

IMPACT OF THE CRISIS¹

2.2 Million

DESTROYED OR DAMAGED HOUSES

240,000

PERSONS REMAIN DISPLACED IN SINDH PROVINCE

60%

INCREASE IN FOOD PRICES POST FLOODS

1.1 Million

LIVESTOCK LOST ACRES OF CROPS DEVASTATED

Increase

IN VULNERABILITIES OF AFFECTED PEOPLE AS PAKISTAN ENTERED THE WINTER SEASON

APPEAL STATUS²



22.9%

RECEIVED: \$18.1 M REQUESTED: \$78.7 M



47.4%

ASSISTED: OVER 901,250 PERSONS THROUGH WASH, SHELTER, AND NFI ASSISTANCE SINCE SEPTEMBER 2022

TARGETED: 1.9 M



IOM Pakistan staff members worked with the families affected by the floods to set up their shelters and discuss remaining needs and challenges. This support was possible thanks to USAID and FCDO. © IOM October/2022 (Photo Credits: Muhammad Zeeshan Siddiqui)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Over the past weeks, water has continued to recede in many flood-affected areas across Pakistan, although vast volumes of persistent flood water remain stagnant in many places, particularly in Sindh and Balochistan provinces.

As of 18 November 2022, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has recorded 1,739 deaths and 12,867 injuries since mid-June 2022. Many affected

persons have been and/or remain in displacement as conditions for returns are not met. According to a baseline assessment conducted by the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the five most affected districts of both Sindh³ and Balochistan⁴, 1,731,737 people have been displaced due to floods. Currently, 240,000 people are estimated to still be displaced in Sindh province alone.

¹ Pakistan | OCHA (unocha.org)

² IOM Revised Response Overview For Pakistan Floods Flood

³ Pakistan: Flood Response Baseline Assessment (October 2022) - Pakistan | ReliefWeb

⁴ Pakistan: Flood Response Baseline Assessment - Balochistan Province (October 2022) - Pakistan | ReliefWeb

CONTACTS

Regarding the damages and needs related to the floods, more than 2.2 million houses have been damaged or destroyed, 13,115 kilometers of road damaged, 439 bridges destroyed and over 1.1 million livestock lost⁵. Furthermore, as the winter season in many of the affected areas has arrived, the vulnerabilities of the flood-affected people are further heightened with the immediate need for shelter, food items and non-food items. Vector-borne and water-borne diseases remain a major concern in the flood-affected areas. Since the beginning of the crisis, around 1,000 cholera cases and 64,767 dengue fever cases were confirmed, with 147 deaths also reported⁶. According to the World Food Program (WFP), a comparison of pre-flood (June) and post-flood (September) prices of some food commodities indicated a huge increase in prices - wheat flour by 32 per cent, pulse moong 57 per cent, tomatoes 138 per cent, potatoes 45 per cent and onions 44 per cent.

IOM, as the Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) sector lead, voices concerns of the needs that remain unmet. While the government, civil society, and international partners have provided relief assistance, IOM has been able to assist 901,250 affected persons, that is 47 per cent of the total target as per IOM's flood response plan. With insufficient funds to respond to the vast humanitarian needs on the ground, people are often forced to return to their place of origin in the hope of ending their displacement, only to find that they return to a home depleted of any services, with their shelter in urgent need of repair or rebuilding and the

absence of sufficient livelihood opportunities. Testimonies of pregnant women related that they have returned to damaged homes and are unsure as to where they will give birth as there are no functioning medical facilities in the surrounding area. Pursuing the provision of additional humanitarian assistance to those affected is a very high priority, in Sindh province in particular, although recovery activities have started already in some affected areas.



IOM, through its partners, and with the support of its generous donors has reached more than 128,750 flood-affected households (over 901,250 people) with emergency aid in Sindh and Balochistan. Emergency items consist in tarpaulins, ropes, kitchen sets, NFI kits, blankets, WASH kits, water purification sachets, among other items. © IOM/October 2022 (Photo Credits: Umair Arshad)

IOM RESPONSE: FOUR MONTHS INTO THE CRISIS

KEY HIGHLIGHTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 2022

- **Over 838,250 individuals** (119,752 households) assisted with emergency shelter and NFI kits, across 17 districts of Sindh and Balochistan
- **Over 88,000 individuals** (12,571 households) reached with emergency WASH activities
- **265 staff, third party contractors and implementing partners** trained on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and protection mainstreaming principles in Islamabad, Sukkur and Hyderabad
- **Baseline assessments** completed by DTM in the five most affected districts of both Sindh and Baluchistan
- Participation by DTM to the **post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA)**

Since the start of the response, in September 2022, IOM has adopted 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; provision of protection services; support in the recovery of livelihoods; support to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction activities to increase resilience and reduce future disaster risks; and by providing stakeholders with increased access to information on needs and displacement.

⁵ Pakistan: 2022 Monsoon Floods - Situation Report No. 11 (As of 11 November 2022) - Pakistan | ReliefWeb

⁶ Ibid

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Sector Coordination

As part of its co-leadership with NDMA of the Shelter/NFI Sector, IOM supports the NDMA and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in organizing and chairing the sector coordination meetings at national, provincial and district levels. Sector meetings were held over the past three months in Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Karachi, Sukkur and Hyderabad. In the four months, IOM and sector partners have defined the contents of Shelter and NFI kits, mapped partners' capacities to address the most urgent needs.

Operations

Between 9 September and 31 December 2022, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) of the United Kingdom donated various emergency kits in support of the response in Sindh and Balochistan provinces, such as emergency shelter kits, hygiene kits, shelter repair kits, as well as different non-food items such as kitchen sets, blankets and sleeping mats. With these donations as well as through IOM's own supply line for shelter and NFI kits, dignity kits, winterization kits and WASH kits, IOM expanded its operational presence in the country and operational hubs to manage the distribution of kits from Sukkur and Hyderabad, which are strategic locations that have enabled IOM to reach the hardest hit areas. IOM has deployed logistical, programme and coordination capacities from these hubs and has distributed emergency shelter and NFI kits to 119,752 households (over 838,250 individuals), covering 17 districts of Sindh and Balochistan through trusted partners from the Shelter and NFI sector who are registered on IOM's distribution platform.

In many areas, temperatures can drop below 0 degree Celsius during winter months, increasing risks and vulnerabilities. Special attention is therefore currently given to addressing the needs of affected populations facing cold weather with the addition to the Shelter/NFI pipeline of thousands of winter kits, composed of blankets, shawls for adults and children and sleeping mats. In addition, and while pursuing relief activities and distributions, IOM is currently planning recovery support to help communities rebuild and re-establish themselves at areas of return in a dignified and safe way, with targeted interventions supporting housing repair and reconstruction, community services, livelihood opportunities, while also integrating elements of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

*Sub-sector Coordination*⁷

IOM developed a strategy for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sub-sector in order to support displaced persons who decide to return, while continuing to support those who are not yet able to return. Additionally, IOM organizes CCCM bi-weekly coordination meetings with dedicated specialized staff in the Sukkur and Hyderabad hubs to facilitate services in displacement sites and return areas.

Operations

On CCCM operations, IOM led the sector partners in a mapping exercise of 220 displacement sites (relief sites, tent cities, and informal sites) across affected districts in all affected provinces. A total of 27 national organizations were reported to have set up or managed 40 per cent of these sites. IOM also conducted field visits of displacement sites and coordinated with the district local authorities to track the movement of IDPs and assess their living conditions. Urgent needs reported in these sites were shelter materials, food and winterization kits. Authorities also requested dewatering support in some areas. In response, over the upcoming weeks, IOM and partners will support returns by dewatering and conducting site improvements in areas of return, as well as monitor and report critical needs and gaps for sites that remain open. Reinforcing local capacity will also be prioritized through training partners and local authorities in the Sindh province.



Local women prepared traditional Diwali treats with USAID kitchen sets distributed by IOM's partners on the ground. The women marked the bottom of their pots with bright colors to distinguish their pots from other members of the community. Before they received the pots, they used plastic bags to eat food and drink water. They shared that they were very excited to receive the kitchen sets and glad they could still prepare traditional treats for Diwali. © IOM October/2022 (Photo Credits: Umair Arshad)

⁷ IOM leads the SNFI sector. In Pakistan, CCCM is not a standalone sector rather a part of the SNFI sector as a sub-sector.



Asma holds her daughter Iman at a distribution of FCDO shelter kits through IOM partners in Badin, Sindh province. She recalls that when the floods hit, everyone in her village had no option but to flee. When they returned, their homes, crops, livestock, and personal belongings were wiped away. She and many others in her community are starting to rebuild from scratch with little assistance. © IOM October/2022 (Photo Credits: Muhammad Zeeshan Siddiqui)

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Through an integrated WASH and shelter response, IOM has established partnerships with the NGOs ACTED and HOPE, as well as with the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) in Sindh province to deliver emergency assistance to the most vulnerable communities impacted by the floods through improving access to safe water and sanitation facilities and the promotion of safer hygiene practices. Ongoing activities include the distribution of hygiene kits and water purification sachets, complemented by hygiene promotion sessions, repair and fitting of handpumps, water quality testing and installation of water filtration units. Overall, through its partnerships, IOM has reached and supported over 88,000 individuals with emergency WASH activities. In



An informal displacement site beside stagnant water which raises high concerns on WASH and health risks among the flood-affected population. Water-borne diseases in particular proliferate in such contexts. © IOM October/2022 (Photo Credits: Muhammad Zeeshan Siddiqui)

the coming months, IOM will pursue the extension of its operational presence and WASH interventions in the provinces of Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Recovery efforts are also underway to complement the emergency response to ensure that households returning to their areas of origin have access to essential WASH services.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

Following the approval from Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) in Sindh and Balochistan, IOM completed baseline assessments, tracking displacements and returns in the five most affected districts of each province. In Balochistan, 229,692 temporary displaced persons (TDPs) were identified in the five most affected districts of Jaffarabad, Kachhi, Nasirabad, Sibi and Sohbatpur, while 170,375 individuals had returned. The three most cited needs by displaced and returning households were shelter, health and agriculture support. In Sindh, 1,502,045 TDPs were identified in the five most affected districts of Khairpur, Larkana, Dadu, Umer Kot and Mirpur Khas, while 653,738 TDPs had returned. The three most cited needs in these districts were shelter, WASH and agriculture support.

Following the results of the baseline assessment, IOM has started data collection for its Community Needs Identification Tool (CNIT). While baseline assessments have the objective of estimating the number of displaced and returned persons, community needs assessments will focus on identifying the multisectoral needs in each affected community, allowing communities, humanitarian partners and the authorities to better understand the most urgent needs of the affected population and better target their immediate and mid-term response activities.



IOM teams traveling by boat, motorcycle, car and foot to get to some of the worst affected areas, such as Dadu district in Sindh province, which still remains under water. © IOM September/2022

PROTECTION

Housing Land and Property (HLP)

In October and November 2022, IOM conducted a preliminary assessment on housing land and property (HLP) in rural Sindh through more than 25 key informant interviews (KIIs) and five focus group discussions (FGDs) with UN agencies, civil society actors, NGOs and researchers working on land issues. The objective was to identify potential risks and opportunities in relation to HLP and put forward recommendations on HLP to inform the emergency and the recovery response.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

While exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) has been identified as a major risk for flood affected communities, a total of 265 staff, third party contractors and implementing partners were

trained by IOM on PSEA and protection mainstreaming principles in Islamabad, Sukkur and Hyderabad, between 27 October and 14 November 2022. IOM also conducted a training of trainers (ToT) on PSEA to 26 staff from 22 to 23 November 2022 in Islamabad. Participants committed to cascade PSEA trainings to their staff and local partners in the next 6 to 12 months in different locations where IOM operates.

In conjunction with the 16 Days of Activism Campaign against Gender-Based Violence (GBV), IOM and WFP organized a high-level event on 2 December 2022 to launch newly developed Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials on PSEA targeting frontline humanitarian workers. These materials were adapted to the Pakistan context and translated into Urdu and Sindhi.

[Press Release: IOM and WFP Launch Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Campaign in Pakistan](#)

STORIES



IOM Pakistan staff member listens to the concerns of a beneficiary who gave birth to her daughter two months ago in a roadside shelter in Shikarpur District in Sindh province. © IOM October/2022 (Photo Credits: Umair Arshad)

Gul Khatoon was seven months pregnant when the deadly floods struck, which displaced her from her village. She gave birth in a makeshift roadside shelter without medical assistance or care.

“The elderly women in our village gathered around me to assist with the birth. The floods made it impossible for a midwife to reach me. I did not have sufficient funds to travel to a hospital.”

She recently returned to her village and set up a shelter provided by USAID and distributed through IOM’s implementing partner, ACTED. She is one of the few who were able to return and get

some shelter support. However, she has returned to a place without critical services available. Gul shared that she and her children have not had access to any medical checkups after the birth of her newborn child; both her newborn child and two-year-old daughter face several medical issues.



Haleema has been living in squalid conditions with her five children and husband in a roadside shelter in Shikarpur District in Sindh province, like tens of thousands of other households who are still in need of humanitarian assistance, access to basic services or support for return, repair and recovery. Her husband was bitten by a snake emerging from the flood water and her youngest daughter is suffering from malaria. After the floods, there has been a rapid upsurge of snake bites, malaria cases and many other waterborne and gastric diseases. © IOM/September 2022 (Photo Credits: Usman Ghani)

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