

This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan, covering the period from 1 July to 9 September 2024.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Provincial Disaster Management Authority of (PDMA) Sindh province, recorded 141, 601 displaced people in flood-affected districts of Mirpurkhas, Sanghar, Badin, Matiari, Khairpur, Qambar Shahdadt, Sajawal, Dadu, Jacobabad, and Umerkot. The District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) established 163 relief points and 40 medical camps.

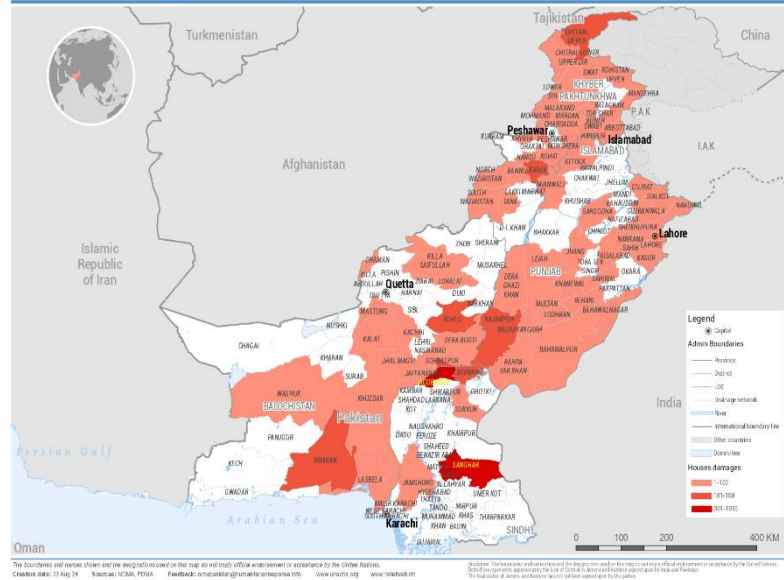
- As of 4 September, 16,601 people have been displaced, including 3,901 men, 4,193 women, and 8,507 children across Sanghar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Umerkot, Badin, and Matiari districts. Of these, 2,627 individuals, comprising 429 men, 571 women, and 1,627 children, sought refuge in relief camps established by the DDMA. The remaining displaced people are staying with relatives in the Mirpurkhas, Badin, Matiari, and Sanghar districts, of Sindh province.

- In Balochistan, 13 districts were declared calamity-hit areas by the PDMA, affecting 168,041 people, resulting in 40 casualties, damaging over 17,000 houses and 66,134 acres of cropland.

- Circa 764 villages were affected in Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan districts of Punjab, impacting 13,281 acres of cropland across both districts. The affected population stands at 10,146 people.

- The National Disaster Management Authority's (NDMA) cumulative data from 1 July to 8 September reveals a substantial increase in both losses and damages in the affected provinces. A total of 354 people died (120 men, 54 women, and 180 children) and 666 people were injured (247 men, 159 women, and 260 children). The data shows that a high number of casualties and injuries are among children.

Monsoon Affected Districts



Loc	Cumulative Losses / Damages 1 Jul to 8 Sep 2024													
	Deaths				Injured				Infra Damage				Livestock Perished	
	Male	Female	Child	Total	Male	Female	Child	Total	Houses FD	Houses PD	Total	Schools		Bridges (All Types)
Bln	15	3	24	42	3	2	14	19	1591	15797	17388	0	5	593
KP	33	20	48	101	44	33	67	144	261	713	974	7	16	151
Punjab	43	18	62	123	122	90	105	317	100	192	292	0	0	107
Sindh	25	13	38	76	66	27	66	159	16699	42872	59571	0	0	1125
GB	1	0	3	4	0	0	1	1	65	109	174	0	14	0
AJ&K	3	0	5	8	12	7	7	26	156	53	209	1	0	18
Total	120	54	180	354	247	159	260	666	18872	59736	78608	8	35*	1994

*Note: Bln (5 x RCC) KP (5 x RCC, 10 x Suspension, 1 x Bailey), GB (14 x Foot Bridges)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Sindh province

The School Education and Literacy Department of Sindh province released its updated assessment of the monsoon season's impact on children's education. As of 3 September, 230,976 children were affected, 1,348 schools and 181 Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) were damaged, and 2,293 schools are non-functional due to standing flood water. Additionally, 93 schools are being used as Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps. The department is seeking support from the PDMA for the immediate provision of tents and education supplies.

A significant increase of over 80 per cent displacement across Sanghar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Umerkot, Badin, and Matari districts has been recorded. As of 4 September, 16,60 people were displaced, including 3,901 men, 4,193 women, and 8,507 children. Of these, 2,627 individuals, comprising 429 men, 571 women, and 1,627 children, sought refuge in relief camps established by the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). The remaining displaced individuals are currently staying with relatives in the Mirpurkhas, Badin, Matari, and Sanghar districts. The affected individuals have expressed urgent needs for food, safe drinking water, WASH facilities, medical camps, hygiene kits, temporary learning centers, child-friendly spaces, cash assistance, and agricultural inputs.

Balochistan Province

The PDMA Balochistan reports 42 fatalities and 19 injuries, along with significantly damaged houses (1,591 destroyed, and 15,797 damaged). The affected population is estimated at 168,041, and 66,134 acres of agricultural land have been impacted. While no formal relief camps have been established, families with damaged houses are sheltering in tents provided by the district government on their properties. Localized humanitarian support has commenced in Sohbatpur and Jaffarabad, benefiting 9,000 households with necessities like food, clean drinking water, and WASH facilities. The comprehensive damage assessment by PDMA is ongoing. The presence of stagnant water and challenges related to dewatering pose serious threats to the vulnerable population.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)

Monsoon rains have triggered weather-related incidents across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), leading to casualties and damages. The PDMA and district administration are closely monitoring the situation and issuing flood alerts as necessary to address potential risks, such as heavy rainfall or rising water levels in the Kabul River due to glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) in upstream areas, particularly in Chitral.

OCHA along with PDMA called a Provincial Intersectoral Coordination Working Group Meeting in which PDMA indicated that several districts have already shared their needs beyond their capacities. PDMA underscored the need for food assistance, shelter/NFIs, restoration of water supply schemes, restoration of schools and amenities for agricultural support. KP, PDMA requested all the Humanitarian partners to extend localized humanitarian support in Chitral Upper, Chitral Lower, Kohistan Upper, Mansehra and Karak districts.

The KP health department, in collaboration with WHO, assessed 181 health facilities across 14 priority districts: Abbottabad, Charsadda, D.I. Khan, Dir Upper, Haripur, Karak, Upper Kohistan, Lower Kohistan, Lakki Marwat, Nowshera, Shangla, Lower South Waziristan, Upper South Waziristan, Swat, and Tank. Of the 181 facilities assessed, 168 had permanent structures, while 13 operated in temporary setups. The operational status varied, with 10 facilities found to be completely non-functional.

Punjab: (Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur)

Circa 764 villages have been affected in Rajanpur and DG Khan, with 13,281 acres of cropped land impacted across both districts. The affected population stands at 10,146 people. Additionally, 17 active health teams are operating in the affected areas, having treated over 3,698 individuals. Furthermore, 71,125 livestock have been vaccinated during the floods.

There is an urgent need for a medium and long-term sustainable strategy to address hill torrents and flash floods, a recurring issue that devastates both districts annually, including thousands of acres of land with cash crops. Immediate support is needed in health, shelter, NFI, and food to assist the affected population, alongside urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes and infrastructure damaged by the floods.

COORDINATION AND RESPONSE

OCHA is maintaining close coordination with PDMA, DDMA, and NDMA, advocating for humanitarian partners in providing localized support to the affected populations. Provincial and district meetings have been conducted in Balochistan, KP, Sindh, and Punjab to reassess the situation and response efforts.

Sectors and humanitarian response:

Protection sector: Regular protection interventions are continuing in the refugee-populated areas including the districts declared as calamity-hit by PDMA Balochistan in Chaghi and Loralai districts. All the protection needs inflicted by floods are currently being assessed. In Sindh province, the protection sector has indicated that protection indicators need to be incorporated into the PDMA and NDMA Situation reports for more comprehensive reporting and analysis. Currently, no partner has reported any protection issues.

Shelter/NFI: IOM indicated support for emergency shelter and NFI when required. Currently, local authorities of Balochistan are addressing the emergency shelter and NFI needs of the affected people.

Education sector: In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), at the request of the PDMA and the Directorate of Elementary and Secondary Education Department, UNHCR has begun the process of approving 36 Refugee Housing Units (RHUs) for transfer to the education sector. UNICEF, as the lead agency, will transport these RHUs to affected schools in Upper Chitral, Lower Chitral, and Upper Dir districts.

WASH sector: In Jhal Magsi district, Balochistan, social behavior changes and hygiene promotion sessions reached 1,503 people (376 men, 391 women, 380 girls, and 356 boys) in 20 flood-affected villages. These sessions emphasized handwashing with soap, aqua tab usage, and proper toilet use. Save the Children distributed 181 family hygiene kits to 1,597 people (181 men, 184 women, 633 girls, and 599 boys) in flood-affected areas of Jaffarabad district.

The Bright Star Development Society Balochistan (BSDSB) has provided clean drinking water to residents in Sohbatpur district. Meanwhile, various organizations are registering beneficiaries for the distribution of relief kits and early recovery assistance.

Cash Assistance: The International Rescue Committee (IRC) has distributed multipurpose cash assistance to 300 households in Sohbatpur district, Balochistan province. The World Food Programme (WFP) has implemented conditional cash assistance program targeting Charsadda, Nowshera, D.I. Khan, and Tank districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province.

Gender-Based Violence sector group: UNFPA is reaching out to the GBV members for response on the identified needs related to GBV. UNFPA is also leading SRH working group and raised the importance and inclusion of SRH in the RNA exercise lead by health sector.

Food assistance: Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP) has distributed food and non-food items to 140 households in Sohbatpur district, Balochistan. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), IRP is collaborating with the FAO to conduct livelihoods and food security assessments for IPC food insecurity analysis. Additionally, in partnership with UNDP, IRP is supporting small and medium entrepreneurs in three districts of KP.

Multi-sector support: Alkhidmat Foundation has launched relief operations nationwide, distributing NFI kits, tarpaulin sheets, ready-to-eat food, and organizing 10 medical camps offering essential healthcare services, while the Shifa Foundation is conducting medical camps in the Naseerabad division in Balochistan province.

Government response:

In KP, Rescue 1122 team has conducted training on disaster preparedness and risk management for public high school children in Shangla. The children were trained on first aid, fire safety, incident management and safe evacuation. The training is also being conducted in colleges and public offices as an ongoing effort to strengthen preparedness and build resilience of communities for disaster risk management.

In Sindh, PDMA efforts have included vaccinating 6.9 million animals and treating 253,902 animals. During rescue operations, 5,085 individuals were evacuated, and 21 breaches in canals and embankments were repaired. To address dewatering, 229 heavy-duty pumps were deployed to the District Disaster Management Authorities.

The PDMA in Balochistan has been supplying safe drinking water to more than 100 affected families in Sohbatpur district.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

The absence of latrines has compelled displaced families of Sanghar district to resort to open defecation, increasing their risk of oral-fecal and waterborne diseases, while women face challenges in maintaining personal and menstrual hygiene. Additionally, pregnant and lactating women have not yet received screening for malnutrition.

No camps have been established by the government for the affected people in Balochistan, which presents significant challenges for WASH sector partners in delivering essential services. Without centralized locations to reach the displaced population, it becomes difficult to ensure that clean water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities are accessible to those in need. This lack of organized camps hampers efforts to coordinate responses effectively, distribute resources efficiently, and monitor the health and hygiene conditions of the affected communities. As a result, WASH partners must adapt their strategies to reach scattered populations, often relying on mobile units and decentralized distribution methods, which can be less effective and more resource-intensive.

A significant gap has been observed in providing tents, food, and NFIs to the flood-affected population in Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur districts of Punjab. The most immediate need is food parcels, particularly for small farmers and poor families impacted by the floods. Additionally, there is no proper record of crop destruction at the district level, and a lack of comprehensive data on damage and loss throughout the affected areas has been noted.

WEATHER FORECAST

Continental air is prevailing over most parts of the country. A Shallow westerly wave is expected to approach northern/western parts of the country Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department.