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**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

## ***Pakistan – Floods***

Fact Sheet #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

August 10, 2010

*Note: The last fact sheet was dated August 5, 2010.*

### **KEY DEVELOPMENTS**

- To date, USAID/OFDA has awarded more than \$10 million to programs in the sectors of health, shelter and settlements, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), as well as to an umbrella grant that allows USAID/OFDA to fund Pakistani NGOs for a range of activities throughout flood-affected areas.
- On August 10, USAID/OFDA pledged an additional \$20 million in humanitarian assistance for flood-affected communities in Pakistan, bringing the total USAID/OFDA commitment to \$30 million to date. USAID/OFDA will use the new funding to expand existing programs throughout flood-affected regions nationwide, including in the south where few humanitarian organizations were operating prior to the floods.
- A USAID/OFDA flight carrying 1,153 rolls of plastic sheeting and 17,000 blankets arrived in country on August 10 for distribution in flood-affected areas of southern Pakistan. The plastic sheeting is expected to provide emergency shelter assistance for approximately 11,530 families, or 66,000 individuals, and to complement ongoing emergency shelter programs in affected areas.
- On August 8, USAID/OFDA activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) in Pakistan to assess humanitarian conditions and coordinate U.S. Government (USG) relief efforts in collaboration with the Government of Pakistan (GoP), U.N. agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In addition, on August 9, USAID/OFDA stood up a Washington, D.C.,-based Response Management Team to support the USAID/DART.
- On August 6, the GoP National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) announced a two-track donor funding framework for international flood-response assistance. Donors may contribute to a U.N. response plan or to a GoP response fund that NDMA will establish. NDMA plans to disburse funds to the provincial disaster management authorities for emergency and recovery activities, with the Pakistan Red Crescent Society as the implementing agency. To ensure oversight and transparency, the NDMA also plans to establish a fund management committee, including representatives from development banks, the U.N., and donor governments, to monitor funds.
- According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), access to affected populations in northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province is the greatest challenge as of August 10. In contrast, access does not present an issue in Punjab and Sindh, but the number of affected individuals in those provinces—estimated to be more than 8.8 million people collectively—will likely generate significant humanitarian needs in coming weeks.

<b>NUMBERS AT A GLANCE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>	
<b>Total Affected Population</b>	14 million	NDMA – August 10
<b>Estimated Deaths</b>	1,271	NDMA – August 10
<b>Houses Destroyed or Damaged</b>	302,000	NDMA – August 10

### **CONTEXT**

- As of August 9, heavy rainfall that commenced on July 22 and subsequent flooding in multiple regions of Pakistan had affected approximately 14 million people and resulted in nearly 1,300 deaths nationwide, according to the NDMA. Approximately 55 percent of affected individuals reside in Punjab Province, and an estimated 34 percent are from KPk Province, according to the NDMA.
- On July 30, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Anne W. Patterson issued a disaster declaration in response to damage resulting from the floods. In response, the U.S. Government has pledged \$55 million in flood assistance funding to date. The assistance includes \$30 million from USAID/ODFA to support U.N. and NGOs implementing humanitarian programs in Pakistan, as well as to provide relief supplies. USAID/FFP has provided \$15 million to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) for the local procurement of wheat in Pakistan and delivery of peas from USAID/FFP’s prepositioning site in Djibouti. In addition, USAID/Pakistan plans to disburse \$10 million through grants to local NGOs to provide emergency relief supplies, increase access to safe drinking water, and carry out preventive healthcare to curb potential outbreaks of waterborne illnesses. USAID/Pakistan continues to identify grantees for the funding.

### **Health**

- On August 5, the U.N. Health Cluster released a list of Pakistan flood response priorities and cited restoring the Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) as critical to public health. USAID/OFDA is supporting the expansion of DEWS to enable continued early disease detection and response in affected areas.
- Through daily DEWS surveillance reports, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and U.N. Health Cluster continue to monitor 114 health facilities in flood-affected districts of KPk, Punjab, and Balochistan provinces. Diarrhea, scabies, and acute respiratory tract infection represent the most-reported diseases, according to OCHA.
- On August 7, DEWS reported that acute watery diarrhea (AWD) accounted for 15 percent of patient consultations in KPk, representing no increase compared to August 5 and 6 and a 1 percent increase compared to August 4. The majority of AWD cases were reported from Swat, Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan, and Nowshera districts.

### **WASH**

- According to the U.N. Health Cluster, access to safe drinking water remains the primary concern throughout flood-affected areas, particularly in severely affected Nowshera and Charsadda districts, KPk Province, as floods have submerged groundwater sources and contaminated surface waters.
- On August 8, OCHA reported that the U.N. WASH Cluster is providing clean drinking water to more than 1 million people in Charsadda, Kohat, Nowshera, Peshawar, and Swat districts in KPk Province. Heavy rains have slowed relief efforts in some districts; however, on August 7, cluster members provided more than 1,550 water containers in Buner, Nowshera, and Charsadda districts; 1,135 water filters in Charsadda; and 7,640 water purification sachets in Buner, Charsadda, Nowshera, and Peshawar districts in KPk Province.
- As of August 8, the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) was employing 280 sanitary workers and 18 tractor trolleys to clean roads and streets and restore sanitation services in Charsadda, Lower Dir, Nowshera, and Swat districts, according to OCHA.
- With USAID/OFDA funding, UNICEF—the WASH Cluster lead agency—will provide safe drinking water for approximately 360,000 people through water tankering, restoration of wells, and distribution of water purification tablets in KPk, Sindh, Balochistan, and Punjab provinces.

### **Emergency Food Assistance**

- According to WFP, the scale of destruction and continued rainfall continue to pose a major challenge to relief efforts. WFP estimates that floods have isolated as many as 600,000 people in northern KPk Province, where airlifts of vital food and medical supplies began on Thursday, August 5. WFP partners continue to use mules to transport food supplies over rugged terrain in areas where villages are inaccessible by road and helicopters are unable to land.
- Inclement weather grounded airlift operations in Pakistan from August 6 to 8. U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and Pakistani military helicopters supporting relief and rescue operations in Pakistan resumed operations on August 9. During the August 9 flights, DoD personnel evacuated 565 people and delivered more than 55,000 pounds of relief supplies. DoD operations continued on August 10 with preliminary reports of 700 people evacuated and 100,000 pounds of relief supplies delivered.
- Since August 2, WFP has delivered 4,060 metric tons of one-month emergency food rations to more than 337,600 people in KPk, half of which were provided by USAID. WFP food rations are currently reaching between 35,000 and 49,000 people per day.
- The USG and WFP continue to work with Pakistani officials to deliver food aid by road through 19 established distribution points in KPk Province, while attempting to access other remote areas with U.S. and Pakistani military helicopter support.

## **PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION**

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for flood response efforts in Pakistan can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org). Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Pakistan may be available at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID: [www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov) – Keyword: Donations
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or (703) 276-1914
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at [http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/disaster\\_assistance/](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/)