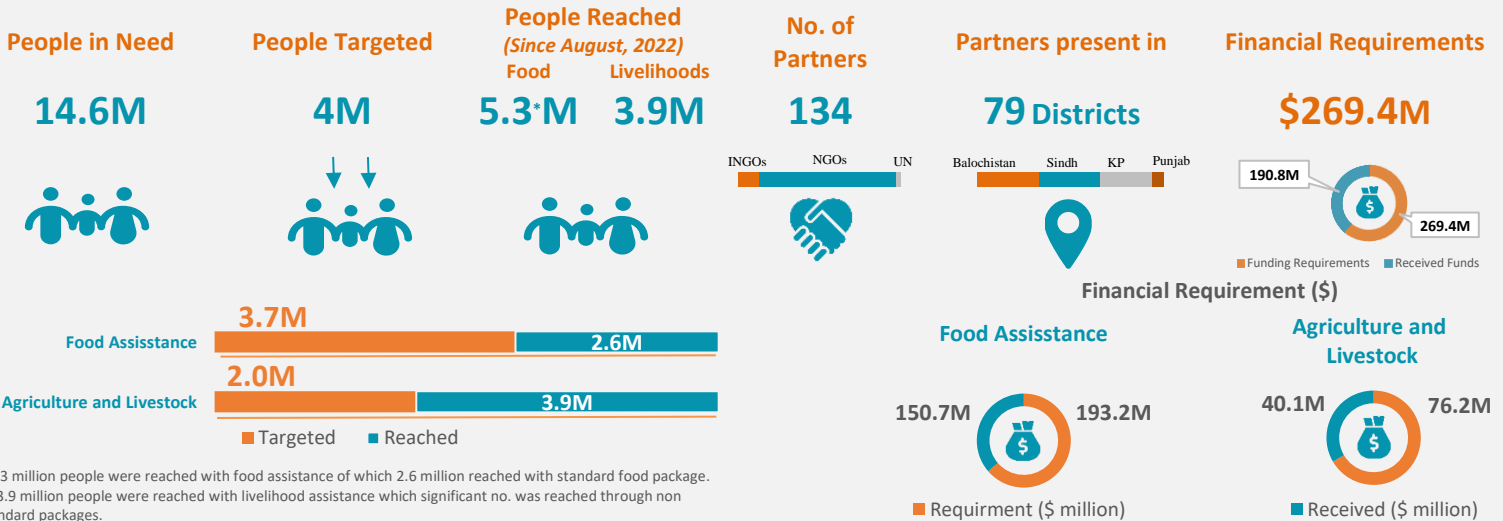




**Key Food Security Figures:**



\* 5.3 million people were reached with food assistance of which 2.6 million reached with standard food package.  
\*\* 3.9 million people were reached with livelihood assistance which significant no. was reached through non standard packages.

**Flood Emergency Overview:**

- 14.6 million people were in need of emergency food assistance and livelihood (agriculture) related support of which 4.0 million were targeted by the Food Security and Agriculture sector.
- 110 districts were affected including 94 most calamity affected across four provinces and two regions.
- 4.4 million acres of cropland damaged and around 0.8 million livestock lost, while millions of animal are at risk of diseases according to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA).
- Provision of food, cash, crop seeds, fertilizer and protection of livestock are the important emergency response activities undertaken by FSA sector.

**Key Response Highlights:**

- The FSAWG meets on regular basis and collects 5Ws data to ensure appropriate response coordination.
- Food security sector has assisted around 9.2 million people of which 5.3 million with Food Assistance and 3.9 million with Livelihood (agriculture) Assistance.
- Provision of general food assistance benefited over 5.3 million people including over 1 million people in Balochistan, over 820,000 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, over 692,000 people in Punjab, and over 2.9 million people in Sindh.
- Over 50 percent of people assisted with a one-off distribution or in the form of non-standard food assistance package.
- In case of livelihood assistance, agricultural inputs for Rabi (winter) and Kharif (summer) crops were distributed to over 548,000 people across Balochistan, over 164,000 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, over 101,000 in Punjab, and over 306,000 people in Sindh province.
- Over one hundred thirty food security and agriculture partners responding to the flood emergency, covering 79 districts (26 districts in Sindh, 26 in Balochistan, 22 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 5 in Punjab).

Previous Bulletins:

[Pakistan Monsoon Floods Weekly Bulletin #1, Sep 2022](#), [Bulletin #2, Oct 2022](#) | [Bulletin #3, 02 November 2022](#) | [Bulletin #4, 23 November 2022](#) | [Bulletin #5 21 December 2022](#) | [Bulletin #6 23 January 2023](#)

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## Operational Challenges and Seasonal Risks:

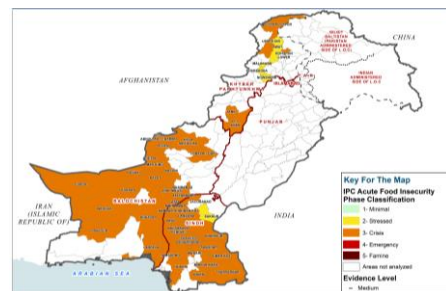
- Already with a gap of around US\$79 million, the sector needs additional funding to support the food-insecure people as per the latest IPC AFI analysis.
- Still reports of no or very limited response in some areas amid rising food market prices, loss of livelihoods and lack of employment opportunities.
- Flood response has been substantially inadequate in terms of provision/assistance of animal feed, animal vaccination, agricultural tools, rehabilitation of animal shelters and irrigation channels, whereas inadequate in terms of provision/assistance of food assistance, crop inputs and restoration of community and household levels assets.
- Farmers who have missed the Rabi (winter) season due to lack of access to agricultural inputs and flooded land, need to be supported in Kharif (summer) season starting from April.
- As per latest IPC AFI analysis, despite improvement in food security situation post-flooding in some districts, around 11.81 million people (32% of the rural population) will be highly food insecure during November 2023-January 2024; in IPC Phase 3 (9.60 million) and 4 (2.21 million) and need to be assisted.
- Access to food will remain a major challenge because of very high food inflation, price increases of energy, fuel and agricultural inputs.
- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation – in General increased to 26.9% on year-on-year basis in October 2023; 25.5% in urban and 28.9% in rural areas.
- Food inflation increased to 28.9% in urban and 28.6% in rural areas.
- The rise in food prices is adversely affecting access to food and purchasing power of households, especially low-income groups such as farmers and daily wage laborers and households relying on petty trades etc. and thus food security.
- Increased economic hardship heightens the risk of people resorting to harmful coping mechanisms.

### What next

- Govt. and partners need to plug that humanitarian funding gap as the transition to recovery happens.
- Food security and livelihood assessment (FSLA) in November-December 2023 followed by IPC acute food insecurity analysis in February 2024 will provide a stronger evidence of food security situation in the flood affected/vulnerable areas.

## Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Security (AFI) Analysis

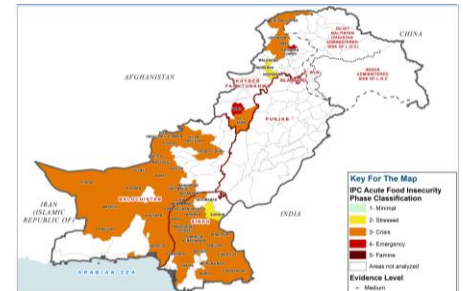
April – October 2023



The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) acute food insecurity (AFI) analysis conducted for 43 vulnerable/flood affected districts of Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in April 2023 shows, 38 districts are classified in IPC AFI Phase 3 (Crisis) and 5 are classified in AFI Phase 2 (Stressed) during April-October 2023.

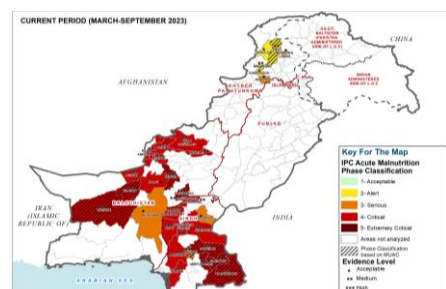
Overall, 10.5 million rural people (29 percent of the 36.7 million rural population in the 43 analyzed districts) are in IPC AFI phase 3 and 4; of which around 8.45 million rural people (23 percent of the rural population) is in AFI Phase 3 (Crisis) and 2.05 million rural people (6 percent of the rural population) are in AFI Phase 4 (Emergency).

November 2023 – January 2024



## Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Malnutrition (AMN) Analysis

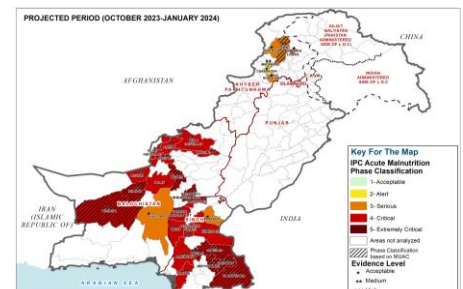
March – September 2023



The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) acute malnutrition (AMN) analysis conducted in 32 vulnerable/flood affected districts of Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in June 2023 shows, 23 districts are classified in IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical), 5 in IPC AMN Phase 3 (Crisis) and 4 districts in AMN Phase 2 (Alert) during March-September 2023.

Overall, 2.4 million children of age 6-59 months are in need of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) treatment; of which around 1.4 million are in need of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment and over 598,000 children in need of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment.

November 2023 – January 2024



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties

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