mark the first distribution of items. The event was attended by representatives from NDMA, USAID, IOM, WFP, ACTED and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

From 15 to 21 September, the first distributions of shelter and NFI kits took place in the most affected provinces: Sindh and Balochistan. This distribution reached a total of 19,621 households in partnership with ACTED, CRS, CESVI and ARTS Foundation. Distributions are ongoing and more partners are joining the operation.

### DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

During the reporting period, IOM supported OCHA in conducting data collection for the Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA), which has been completed in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces. On 17 September, IOM DTM also published a dashboard, which analyzed the overlay of damage to houses in flood-affected districts and existing population densities across the provinces in Pakistan.



Additionally, DTM has now also received approvals from the PDMA in Sindh and Balochistan to roll out its Baseline Assessment to map displacement. Given the scale of displacement, DTM will be prioritizing districts with the highest displacement in both provinces.

### IOM FEARS MANY WILL BE LEFT OUT OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

People affected by the floods require emergency aid across all sectors, however, shelter is one of the most serious challenges. While increasing amounts of assistance are reaching those in need, the massive scale of the disaster will demand sustained, large-scale humanitarian assistance over the coming months. IOM is deeply concerned that large numbers of people may not receive the assistance they need and is calling on international partners to increase their

support to the disaster response.

In addition to emergency assistance, there is a massive early recovery need and an urgent gap to rapidly support households and communities who are able to return to their place of origin and get the necessary assistance to repair or rebuild damaged or destroyed houses. This will require a sustainable approach linking recovery and durable solutions, while building resilience and reducing risks of future disasters. IOM has a long history of supporting reconstruction in previous emergencies in Pakistan and is requesting additional support to build on past experiences and lessons learned to scale up both humanitarian and recovery responses prior to the cold winter months.

### IOM'S DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL VISIT TO PAKISTAN AMID DEVASTATING MONSOON FLOODS

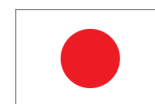
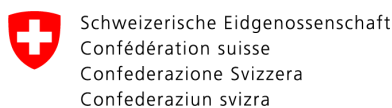
IOM's Deputy Director General for Operations visited Pakistan from 30 August to 1 September 2022. During her visit, together with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), she joined a helicopter tour where she could get aerial views of the damages caused by the floods in the provinces of Balochistan and Sindh.



Aerial view of the extent of floods in Sindh province © IOM 2022 (Photo: NDMA)

DDG Daniels expressed solidarity with victims of the flood. She stressed that quick collective action is essential to provide relief to Pakistanis in need. "The challenge is that the scale and the extent of this emergency is unprecedented. That's why international assistance is needed and why IOM is here to support those who have been displaced," said Daniels. She added, "It's not just about returning to their homes. The whole agricultural economy has collapsed. There's going to be the need for significant investment to restore the economy, to restore livelihoods, to rebuild what has been affected by the floods."

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